Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862. NUMBER 228.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city, per year..........$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week.............15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year.........7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months...4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year.........................4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00)...1.50
3 copies.....................................4.00
5 copies.....................................6.00
10 copies...................................10.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club.......20.00

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862

☞ Our advices from a most reliable source contradict the previous impression that a battle was imminent at Corinth. The aspects were, that this point could be readily abandoned with a small show of resistance. A fight there will be, but Corinth has not, it is said, the desired advantages.

THE STORM.

The violent gale and storm of yesterday reduces us well nigh to the condition of the craft before the era of the telegraph, and at the present time this meagerness of news is to be regretted. The interim will prove a source of fruitful rumors, and our readers may likely enough hear before night that the Monitor is taken, that rebel gunboats have shelled out the boarders of the St. Charles at Cairo, that Island No. 10 has taken Commodore Foote. We simply advise them to wait for news, as we are constrained to do.

A PROBABLE EXPLANATION.

Gen. McClellan arrived in Washington last night from a trip into Virginia. He is said to be in fine health and spirits. He was serenaded last Friday evening at Fairfax Seminary.

Gen. McClellan ended a speech in response to a serenade, by assuring the soldiers that he relied on them to help him, to fight for him. He added that he did not think this last would be necessary, as he hoped to subdue the rebellion without resorting to such a sacrifice.

The above came to us yesterday from our usually careful and correct correspondent at Washington. He is rarely deceived as to facts which he states so broadly as this; but we take it for granted, as we have not heard of Gen. McClellan's removal, that, in this case, he has been misled by the rumors which so constantly distract the Capital. If, however, it should be established that this is a correct report of what the General did say on the occasion alluded to, it will furnish not only a sufficient explanation of the causes of his long and otherwise inexplicable inaction, but a reason why the President should without further delay dismiss him from his command, if not from the service. We wait the arrival of the documents.

SHALL THERE BE A CONVENTION?

The coming municipal election, now twelve days distant, has already awakened an uneasiness among Republicans lest, failing to be warned by past experiences, the election day finds the Republican party and principles unrepresented by a distinctive ticket. A general desire has been expressed that the Republican City Central Committee, in accordance with their legitimate functions, issue their call without unnecessary delay for a Convention, in order that thorough and straight-out nominations for city officers may be made. Any appeal for a union of all parties, and a sinking of all distinctions, would call up unpleasant associations in the minds of many who a few months ago joined in this very cry, and now the universal sentiment, as far as we have heard any expression, is a disposition to put in the field a ticket upon which no man not an unconditional and Simon pure Unionist, untainted with Egyptianism, can have a place. The fusions that have been effected have proved a deception and a snare to men to whom, loving their country and freedom better than party, this generous feeling has given strange bedfellows. The men who went into the canvass for the State Convention as Union or no-party candidates, have erected a monument to their shameless zeal of party. They affiliated with Republicans on the one hand to get seats in the Convention, and then passed their time in plotting with the Egyptian Democracy, the very men who would welcome Jeff. Davis's troops into their Southern Illinois counties. The people who are true to the Union want to warm into life no more vipers, and no affiliation with the Egyptian breed of traitors, who would, to-morrow, sell out the North. All classes of our citizens seem equally determined on this point. They are sick of the treacherous fellows who, while pretending to cast aside party ties, manage to tuck their half of the party safely away, and then throw strychnine into the other half.

At the same time the proposition is broad enough to receive every loyal man. To be a Republican is to stand by the President in this war, and to count every man an enemy who shields the enemies of his country, either from hard knocks, or from their share of the war expenses. We are willing to co-operate with all who are in earnest for holding up the hands of the Government and are true to the interests of Freedom in this hour of National peril. This time we want our fusion to be one of principle, and not on spoils and with men of homogeneous sentiments, opposed to organizations now forming, designed to give lukewarm support to the Administration and treacherously weaken it in the war now waging. With these views our Republicans desire to have nothing to do. The ticket should be so made that its success will be the triumph of loyalty over the Secession element which will be arrayed against it, which, in striking down the Constitution in which politicians and tricksters have attempted to fasten the Egyptian policy upon the State, shall also demolish the schemes of those professing Republican sentiments, who hope to see in the result of our Charter Election "*a prestige of success for the Constitution in the State.*"

For these reasons it is likely a Convention will be called forthwith for a canvass busy and short. The Convention will take good care that no Republican, even, be nominated whose alliances based on schemes of personal aggrandizement are of a doubtful stamp.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

The call of Mr. Latham, Senator from California, for certain correspondence in the State Department, touching the existence of an association called "Knights of the Golden Circle," and the connection of ex-President Poor Pierce therewith, will, we hope, be the signal for the loyal men in the body to which Mr. Latham belongs, to go deeper into an examination of the reputed existence of that treasonable organization, its objects, scope and members, than the call to which we refer seems to contemplate.

That there is such a body there is no doubt. That it has been diverted from the original purpose for which it was gotten to, [illegible]—piracy under the name of conquest—to the aid of a collateral pursuit, rebellion, is quite as clear. That it is now, all over the North, a potent agent for evil, directed and controlled by the men who have plunged the country into war, and that its chief object is the furtherance of the ends the rebels have in view, are facts, which, if not legally proved, admit of no moral doubt. That it is the secret spring of much of the opposition to the Government; that it includes, among the initiated, the most trusted thousands who, in public wear the guise of Unionism—editors, politicians, members of Congress, officers of the army, leading lawyers, merchants and manufacturers; that it has its lodge-rooms in all our large cities; that its affiliations extend into every county, and, in some parts of the [illegible], in every township or precinct, are [illegible] suspected, and which may be proved. There will be no difficulty in showing that this city was once honored by a "circle" in which the "Knights" did a vast deal of treasonable spouting for the South and against the Government. We think we can designate the room in a newspaper building in Chicago, in which the treasonable and fanatical oaths were administered. We are of the opinion that we can name the man who brought the charter here and put the affiliated traitors at work. We can point out the newspaper upon which he was employed then and subsequently, sometimes in one capacity and then in another—as a correspondent until he was arrested and put out of camp for suspected communication with the enemy. Unless we are misinformed, these things can be substantiated, and public safety seems to require that they be made the subjects of searching inquiry. And those other places in our State, where treason, nourished, fostered and shielded by this organized conspiracy, is growing apace, and where the hand of the Government should be felt.

While, then, the Senate is exculpating Poor Pierce, let it be reminded that his denial that he is a member of any such gang, is no proof that the gang does not exist; and that the whitewash brush applied to him will not relieve the blackness of treason of which other men are guilty. There is ground for procedure; and throughout the West the appointment of a Committee charged with the duty of examining the evidence upon which the belief of thousands of loyal men rests, would be hailed with delight.

The Southern Campaign.

That our troops, quartered at Southern points, and particularly at points infected with malaria, will suffer more or less from a summer campaign, is very probable; but there is no good reason to apprehend that the croakings of those prophets of evil about the "decimation of Northern troops by pestilence," will be realized. It is a mistaken notion that a Southern climate is necessarily unhealthy. Our camps may, of course, be ravaged by epidemics peculiar to Southern climates; but the camps of our enemies will run the same risk of being similarly visited. The same influences that would breed pestilence among our troops, would breed it among those of the enemy encamped a few miles distant. Disease is a two-edged sword that may cut South as well as North. The troops that are the best clothed and fed when well, and the best nursed when sick, will be most likely to escape "decimation by pestilence."

Chaplains in the Army.

From a letter of the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, giving a list of the Chaplains in the service, we find that there are four hundred and seventy-two chaplains in the army. Of these New York has ninety-seven; Pennsylvania, sixty-four; Massachusetts, nineteen; Maine, eleven; New Hampshire, six; Vermont, seven; Rhode Island, four; Connecticut, seven; New Jersey, eleven; Delaware, two; Maryland, three; Virginia, four; Kentucky, sixteen; Ohio, forty-four; Indiana, thirty; Illinois, forty-six; Missouri, nine; Kansas, four; Iowa, twelve; Wisconsin, eleven; Michigan, thirteen; Minnesota, two.

Rebel Ghouls.

A citizen of Cambridge, Mass., who went to Bull Run to recover the remains of his brother, who belonged to a Boston company, gives a melancholy account of the sacrilege committed upon the graves of our soldiers by the rebels. About twenty of the Boston company and a Chelsea company had been buried near each other, but every skull had been taken away, and nearly all the principal bones of the bodies were gone. Some of the bodies had been dug out, and others pressed out of the graves with levers, and in some the sleeves of the uniforms were slit to obtain the bones of the arms.

☞ The nature of the late work upon the Merrimac creates the impression that she intends again to run into the Monitor, and endeavor to sink her by crushing her sides or running her down. The former she cannot do, as the Monitor is as strongly built as she is, and capable of resisting as violent a collision, but the latter is *possible* under certain circumstances. The Monitor draws so heavily, and her displacement is so disproportionately great, it only requires an additional weight of one hundred tons to sink her; and should the Merrimac run much of her weight upon her, down she must go.

☞ Mississippi has now about 450,000 slaves. In fifteen years hence her slaves will be 900,000. In thirty years they will be 1,800,000. In forty-five years, 3,600,000; and in sixty years, 7,200,000. In the meantime, the white population will be, probably, very little greater than it is now. How long does any one suppose the white race will continue to dominate in Mississippi? And yet the admirers and defenders of the institutions of Mississippi have nerves and senses of such exquisite delicacy they cannot endure that a negro shall "come between the wind and their gentility."

☞ With regard to the reported action of a battalion of Irishmen, in the rebel ranks, who refused to fire on the Union troops at the battle of Winchester, it seems that there was a party of about fifty Irishmen who were seen to run from the rebel ranks toward the Federals. As they had not reversed or dropped their arms, the Federals supposed they were charging our lines, and poured a volley into them. At the same moment the rebels poured a volley into the rear of the ill-fated battalion. Thirty fell under the double fire, and the remaining twenty returned to the rebel lines.

☞ Property amounting to millions upon millions, owned by the rebels, is located in Washington and Baltimore. Millions more may be found all over the loyal States. Yet, while loyal citizens are to be oppressively taxed on account of the war, this property of rebels remains undisturbed; indeed, profitable rents are being realized from it, no doubt, through sympathizing agencies. Congress should at once enforce the confiscation of this rebel property, to aid in defraying the expenses of the war.

☞ The New York *World* says that it is reported there that representatives of New Orleans houses have made their appearance in the dry goods market in that city, and augurs from the fact that the rebellion is on the eve of being abandoned by the common consent of the people of the commercial centres of the South. A Georgia dealer has also appeared in New York and paved the way for a renewal of business by paying indebtedness incurred previous to the war.

☞ A letter to the Wheeling, Va., *Intelligencer*, from Port Royal, says: "Every one is occupied with the irrepressible, unquenchable and infernal nigger. Organized gangs are cultivating, under suitable pay and supervision, others are fortifying our position, while the females are taught housekeeping, cleanliness and clothesmaking. Nearly thirty teachers arrived by the last steamer for that purpose, among them the wife of Senator Harlan and several relatives of Secretary Chase."

DEATH OF BISHOP MEADE.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* learns through Southern sources that the Right Rev. William Meade, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, died at his residence, near Milwood, Clark county, about ten days ago. At the commencement of the rebellion, Bishop Meade opposed disunion, but when Virginia seceded, he linked his interests with those of his State.

THE LADIES OF CINCINNATI AFTER THE MAYOR.—Forty-six ladies of Cincinnati have petitioned the Legislature to impeach and remove from office Mayor Hatch of that city. This is doubtless on account of the Wendell Phillips mobbing affair, which, it is charged, was winked at by the Mayor.

☞ The Missouri *Republican* of the 2d gives a list of the rebel prisoners captured on the 6th, 7th and 8th ult., in the fight at Pea Ridge, brought to St. Louis, and nearly all of whom have been sent thence to the penitentiary buildings at Alton, Ill.

FROM ARKANSAS AND THE ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Reports from Price's Army—Secesh Troubles in the Southwest—Officers of Gen. Curtis's Staff—Correspondence between Van Dorn and Gen. Curtis—Indian Barbarities—Letter of Gen. Sigel—An Extra Session of the Arkansas Legislature—Lieut. Golden's Life Despaired of—Inspection, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]
CAMP NEAR CROSS TIMBER HOLLOWS, March 25, 1862.

REPORTS FROM PRICE'S ARMY.

Since the arrival of the Army of the Southwest at this point, things have settled down, with little excitement to relieve the ordinary routine of camp life. From an intelligent negro, who left Price's camp Friday morning last, we learn that the rebels are encamped from three to eight miles back of Van Buren. It was reported in camp that orders were issued for each division to provide fifteen days' rations for the men, and that the march was to commence Tuesday (25th), for what point was not known. One of the Confederate surgeons here informs me that Price has finally received his commission, creating him a Major General, and that Van Dorn had turned over the command of the forces to Price. This statement I give for what it is worth.

Some would-be Marions are creating a little trouble among the Union men in the southwest corner of Missouri. A certain Rev. Johnson, Sheriff of Newton county, still keeps the rebel flag floating on the court house at Neosho, and is doing what mischief he can. The swift hand of justice will soon wipe out all such wretches. They do not amount to a "pinch of bug dust." We have a report that an attack was made last Sunday by one Capt. Bullard on a party of Home Guards at Gad Fly, an insectiverous little place, twelve miles west of Cassville, and that eight of the Home Guards were killed. Captain (now acting Major) Montgomery was dispatched to the scene of attack and will speedily regulate matters among the Gad Flyers. On Sunday evening a detachment of the Third Illinois cavalry came in from a reconnoitering excursion to the borders of the Indian Nation. The company have along as a trophy a fine looking rebel flag, having on it the motto "Dixie Guards." The flag was taken at a place called "Hog Eye," and the captain of the Dixie Guards was also captured in the same interesting locality.

I copy from General Order No. 5, the names of the officers constituting the staff corps as at present organized:

Capt. H. Z. Curtis, Assistant Adjutant General.
Adjt. T. J. McKenny, Acting Assistant Adjt. Gen.
Capt. F. S. Winslow, Assistant Quartermaster.
Maj. Wm. R. English, Ordnance Officer, Rolla, Mo.
Lieut. B. O. Carr, Acting Assist. Quartermaster.
Lieut. V. J. David, Ordnance Officer in the field.
Capt. Wm. H. Stark, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. John Ahlefoldt, do
Lieut. J. M. Adams, do
Lieut. Robert A. Stitt, do
Lieut. A. Hoeppner, Engineer.

The following communication was received from Van Dorn, in response to one of a previous date, already published in the *Democrat*:

FROM VAN DORN.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS MISS. DISTRICT, VAN BUREN, ARK., March 14, 1862.

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major General Van Dorn, commanding this District, to express to you his thanks and gratification on account of the courtesy extended by yourself and the officers under your command, to the burial party sent by him to your camp on the 9th inst.

He is pained to learn by your letter brought to him by the commanding officer of the party, that the remains of some of your soldiers have been reported to you to have been scalped, tomahawked and otherwise mutilated.

He hopes you have been misinformed with regard to this matter—the Indians who formed part of his forces having for many years been regarded as civilized people. He will, however, most cordially unite with you in repressing the horrors of this unnatural war; and that you may co-operate with him to this end more effectually, he desires me to inform you that many of our men who surrendered themselves prisoners of war, were reported to him as having been murdered in cold blood by their captors, who were alleged to be Germans. The General commanding feels sure that you will do your part, as he will, in preventing such atrocities in future; and that the perpetrators of them will be brought to justice, whether German or Choctaw.

The privileges which you extend to our medical officers will be reciprocated. And as soon as possible means will be taken for an exchange of prisoners. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
DUBURY H. MAURY, A. A. G.

REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, Camp at Cross Timber Hollows, March 21.

CAPTAIN: I am in receipt of yours of the 14th inst., expressing the reasonable regret of your Commanding General for the barbarities committed by the Indians at the recent battle of Pea Ridge. The fact of many bodies having been found scalped and mutilated was patent, and the General commanding the army wishes, for the sake of humanity, that the testimony was not incontestible.

In reply to your information that "men who surrendered themselves prisoners of war are reported to the General as having been murdered in cold blood by their captors, who were alleged to be Germans," I may say the Germans charge the same against your soldiers. I enclose a copy of a letter from General Sigel addressed to me before the receipt of yours, in which the subject is referred to. As "dead men tell no tales," it is not easy to see how these charges may be proven, and the General hopes they are "camp stories" having little or no foundation. The Germans in this army have taken and turned over many prisoners, and the General has not before heard murder charged against them; on the contrary they have seemed peculiarly anxious to exhibit the number of their captured as evidence of their valor. Any act of cruelty to prisoners, or those offering to deliver themselves as such, on the part of the soldiers of this army, coming to the knowledge of the General commanding, will be punished with the extreme penalty of the law.

Exceptions may undoubtedly occur, as we have murderers in all communities, but the employment of Indians involves a probability of savage ferocity, which is not to be regarded as the exception to the rule. Bloody conflicts seem to inspire their ancient barbarities; nor can we expect civilized warfare from savage tribes. If any presumption has been raised in their favor on the score of civilization, it has certainly been demolished by the use of the tomahawk, war club and scalping knife at Pea Ridge.

I may here state that the General commanding directed a surgeon of one of the Indian regiments, taken at the battle, to be sent to St. Louis a close prisoner, while other surgeons are allowed, on parole, the freedom of our camps.

Believing the General commanding the opposing army is equally anxious to suppress atrocities which are too often evinced by our species, the General commanding the army hopes Indians will hereafter be excluded from your forces.

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c., yours,
H. Z. CURTIS, Ass't Adj. Gen.

The following is a copy of Gen. Sigel's letter, to which reference is made in the above:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST AND 2D DIVISION, CAMP HOFFMAN, MO., March 20, 1862.

GENERAL: I beg leave to direct your attention to the information which was received yesterday at Kietsville by some of the wounded of the Flying battery. While Capt. Elbert's three pieces of artillery were taken by the enemy, and our men serving the guns were surrounded, they were shot dead by the rebels, although seeking refuge behind the horses.

When such acts are committed, it is very natural that our soldiers will seek revenge, if no satisfaction is given by the commander of the Confederate army. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. SIGEL,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g 1st and 2d Div.

To Brig. Gen. Curtis, Commanding Army of the Southwest.

A number of our officers, disabled in the late battle, are leaving on short furloughs. Col. Dodge, "the bravest of the brave," of the Fourth Iowa, and Lieut. Col. Herron of the Ninth, are on the way to St. Louis.

Of the Bohemians, Graves of the *Republican*, and Thomas W. Knox of the *Herald*, are *en route* for the North.

Report says that Price, and the army under his command, have gone to Little Rock.

Important Circular from the Treasury Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 29, 1862.

SIR:—For the purpose of removing as far as may properly be done, the restrictions upon commercial intercourse between the loyal States and those portions of the United States heretofore declared by proclamation of the President to be under insurrectionary control, which now are or may hereafter come into the possession of the forces of the United States, the rules and regulations governing such internal commerce prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date March 4th, 1862, are hereby modified, so far as to authorize the respective Surveyors of the Customs at the ports of Wheeling, Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Paducah, Cairo and St. Louis, to issue permits for the transportation of merchandise, and exchange of the same for money or products of the soil, upon application being made to them respectively, if satisfied of the loyalty and good faith of the applicant, and upon the filing of an affidavit, properly executed, that the permit so applied for shall not, if granted, be used so as to give in any way any aid, comfort, encouragement or information to persons in arms against the government of the United States or under insurrectionary control or direction, nor in any wise inconsistent with the terms and spirit of the aforesaid Rules and Regulations.

You will hereafter cease collecting any percentage or fees for permitting the transit and exchange of merchandize between the loyal and insurrectionary sections of the country, other than the usual charge of twenty cents for each permit so granted.

It is furthermore directed that no permits be granted for any articles forbidden by the military authorities to be transported into the territory occupied by the forces of the United States.

Parties, therefore, desiring privileges for commercial intercourse provided in the Rules and Regulations as herein modified, will hereafter make their application direct to the proper Surveyor, and not to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.
Enoch T. Carson, Esq., Surveyor of Customs, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Circulation of Papers in Cairo.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* gathers the following statistics relative to the circulation and sale of newspapers in Cairo:

Chicago—TRIBUNE, 1,200; *Times*, 225; *Post*, 16 copies daily.
Cincinnati—*Daily Commercial*, 800; *Gazette*, 225 copies daily.
St. Louis—*Missouri Democrat*, 1,200; *Republican*, 1,400 copies daily.
New York—*Herald*, 10; *Tribune*, 3; *Times*, 5; *World*, 5 copies daily. Pictorials—*Harper's*, *Frank Leslie's*, &c., 1,100 copies sold weekly.
Louisville—*Journal*, 100 copies daily.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

TORNADO AT CAIRO.

Boats, Buildings and Barracks Destroyed.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

The Town Flooded with Water.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 2, 1862.

A tremendous gale from the southwest passed over Cairo at three o'clock this morning, and for a time the destruction of everything movable seemed inevitable. Barracks and houses were leveled to the ground. The shipping in port was badly injured.

The loss of life is supposed to be fearful, but not ascertained as yet. A large number of transports were in the river between this point and the Tennessee and below, and it is feared they have suffered considerable; but it is now too early to learn the full extent of the gale or the destruction accomplished.

The steamer Philadelphia is reported to have sunk with all on board. She was loaded with corn, and had three ice boats in tow. So far as ascertained, the transports at the river lost five men blown overboard, and several had their legs broken.

The steamers suffered to a considerable extent. Steamers and tugs were early dispatched down the river to discover the damage, if any had been done, to the blockading fleet at Island No 10. Nothing has yet been heard from below. Fears are entertained as to the safety of the transports in that locality.

The steamer Stevenson, with forty Quartermaster's laborers, was blown over the river to the Kentucky shore, but no lives were lost. Coal boats, ice boats, and small floating craft, were driven into the stream, and sunk with all on board.

The hospital boat John Ivers was severely injured at Mound City, and several buildings destroyed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

10 *o'clock p. m.*—A small craft tied to the levee, in front of the St. Charles Hotel, occupied by a poor man and a family of five persons, parted from her moorings during the gale this morning, and all on board were drowned. The wharf boat of the Ohio and Mobile Railroad was blown across the river, and is now entangled in bushes on the Kentucky shore.

At Paducah the storm was very severe, unroofing thirty houses, including the Marine Hospital and a large warehouse adjoining the wharf boat.

The damage done to steamers and property along the river is immense. The Evansville packet Courier barely escaped destruction.

The storm was exceedingly violent in the vicinity of the Cumberland river, but we are without particulars.

The steamer Minnehaha arrived this afternoon with troops from St. Louis.

The steamer Universe has just returned from a successful search for the steamer Philadelphia, reported sunk. She was found about one mile this side of Columbus, and her crew taken off, excepting three men, who left the Philadelphia in a skiff and have not been heard from since.

The river is still falling.

Nothing of interest from New Madrid and below.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The Storm at Island No. 10.

10½ *o'clock p. m.*—The Pike has just arrived from the Island with intelligence to 1 p. m. The damage to the fleet is less than was anticipated. The gunboats and mortars are uninjured. Two transports, the Pike and Swallow, were damaged considerably.

The bombardment is still carried on vigorously, but the results are unknown.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

CAIRO, April 2.—The most terrific tornado that has visited this locality for several years came upon us at 3 o'clock this morning. The storm came up from the south—wind, rain, hail, thunder and lightning. Nearly all the transports, barges, steam tugs and floating property was torn from the moorings on the Ohio levee and blown across the river. The slate roof of the St. Charles Hotel lies scattered over the town. Several rows of barracks were leveled with the ground, but happily they were untenanted, or the loss of life would have been terrible.

The wooden barracks at Bird's Point caught the gale about midships, and had to cave in largely. So also at Fort Holt. No loss of life at either of the last two points.

Much anxiety is felt for our fleet down at Island No. 10. We have no news from below, except that the gunboats and mortars are firing semi-occasionally, and the rebels reply just when they please.

Henry Patrick says he expects that "the next gale that sweeps from the South will bring to our ears the clash of grounding arms;" but the last one didn't.

Buford's capture of Union City amounted to seven prisoners and about forty horses and mules, instead of one hundred prisoners and five hundred horses, as before telegraphed.

The water soaking through the levee in Cairo raised five inches last night, and is still rising. Both the steam pumps are working, however. The stench in Cairo is intolerable, and much sickness must follow this flood. Medical gentlemen tell me that over 200 distinct and separate odors were ascertained to exist yesterday, with several wards to hear from and classify.

The Cairo and Columbus wharf-boat lies high and dry on the Kentucky shore opposite here. The steamer Illinois had both her chimneys and upper cabins torn away, in the falling of which, four or five lives were lost. Captain Carroll, of the steamer Sallie Wood, had his leg broken, and several others were badly injured. Several barges, which had been covered over and were being used for store houses, broke loose and floated down the river. The large piles of Government lumber on the Ohio levee were blown into the river.

The coal oil and turpentine trade on the Cumberland river has nearly ceased, owing of course, to the high water.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

CAIRO, April 2, 2 P. M.—Brigadier General John A. Logan has so far recovered from his wound received at Fort Donelson as to be able to rejoin his brigade, and to-day started for the seat of war on the Tennessee. His wound is still very painful.

Lieut. Colonel Ransom has been appointed Colonel of the 11th regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Colonel Wallace to a Brigadiership. Lieut. Colonel Dunlap, of the 20th regiment, has resigned and arrived at Cairo, as have also several other officers of a lesser grade.

Brigadier General John Cook of the 7th regiment is here *en route* for the theatre of operations in Tennessee.

It is a very singular fact that those who have resigned are invariably those who have hitherto escaped unharmed, while the wounded ones are as invariably returning to their duties. Comment is unnecessary.

General Strong is absent to-day, at Island No. 10.

The hospital boat Louisiana started to-day for the Tennessee River, with a full complement of doctors and nurses on board. None of them were dry when they left here, owing to the storm last night.

FROM CUMBERLAND RIVER.

SECESSION FEELING RAMPANT.

THREATENED FIRE IN THE REAR.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 2, 1862.

A gentleman from the Cumberland represents the Secession element as rampant in that region. Since the withdrawal of the Federal troops, increased surveillance and violence has been exhibited on every hand, and the rebels are inaugurating a system of gurilla warfare exceedingly annoying to the few remaining troops.

Union men are again put in subjection to persecution, and have been compelled to take to the forests and swamps to avoid it. The confederates are again jubilant, and threaten to raise forces to attack our troops in the rear. They think they are able to retake Paducah, and even talk of visiting Cairo, while General Grant is paying his respects to Corinth.

There is nothing from Savannah.

Milwaukee Election.

MILWAUKEE, April 2d.—At the municipal election yesterday, Horace Case (Democrat) was elected Mayor, and nearly all the Democratic ticket was elected.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Rebels.

OUR FLOTILLA ON THE POTOMAC.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says it is said the Senate Military Committee dissents from the rule that volunteer officers must seek for promotion in their own branch of service only. They think vacancies in the regular army should be filled by experienced men from the volunteer regiments, in preference to civilians.

Mr. Ames of the Chicopee manufactory, has presented Flag Officer Foote with a sword, and Lieut. Worden with a cutlass.

The New York *Times* correspondent says the prisoners taken in the recent reconnoissance to the Rappahannock state that the rebel force in that vicinity consists of eight regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

Gen. Ewell, of Drainsville notoriety, was in command on the return of our forces to Warrenton Junction. The rebels hover around the outskirts of our army, and frequently succeed in picking up small parties of our men, who, contrary to commands, go out on foolhardy foraging expeditions.

Information has just been received from the *Times* correspondent on the lower Potomac, that "contrabands" from Fredericksburgh report that town now occupied by thirty regiments of the enemy, the main part of which have arrived there within the last three days. They report the steamer St. Nicholas and one other, which formerly plied to different points on the Rappahannock, as being held in readiness to transport rebel troops down the Rappahannock to some point. Other rebel troops are reported as having gone down the York river to reinforce the enemy's position at the mouth, where the rebels have batteries.

Small detachments of rebel cavalry still occupy Aquia Creek, and as far up as Dumfriesy.

Another magazine has been found at Shipping Point, containing a large quantity of shells.

The *Herald's* dispatch states that about one and a half millions of 6 per cent. certificates were issued to-day, chiefly of the denomination of $100. The checks and warrants now amount to about ten millions.

Yesterday the Jacob Bell and Stepping Stone visited Evansville. A boat's crew from each vessel was sent on shore. They visited nearly all the batteries in that vicinity, including one on a high hill about a mile from Evansport, where was found the gun that Capt. Eastman had attempted unsuccessfully to burst. It is a 32-pounder. This battery, aided by field pieces, was intended to cover the retreat of the rebels through the woods in the rear, in the event of their being driven from the lower batteries. It was well defended by rifle pits. Several men went a considerable distance into the country, but there were no signs of rebel troops nor inhabitants. Both parties of seamen subsequently returned on shore, in command of Lieutenant Commanding McCrea, of the Jacob Bell, proceeding inland, where they found five rebel storehouses, containing hay, cutting machines, platform scales, and other useful apparatus and implements. They set fire to the buildings, which were entirely consumed.

A citizen of Cambridge, Mass., who went to Bull Run to recover the remains of his brother, who belonged to a Boston Company, gives a melancholy account of the sacrilege committed upon the graves of our soldiers by the rebels. About twenty of the Boston company had been buried near each other, but every skull had been taken away, and nearly all the principal bones of the bodies were gone. Some of the bodies had been dug out and others pressed out of the graves with levers, and in some the sleeves of the uniforms were slit to obtain the bones of the arms.

The Contrabands at Camp Chase.

[From the Columbus Journal.]

No small measure of indignation has been aroused in the public mind in relation to the status of the "colored population" held in confinement at Camp Chase. The committee of the Senate, in their report upon the subject, propound the inquiry why these negroes are there at all. And the question was certainly a most appropriate one. It turns out, upon investigation, however, that they were placed there as prisoners of war,—a position as dignified as that enjoyed by their masters.

Upon inquiry into this matter, it is shown that the negroes were taken as participants in the rebel cause,—some captured with arms in their hands against our loyal troops, and against our flag, others aiding their rebel masters in camp duty. This being the case, they were sent by Gen. Halleck to Camp Chase in the same category as their masters were, as prisoners of war, taken in battle. Gen. Halleck made no distinction as to complexion; but, from "snowy white to sooty," consigned all thus captured to the military prison at Camp Chase. The commandant of the post, Col. Moody, received them, not as servants of the white men whom they accompanied, but as persons consigned to his military charge in the capacity of prisoners by virtue of the orders of his chief in command. When placed together in the camp prison, the haughty "secesh," too "shiftless" to wait upon themselves, incontinently fell back upon their usual *otium cum dignitate*, requiring the negroes to serve [them; as was likewise their custom to do,—several of them having been, indeed, the slaves of some of these secesh officers.

But to this status Col. Moody gave no assent. To show this, we need but refer to his orders concerning them; for, when finding need of an additional force in his hospital for washing, nursing and caring for the sick generally, Col. Moody respected the convenience of those prison gentry so little as to issue an order to his post surgeon to detail from the prison all the negro men he might need for that purpose. This he did because of their being experienced in such personal service, and without the smallest regard to, or even a thought of their being under any claim to service upon the insolent "secesh" of the prison.

Again, when Col. Moody received an order from the War Department to forward some 50 of these secesh officers to Fort Warren under the guard of a United States officer, for that purpose, he made out the list in conformity with the order, and issued the necessary marching orders. And, behold! when these Fort Warren gentry came forth from their prison, Col. Moody was surprised to find a number of negroes marching in the rear of their white fellow-prisoners of the "secesh" persuasion, and each negro carrying trunk, valise, carpet-sack, &c., for these toploftical "masters," who seemed to be quite unaware that they were not in secessia.

But Colonel Moody speedily dispelled their delusion on this subject. The line was at halt. In a voice of sternest tones he demanded, "what those negro men were in the line for?" He was insolently told by the secesh that the negroes were their servants, and were to carry their baggage! "No, Sir," shouted Colonel Moody,—"We recognize no such relations here nor in this country. You have no such claim to them, nor to their service." Then turning to the negroes, Colonel Moody ordered them at once "to lay down that baggage, and clear out of the line!" The negroes hesitated: looking alternately at him and at "secesh," as if studying which to obey. Seeing their hesitation, Col. Moody shouted, in tones that left no doubt as to which had better be obeyed, "Throw down that baggage and clear the line, every one of you!" and at the same time ordered an officer and a squad of soldiers to see his order executed, and march the negroes back to prison forthwith; which was promptly done; and "secesh" were allowed the high privilege of getting their trunks and other traps to the railroad station in such manner as they best could. Also, when the negroes were detailed to hospital service, a secesh Col. Hanson offered to furnish the money for an officer to hire a man for such service, so that his "man Jim" might be left for waiting on himself; but this, Col. Moody absolutely refused.

The subject received a stormy ventilation yesterday in the House;—a kind of March wind to usher in the first of April! But whatever may be the fact "permitting" slavery to exist at Camp Chase, as the Senate's resolution says, we do not see how it can be charged upon Col. Moody. He simply received the men, black and white, from his superior officer. He kept them in prison alike. If he detailed the blacks to serve for the hospital, it was because they knew more than their masters did—(how to make themselves useful!) And on every occasion where such claim arose, he sternly and peremptorily refused all recognition of its validity. We think the statements made by the officers of his regiment, published in our legislative column, show all this abundantly.

NORTHWESTERN PATENTS.

Recently Issued from the United States Patent Office.

Joseph Rohmer, of Chicago, Ill., for improvement in grain winnower.
— Noah Shaw, W. B. Easterbrooks and C. A. Piper, of Eau Claire, Wis., for improved shingle machine.
— J. J. Johnson, of Kalamazoo county, Mich., for improved tanning process.
— Nathan Chapin, of East Saginaw, Mich., for improved apparatus in manufacturing salt.
— H. M. Wyeth, of Pulaski, Iowa, for improvement in pumps.
— G. W. Scollay, of St. Louis, Mo., for improvement in burial cases.

Gen. Fremont at Wheeling.

Fremont arrived at Wheeling on Friday, that city being the head quarters of the "Mountain Department," which comprises Western Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, and such part of Tennessee as lies east of a line through Knoxville. It is said that his department is also intended to include all the country south of the sections named, and is included within the same parallels. This, however, is a matter of dispute. The soldiers and loyal citizens included under his command express the greatest satisfaction at his appointment. With the opening of spring we may look for active movements in the Mountain Department.

☞ It is reported that Governor Rector of Arkansas has called an extra session of the Legislature, to take into consideration, it is inferred, the critical condition of affairs in the State.

Mr. Richards Himself Again.

STERLING, April 2, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Now that was too bad in you to put me into the newspapers without my consent, and especially right in the front column of the TRIBUNE, where I would be sure to take such a raking fire from the *Journal*.

To tell the truth, I have but just begun to recover from that terrible broadside from your amiable neighbor of the *Journal*, and am about righting up into the perpendicular, and trying to bring my eyes into a horizontal with each other to look around and see if anybody else was hit by that lightning.

The *Journal* denies the charge of trying to excite a mob in your city. For the reputation of the party to which it pretends to belong I accept the denial, without stopping to inquire further in regard to its truthfulness, and tender my acknowledgments and beg pardon for so misunderstanding the design and tendency of its editorials for some days previous to Wendell Phillips's lecture.

I am almost a good mind to say, as a sort of apology for my past offense, that I but expressed the convictions of a large portion of the readers of the *Journal* in this town, who are *tolerably* intelligent, and who have no earthly interest in making that paper any worse than it really is, when I wrote that it was trying to excite a mob.

Yours truly, D. RICHARDS.

The Battle of Rich Mountain.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Some of the eulogists of Gen. Lander have very unnecessarily given him undue credit for the victory at Rich Mountain, in which he acted with his usual gallantry, but the planning and execution of which was due to Gen. Rosecrans. Without doubt the subordinate officers behaved gallantly and supported the commander, but whatever credit is due to the General who plans a battle, and skilfully leads his army through it to victory, is due to Gen. Rosecrans.

Some of these pretended eulogies seem intended rather to rob Gen. Rosecrans of his merit, for the purpose of dividing it between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lander, than to praise Lander, and thus to make popular feeling for the dead the means of depriving a meritorious officer of his just credit, and bolstering up the fictitious reputation of another. We ought to remark here, that eulogies of Gen. Lander from Gen. McClellan or his particular friends, whether in the form of general orders, written, as the correspondent of the *Commercial* says, by his accomplished aid, Colonel Key—who is as distinguished with the military pen as General McClellan is with the maiden sword—are in a taste that can but excite the contempt of the public, who know that General McClellan's last orders to Gen. Lander while living were to rebuke him in an insulting manner for proposing to capture Jackson, and to order four thousand of his men with artillery back to Grafton, so as to disable him from it, and that it was the indignation of Lander over this insult and this wasted opportunity, and the excitement of mind growing out of it, and of his subsequent exertions to do something in spite of the hostility of the General-in-Chief, that overcame his nervous system and killed him. This is a fact which we can sustain.

Re-Opening of the Baltimore and Ohio.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, 31st.]

The line of this road is now opened through to Baltimore. The first freight train passed through on Sunday; and immense quantities of Western freight were delivered at Bellaire yesterday. We congratulate the public on this event, as shippers will now have opportunity of reaching Baltimore at reduced rates for their freight. We are informed by Mr. Gray, that, in order to remove all doubt as to the safety of the road, the company authorizes its agents to give the company's guaranty of safety from military seizure. Entire confidence is felt in the perfect security of the road, as the Government has arranged for its ample and complete protection. The line is manned in a great measure by Ohio men as engineers, &c.

SUSPICIOUS PROCEEDINGS OF THE MORMONS.—A missionary at the Sandwich Islands in a recent letter alludes to "a renewed stir in the ranks of the Mormons. The new apostle of their cause is a Captain Gibson, aided by a young man from Northampton, Massachusetts. It was suspected, for a while, that Gibson was leagued with some privateers; but the opinion is now gaining ground that he is indeed an agent of Brigham Young, and that the Mormons of Salt Lake meditated a descent upon the Islands, which they intend to seize and hold as a more pleasant home than Utah."

AN ENORMOUS GUN.—A cannon, said to weigh 25,000 pounds, while passing through New Haven, on Friday, broke down the car on which it was loaded, while the latter was switching off on a side track. The curiosity of the public to see the monster became so great that the railroad officials were obliged to put it under lock and key in an engine-house.

MCINTOSH NOT DEAD, PERHAPS.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that relatives, in that city, of the Confederate General McIntosh, who was reported killed at Pea Ridge, have received direct information from Fort Smith that he was not killed, but severely wounded in the side.

☞ The United States sloop-of-war Roanoke is razeed and being converted into an iron clad battery, similar to and more formidable than the Merrimac. It will not be long before she will be ready for service. The Roanoke is an exact mate of the Merrimac, and built in the same year, but exceeds her measurement by 200 tons.

PARSON BROWNLOW.—The Ohio Legislature have resolved to invite Parson Brownlow to visit Columbus and become a guest of the General Assembly.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

TO RENT.—Furnished Dwelling House, 379 Wabash avenue, containing eleven rooms, closets, bath, &c. A good stable attached. Apply to J. R. VALENTINE, No. 4 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water sts. ap3-p8-1m

TO RENT.—House to rent and Furniture for sale.—A good opportunity for parties wishing to commence housekeeping. Call at 41 Hubbard Court, or apply to Dr. E. A. BOGUE, No. 141 Lake street. ap3-p33-1w

FOR RENT OR SALE.—The five story Marble Front Store, No. 30 Lake street, 24x 150 feet deep, between Wabash and Michigan Avenue. Inquire of A. J. BROWN, No. 51 Clark st. ap3-p27-1w

TO RENT.—A modern built two story Brick Dwelling on Michigan Avenue, just south of Old street, east front—contains 11 rooms with cellar under the whole house; lot 50 feet front. All well set out with shrubbery. A good hot air furnace to the building, with hot and cold water conveniences throughout. A large barn with carriage and man's room finished off. Possession given May 1st. For particulars inquire of WM. W. BOYINGTON, corner of State and Randolph street. ap3 p35-1w

TO RENT.—30 feet East front on Wabash avenue, near Harmon Court. Lot on Monroe street between Post Office and Clark street. The above property will be leased for five years. REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn street. ap3-p25-1m

FOR SALE.—The neat brown cottage house on the Northeast corner of Ontario and Wolcott streets. To be removed from the lot within ten days or two weeks. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGH, 3 South Clark street. ap3-p17-3t

FOR SALE.—Engine and Boiler for sale.—A Ten Horse Steam Engine and Boiler, with all the connections, in perfect order and as good as new, for sale at a bargain. Is now running at 23 Market street, Lind's Block. SIMEON FARWELL. ap3-p13-2w

FOR SALE.—A beautiful cottage on Lake street near Hoyne, (Horse Railway running past) with 50 or 60 feet front. A first class BARN, CELLAR, and WATER. Price low. Apply to J. D. SINCLAIR, corner Lasalle and South Water streets, Shipping Office. ap3-p16-1m

FOR SALE.—Houses and Lots at the following prices: [illegible] among which are several decided bargains, which must be sold. Lots at Union Park at $25 per foot. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 122 South Clark street. ap3-p29-3t

BOARDING.—A pleasant back parlor, with board, can be obtained by applying at 268 Wabash Avenue. ap3-p26-1t

WANTED.—At 163 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employers. Parties can obtain same by applying as above or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3863. ap3-p30-1w

PIANO WANTED.—Cash will be paid for a good Piano. Parties having one for sale cheap will address Post Office Box 534, stating size, quality and price, and where it may be seen. ap3-p39-1w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of J. W. DOANE & CO., For the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Foreign Fruit Business at the Old Stand of J. W. Doane & Co. Nos. 12 & 14 Dearborn street, near Water. J. W. DOANE, J. F. BABCOCK. Formerly of J. H. Dunham & Co., and Hinsdale & Babcock. Chicago, April 1st, 1862.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES, ATTENTION.—You are hereby notified to be at your Armory, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock M. SHARP, [illegible] E. L. BRAND, Commandant.

LOST—$5.00 Reward—A Black and Tan Terrier Dog [illegible]

SECOND HAND SAFES.—One at [illegible] F. W. PRATT, 13 Lake street.

New Advertisements.

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, (Col. JOHN B. TURCHIN'S)—200 recruits are wanted to again fill this popular Regiment. The equipments are equal in every particular (the uniforms being the same) as for the Regular Army. They are the very best in service being the Springfield Minie Rifled Musket. Apply to Chicago to Capt. J. BRIDGES, Custom House Place, near Post Office. In Galena to Lieut. J. B. MADISON. ap3-p20-6m

$1,200 CASH WILL BUY A House and Lot on Hinsdale street, North Side. None but CASH buyers need apply—at the Banking House of JAMES BOYD, No. 42 Clark street. ap3-p15-1w

SOMETHING NEW. STODDARD, No. 82 Clark street, Introduces to the public nicely Colored Cartes de Visite, done cheaply and neatly, preserving all the beautiful tints of the finest colored photographs. They are bound to supercede the plain ones. Call and see them. Made only at Stoddard's. ap3-p18-2w

FOREST HOME FOR BOYS.—Thorough instruction, in a SAFE HOME, for a few SELECT BOYS, in a delightful suburb of Chicago, on the Lake Shore. The next term commences on the first Wednesday in May. A card of fully specific items with reliable references will be promptly sent to any who may inquire. Address W. A. NICHOLS, Box 1862, Chicago, Ill. ap3-p10-2w

SEED POTATOES. Carters, Neshannocks and Shaker Russetts FOR SEED. Also, fair Winter Apples at $2 and $3 per barrel, at No. 20 State Street. H. F. STANLEY.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Bedford, Meredith & Russell is this day dissolved by LIMITATION—Jesse Russell retiring. The business of the old firm will be settled by G. T. Bedford and D. Meredith. The business will be continued at the old stand, as heretofore, under the firm name of Bedford, Meredith & Co. G. T. BEDFORD, D. MEREDITH, JESSE RUSSELL. ap3-p6-3t

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. 1a17-ly

FOR SALE.—Flouring Mill and Water power for sale in Dodge county, Wis. Mill has three pairs of Burrs, is in good repair, is situated within one mile of railroad station and has a good run of custom. Would take in part pay, Chicago Real Estate; balance in goods suitable for a country store, or time notes. Inquire of WRIGHT, SHERMAN & CO., 22 Lasalle street. ap3 p4-2w

NOTICE.—The notice in this paper of the 1st and 2d inst., headed dissolution, in which it was stated that the co-partnership existing between the undersigned and John M. Brunswick and Joseph Brunswick, under the name of J. M. Brunswick & Co. was dissolved on the 29th day of March, 1862, is false, no proper steps having been taken to dissolve said firm. CHARLES FINK. Chicago, April 2, 1862. ap3-p5-3t

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE BY J. P. FARNUM, 54 LAKE STREET, (Up stairs,) Over Gore, Wilson & Co's. Just received and are continually receiving from our Eastern manufacturers, Boots and Shoes of desirable styles and superior quality, which we offer In Lots to Suit Customers, At Eastern wholesale prices, freight added. Give us a call and judge for yourselves ap3-p31-1m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Three story brick house, and lot, on Fourth av.
Two story and basement brick house, and lot, on West Randolph street.
Two dwelling houses, with very large lot, corner of Randolph and Morgan sts.
House and lot on Ridgeley Place, between Douglas and Calumet avs.
40 ft East front on Wabash av. near Harmon Court.
24 ft East front on Wabash av. near Harrison st.
100 ft on Wabash av. near Ringold.
50 or 60 ft corner of Dearborn and South sts.
28 ft on Monroe st. opposite Post Office.
50 ft on Dearborn st. near corner of Madison.
71 ft Madison st. near corner of Dearborn.
Three 44 ft front lots on Park av., second block West of Union Park.
100 ft South front on Randolph West of Ada st.
3 lots on Warren st. East of Halsted.
25x146 ft corner of Ohio and Pine sts.
Apply to REES & SLOCUM, 88 Dearborn Street. (ap3-p24-1t)

FROM AUCTION. GREAT BARGAINS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL For Nett Cash Only.
100 Pieces Good all Wool De Laines For Two Shillings a Yard.
50 Pieces Fine Silk and Wool Challies FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
25 Pieces Extra Quality Lupins Bombazines FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
50 PIECES WIDE, HIGH LUSTRED Full Boiled BLACK SILKS, FOR SIX SHILLINGS.
SPRING STYLES PLAID SILKS FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
EXTRA HEAVY Double Faced Black and Colored Figured Silks FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Real French Ginghams for 1 Shilling.
CHOICE NEW STYLES Full Madder Calicoes for Ten Cents.
Black and White Checked Wool Valentias for One Shilling.
Fine Pure Linens for Two and Sixpence.
Pillow Case Linens for Three Shillings.
In fact our store is full of bargains in all kinds of Goods.
LARGE DAILY ARRIVALS OF GOODS FROM AUCTION, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS DIRECT.
Our entire stock is bought for nett cash at a large Discount from Regular Prices, making every piece of Goods in our stock a bargain.
NOW IN STOCK, all the latest novelties in SPRING CLOAKS, SAQUES AND MANTLES Of Silk and all fashionable materials. Also, PATTERN CARDS Of High Novelties in Dress Goods, On board steamer HANSA, which will be in store in a few days.
W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street. mh29-p645-7m.

SMALL FRUITS PAY. Now is the time to plant STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, GRAPES. KIDDER & KNOX, Evanston, Ill., Have all the fine varieties suited to the climate. Plants furnished at prices to suit the times. SEND FOR A CATALOGUE. GOSS & HOAG, 81 North Clark street, are agents for the sale of our fruits, and will receive orders for plants. ap3-p 1-3t

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1862 Chicago Line. 1862. For the ensuing season of navigation, the steamers of this line will run in connection, and on alternate days, with those of the WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., BETWEEN Chicago and Buffalo, Touching at intermediate ports when practicable; and forming a DAILY LINE (Sundays excepted,) for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.
B., C. & C. Line Steamers: FOUNTAIN CITY, GALENA, PLYMOUTH [illegible], MENDOTA, CHICAGO, EVERGREEN CITY.
W. T. Co. Steamers: MOHAWK, FREE STATE, [illegible], PLYMOUTH, MAYFLOWER, NEPTUNE.
Running in connection, at Buffalo, with NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, WESTERN EXPRESS, SPAULDING'S EXPRESS, UNION EXPRESS; The Western Transportation Company, and Troy and Erie, and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, on the Erie Canal. At Cleveland, with CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. The Steamers composing this line are of the largest size, and of great strength and speed, with superior accommodations for Passengers. [illegible] For rates of freight and passage apply to JOHN H MOIR, Agent N. Y. C. Railroad, No. 229 Broadway, N. Y.; HUGH ALLEN, Ag't West'n Transportation Co.; A. COLSON, No. 7 Coenties Slip, N. Y.; E. SPAULDING, Spaulding's Express, No. 7 Astor House, N. Y.; J. M. WILGUS & Co., Proprietors of Union Express, No. 267 Broadway, N. Y.; W. C. RICE, Agent Troy and Erie and Troy and Western Lines of Canal Boats, No. 7 Coenties Slip, N. Y.; G. G. KIDDER, No. 9 Washington st, Boston, Mass.; W. F. HURD, Agent W. T. Co. Boston; A. A. WEMPLE, Agent New York Central R. R., Albany; CHAS. E. [illegible], Agent W. T. Co., Troy and Albany; J. A. J. SPRAGUE, Agent N. Y. C. R. R., Troy, N. York; BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio; WM. STEWART, Agent C. & P. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. L. HURD & CO., Detroit, Mich.; J. J. TALLMADGE, Milwaukee, Wis.
SHELDON PEASE, Managing Ag't., Office foot of Michigan street, Buffalo.
C. T. RICHMOND, Agent for Eastward bound Freight. Office foot of North Dearborn street, Chicago.
J. W. TUTTLE, Agent for Westward Bound Freight, Office foot of [illegible], Chicago.
A. A. [illegible], Passenger Agent, Office No. 6 North Clark [illegible], Chicago.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A Bed Room—Furnished. Apply by letter, giving, with terms and full address, to "R. W.," Post Office Box, Chicago. ap3-p20-1t

WANTED.—A Small Store on first floor, with good entrance, for wholesale business, at a moderate rent. Address CHA. BIGGS, 113 Lake street. ap3-p11-3t

WANTED.—A good colored waiter; also, two colored women to do washing. Apply at Nos. 227 & 229 East Randolph street (New York House.) Good references required. ap3-p21-1t

WANTED.—By a young man, a situation in some respectable business, (grocery or commission preferred.) Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address "Situation," Tribune Office. ap3-p23-2t

WANTED.—By a young man—A place to learn the Mercantile business, or a first class mechanical trade. Best of references as to honesty and integrity. Salary nominal. Address "C." Greensburg, Indiana. ap3-p8-1t

WANTED.—I have a small family—want a small house. Am a prompt paying tenant. South Side preferred. Will pay from $12 to $15 per month, according to location and house. Address "Rent," Tribune Office. ap3-p7-1w

WANTED.—Three good Journeymen Tailors to go to the Country. To steady and competent workmen good wages and permanent employment will be given. Apply to G. A. HANLEY, No. 3 Taylor's Building, South Water street, foot of Franklin, or address P. O. Box 1862. ap3-p22-3t

WANTED.—Who wants to rent to a good tenant, a LOFT, with privilege of show window on first floor and good cellar on the premises or near by. Any one having either Lofts or Cellars to rent will address "Rent," Tribune Office. ap3-p4-1w

WANTED.—The advertiser is desirous of buying or becoming interested in a small, paying business. No objection to a Clerkship, and would loan his employers some money, if security is satisfactory. Address "Cash," Tribune Office, with real name. No agents need apply. ap3 p34-1w

WANTED.—A large and convenient house, either furnished or unfurnished, centrally located in the South Division, suitable for a first-class boarding house. Parties having such a house to rent on moderate terms, for one year or a term of years, can hear of a prompt paying tenant by addressing P. O. Box 860. ap3 p23-3t

WANTED.—A first class Residence on Michigan avenue, for which a reasonable rent will be paid. Address Box 4283, stating terms, and number of house. ap1-p945-1w

WANTED.—A girl wants a Situation in a gentleman's family to do first class Cooking, Washing and Ironing, in a private family. Please apply at No. 213 State street. South Side city references if required. ap3-p976-3t

WANTED.—A second hand lot of Goods for a country store, in exchange for first rate lands and lots in the most thickly settled part of Southern Minnesota. Part cash would be paid for desirable goods. Address "G." Box 3426, Chicago. ap3-p990-3t

WANTED.—Security Fire Insurance Company's Scrip at No. 16½ South Water street. [ap3-p986-1m] GEO. BAKER.

WANTED.—By a gentleman (without family) 30 years of age, a situation as Book-keeper (or Office Clerk in a first class hotel. The applicant will give satisfactory references as to character and qualifications. Address "W. B. E." Post Office Box 3771. ap3-p989-3t

WANTED.—A situation by a Gardener, who will bring the best testimonials as to capability and character. Apply at HOVEY'S Seed Store, No. 49 Lake street. ap3-p960-3t

WANTED.—A young lady of education, who is about retiring from her studies, is desirous of obtaining—for the coming spring—the position of Teacher in some rural country school or wealthy farming district, where there is good society. Best of references required and given. Address "TEACHER," Post Office Box 972, Chicago, Illinois. ap3-p991-3t

WANTED.—By a gentleman and wife, a pleasant furnished room or rooms, with board, in a private family or where a few other boarders are taken. South or West Side preferred. Address "H. P. T.," Post Office Box 3965. ap3-p975-3t

WANTED.—A young man, a competent Book-Keeper, desires a situation to work for his BOARD in some Wholesale or Commission House, with prospects of a fair salary on becoming acquainted with the business. Please address Post Office Box 4540, Chicago. ap3-p975-3t

WANTED.—Three or four rooms wanted by a small family in a respectable neighborhood, within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House. Rent in advance if required. Address "L." Post Office Box 334. ap3-p973-3t

WANTED.—Furnished apartment without board. South Side. Best of reference given. Address "UNION," at this office. ap -p951-3t

WANTED.—Second hand Safe and Counting House Furniture, including small neat "set-down desks." Address Box 1964. ap3-p957-3t

WANTED.—To Exchange good and desirably located lands in Minnesota, free from all incumbrances, and Some Cash for a general stock of merchandise. Address, in confidence, "G. W. A." Box 3638, St. Paul, Minnesota, stating kind of goods, amount, &c. ap1-p969-3t

WANTED.—By a Gentleman and Wife, a pleasant room or rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with Board, in a private family, in West Division, north of Madison and east of Green streets, preferred. Address Box 3471. ap1-p955-3w

WANTED.—Hoffman & Gelpcke's Notes secured, on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets. Also, H. & G.'s second class indorsements wanted. Call at 88 Dearborn street. ap1-p956-1m

WANTED.—A Gentleman and Wife desire Board in a private family on the North Side, east of Clark street, or on West Randolph street. Inquire at 147 South Water street, or address Box 2506.

WANTED.—A good, careful prompt paying tenant, with a very small family, wishes to rent a small, convenient and neat dwelling from the first of May prox., at a moderate rent situated north of Harrison and east of Buffalo and Clark streets, in the South Division. Address "A. S. H." Post Office Drawer 6218. ap1-p951-3t

WANTED.—20 Blacksmiths, immediately, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. KEITH & SNELL. Aurora, March 29, 1862. mh31-p935-1w

WANTED.—$1,500.00.—Partnership wanted by a worthy and reliable man in some lucrative business, or will make advances on property for sale. Refers, by permission, to C. H. Seck with. mh31 p918-1w

WANTED.—Purchasers for 56 teen NO. 4 WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machines, the best for family use, nearly new, and in perfect order. A good machine will save its cost in six months. GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 207 South Water st., cor. Wells. mh26-p876-3m

WANTED.—To rent from the first of May, a Furnished House in a respectable locality. Unexceptionable references given. Address Post Office Box 2561. mh31 p878-1w

WANTED.—Parties declining housekeeping and having Household Furniture to dispose of, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing P. O. Box No. 1180. mh28-p773-1m

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper, by one who has kept books here for six years, and can give good references. Address G. B., at this office. mh25-p844-1w

WANTED—DRUG STORE.—The subscriber desires to purchase a Drug stock in some good location. Address as below, with full particulars—number of inhabitants, how long established, &c., with lowest price. Advertiser would accept a clerkship, and loan his employer some money, if satisfied with security. "CASH," care of Messrs. Mills & Jones, Sheboygan, Wis.

WANTED.—Two Hundred Agents.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, &c. Patent secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $10 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER's Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 1800, Chicago, inclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-1860-6m

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 1666.

WANTED.—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 135 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2803. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED. A GOOD HOUSE, By a Good Tenant—Handy to business. Address, Box 1[illegible].

WANTED! WANTED!! 500 Agents Wanted, MALE AND FEMALE, to sell something entirely new THE FAMILY RECORD OF AMERICAN ALLEGIANCE. Retails for 50 cents. PATENT WORK HOLDER, made of the New Gold. Retails for 25 cents. Lloyd's War Map of the Southern States, colored in counties, 60 cts; colored in States, 25 cts. [illegible] All of the above mailed to any part of the United States on receipt of retail price in cash or stamps. Send red stamp and get circular giving particulars. [illegible] Post Office Box 4[illegible].

TO MILLOWNERS.—WANTED To Rent—A Custom Mill with water power, two or three run of stone, in a good location, by a practical miller. Address "Miller" at this office. [illegible]

$30 PER MONTH.—Wanted Agents at a salary of from thirty to fifty dollars per month and all expenses paid [illegible] For particulars address W. HARVEY, Springfield, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment, $25 net profit per great made by Agents of the new patent, [illegible]

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS [illegible]

BOOK-KEEPER.—Wanted a situation by [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion...$ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, (or $1 [illegible])... .25
One Square, two weeks, (or $7.00)...........3.00
One Square, one month, (or $9.00)...........5.00
One Square, three months, (or $15.00)......12.00
One Square, six months, (or $25.00)........20.00
One Square, one year.......................36.00
☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square for one year.

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every householder should not be Can I Afford to have a PEACE-MAKER COOKING STOVE? But can I afford to do without one? THE PEACE-MAKER Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with only four boiler holes while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and combines the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH. THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A Roasting and Broiling Chamber, in which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room. VAN SHAACK, 47----State Street----47 HAS THIS POPULAR STOVE. [oc14-p58-1y]

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde-built Iron Steamships, City of New York, City of Baltimore, City of Washington, City of Manchester, Etna, Edinburgh, Kangaroo, Glasgow, Vigo, Bosphorus. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

THROUGH TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY AND Regular Weekly Line of First-Class Ocean Steamers, SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec. Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake st., Chicago. WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON PIPE, For Steam, Gas and Water. VALVES, COCKS, GAUGES, PUMPS, WHISTLES, &c. GIFFARD'S INJECTORS. Worthington's Steam Pumps. 181 LAKE STREET.

POPE & SLOCUM, 122 Clark Street, DEALERS IN LAMPS AND OILS, Have at all times full stocks of KIER'S BEST OIL, EXCELSIOR OIL, STAR OIL, All of first quality, and warranted. Also, Dithridge's Patent Oval XX Flint Glass Chimneys. COAL OIL LAMPS AND FIXTURES in great variety, for sale at lowest market rates.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., LOAN, COLLECTION AND INSURANCE OFFICE, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill., AGENTS FOR Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co., And for a large line of First Class Fire Insurance Companies.

IMPROVE THE BLOOD. BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON, BITTER WINE OF IRON. The Great Tonic and Invigorator, Prepared only and sold by SMITH & DWYER, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices, 175 LAKE STREET.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862. TINNERS' STOCK. PRICES REDUCED. IC—10x14 Tin.........$10.50 Per Box. IX—10x14 Tin.........$12.50 " IC—14x20 Charcoal Terne, $10.25 " All other extra sizes in proportion to NEW YORK COST. The above prices are for first quality Old Brands. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO. Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000! Which is the property of Policy Holders. [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE [illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

TAX COTTON.

If there is one thing more than another the people desire relative to this war, next to its successful issue, it is that the rebels be made to meet their share of the bills. They should pay for heating their own poker. As they invited the dance, the piper should be settled for by them. It does not look as though this entered very liberally and fully into the design at Washington, where burdens grievous to be borne are being fitted to the shoulders of every loyal man in the North, to be carried unshrinkingly, too, while the South is as yet to see her share assigned. It was a good beginning, that proposed in the House by Mr. Kellogg of Michigan, to levy a tax of one cent per pound on cotton. That will do as far as it goes, and it goes just one-third as far as it ought. The average product for several years past has been four million bales of 450 pounds per bale. The product will be lessened inevitably by the war, and under a tax; but say it is one million bales less, or three million bales at 450 pounds per bale, that will yield at for every cent taxed per pound, thirteen and a half million dollars. Who will say that forty million dollars is too great a share for the South to bear of the war expenses.

There will be no difficulty in its collection, far less indeed than to follow out the multifarious and intricate levies otherwise imposed. King Cotton should pay its share of the war. We might urge it on the ground of poetic justice, but we prefer to press it on the score of simple and equal fairness. Manufactures and trade, the great sources of wealth at the North, are to be taxed heavily; why should the great staple of the South escape. There is nothing else that so largely represents value in the South except negroes. Perhaps a clause might be added, moderately taxing slaves and "persons held to labor," with a forfeiture and cancelling of indentures in case of a refusal to respond. At any rate, let cotton yield its share of the revenue to the Government for a war tax. The North demands it. Loyal men everywhere will be poorly consoled in their own heavy sacrifices if exemption in this respect be allowed the very section responsible for all our national woes.

LOVE YOUR COUNTRYMEN.

It is not an unusual experience in this life to find, to our shame and sorrow, that those whose fortunes and destiny are most closely united with ours, and who are dearest to us, are addicted to confirmed bad habits and practices, or have become the slaves of foul vices or dangerous passions. The command of Heaven in all such cases, a command enforced by the best wisdom of man and all the impulses of our higher nature, is that we must not despise, or forsake, or cast off these, our friends, neighbors or kindred who have thus had their virtue seduced by temptation, and have fallen into alarming and destructive ways of folly and wickedness. The only right and humane course is to find in all their errors and faults only still louder calls for our guidance and help; and see in the sufferings and miseries which vice, folly and headlong indulgence have brought upon them only more moving and irresistible appeals to our sympathy and affection. Neither will the true friend and devoted doer of good be baffled or hindered in his efforts to reform the lives and save the wandering and deluded from the dread consequences of their passions and indulgences, though all his humane and christian labors are met with the fiercest opposition, repelled with bitter scorn and indignation, and assailed and denounced as impertinent intermeddling and vile cant and hypocrisy. Such has been the treatment that the benevolent and good have always received in their divinest efforts for the welfare and blessing of their fellow men. The hearts of the mistaken and blinded followers of their own interests and lusts have not changed; and there are palms growing in Heaven now and niches preserved in the temple of undying Fame for the saints and martyrs of our own age and generation.

It is impossible for the people who dwell in the Union to-day to throw off the burden of duty to their Southern brethren which God has bound upon their shoulders, and the obligation to lend them their best offices and all their wisdom, sympathy and highest abilities in assisting to rid them of the intolerable evils and wrongs, the unutterable shame and disgrace of slavery. It is in vain for men who do not own slaves and live far away from its corrupting atmosphere, to try to persuade themselves that it is none of their business, and they will not meddle with it. This is a mere pretext and excuse for neglecting duty and forgetting brotherly obligation. Neither is the fact that the men who are working most earnestly and devotedly for the extinction of slavery, are especially hated and reviled by those who are deep in the practice any reason for slacking effort or losing heart. This is always the case with men long accustomed to any error or wickedness. It takes often the longest time before their eyes begin to open to truth, and their better nature rouses itself from moral lethargy and rises to lofty and generous action. But the time for disenthralment and regeneration is sure to come, if the friends of freedom and the rights of man are not disheartened, and continually press forward.

All we need is heroic constancy and self-sacrificing loyalty and devotion to the sacred work, and it will triumph gloriously. How gratifying to every patriotic and generous heart is the prospect on which he gazes in the near future. To see the greatest curse of the land, which has hung like a foul miasma over so many streams and valleys, rolling itself together in dark folds and driven by the mighty north wind forever away. How cheering to know that the deep disgrace and opprobrium of our nation and land is at length to be entirely put away, and our name to shine again in pure and undimmed splendor. How glorious the faith that the heavy weight which has laid so long upon the energies, and crushed out all the enterprise, industry, and intellectual and moral progress of the South, is to be shaken off forever, and she is to rise to her feet rejoicing like a strong man, to run with other nations the race of freedom and glory. To realize such a vision demands great trials, tremendous struggles, the loftiest patriotism and the purest philanthropy. But we will prove to the world that these are the capabilities and virtues which the institutions of the Free States beget and nourish to fairest growth and fullest vigor in their children; and that there is no good quality, no lofty virtue, needed to carry this cause victoriously through, that cannot be found abounding in the men who are consecrated to its work.

We will infringe upon no right, we will refuse no guarantee, we will deny no privilege, will resist no obligation and renounce no duty the Constitution contains or imposes. We will give the South all their dues and every right. More than that, we mean to give and extend to them more than they can strictly claim or constitutionally enforce in the way of generous, large-hearted and magnanimous treatment. We mean that their rage and contempt, their fierce assaults and dogged resistance, their unyielding pride and desperate opposition shall only create and stimulate, increase and strengthen our patience, long suffering, perseverance, courage and devotion. We hope and pray in spite of all combinations, forces, trials and losses to carry through to perfection the work we have begun; to rid the South and the country of its greatest mischief and shame. And we know that the children of the men who are now arrayed against the Union and freedom, will be the first and loudest to sing the praises of those who have redeemed them from the curse of slavery. The fathers may stone, hang, or crucify the prophets, but the children will build their tombs, and hallow their names forever.

A TAX ON THE RELATION.

Why not tax indentured apprentices and "persons held to service or labor" under the local law? If not the apprentices and "persons," the relation which these sustain to the men who derive the profit of their labor, compelling them (the masters,) to pay the levy. There is nothing unfair or unconstitutional in the proposition. We cannot, without stultifying a great party and doing violence to the Constitution, admit that "persons held to labor or service" are *property*. That would be to confess that the South is right in its twenty years' policy, and that the rebellion is justifiable. Hence Congress cannot lay a tax on slaves as persons, over and above the amount levied on freemen, because taxes must be uniform. It cannot, for the reason that we have stated, assess them as property, because they are in no sense property by the Constitution or the law. It remains then only to tax the relation of master and apprentice, master and slave, and to include the apprentice of the North, as well as the persons held to labor or service by the local laws of the South, in the schedule upon which revenue is to be raised. Surely there is enough legal ingenuity in the House and Senate to so draw a bill as to avoid the admission which would at once be fatal to Republican pretensions, and to accomplish the object desired. Who will try his hand at the job?

There are four millions of slaves in the South, each one of whom ought, by his master, to pay a Federal tax of ten dollars per annum; and this tax should be a lien, not upon the property, for there is no property in the case, but when the relation in which the "person" stands to the owner under the local laws—a lien taking even date with the passage of the act, and not to be voided by non-payment of the assessment by reason of the intervention between the tax-gatherer and the tax-payer of any rebellious or hostile power—a lien which will, after default on the part of the owner or master, dissolve the relation and set the slave at liberty and release the apprentice from his indentures. The obligation to observe uniformity in levying direct taxes will compel Congress to include Northern apprentices; but as they are few in number—the system of indentures being in most of the States practically abandoned—the weight thrown upon their masters will be cheerfully borne when it is understood that the cause of the war will be compelled to pay a share at least of its burdens.

The TRIBUNE, as our readers well know, is for the emancipation or confiscation (that's another name for emancipation) of every slave of every rebel in the land. But we see no hope that the men who have been sent to Congress to carry the country through the war, will dare venture upon a policy so decided, though so eminently necessary, as that which we recommend. We are compelled to accept the next best thing. If the cause of the war cannot be removed by a blow, it can be made to feel that it has not escaped the burdens which it has entailed upon everything else. Hence this proposition for a measure which is not only in itself necessary and just, but in strict accord with the Constitution. But even this may not be accepted by those whose business it is to provide the ways and means for carrying on the fight. They have not yet emancipated themselves from the shackles in which the country has been held to slavery, which is yet, in spite of the war, the master interest of the Republic. Some pretext which slavery will suggest, some line of policy that it will recommend, or some fear that it will excite, will be paramount. If the plain proposition to bring cotton to an equal footing with loyal wheat and cattle can be defeated, what can we expect?

☞ The Nashville *Patriot* of the 27th sums up the rebel strength and loss at Fort Donelson as follows:

Number engaged	13,829
Number killed	237
Number wounded	1,007

The killed and wounded do not include the 36th Virginia regiment, McCauslin's, which had 250 men engaged, and is reported to have suffered severely, but to what extent is not known. Neither does the above enumeration of engaged, killed and wounded include about 3,000 Virginia troops who escaped with Floyd the night previous to the surrender. The total number of rebels engaged in the fight reached about 18,000.

☞ We learn from the New York *Leader* that Mr. Charles A. Dana, the accomplished managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, ceased his connection with that paper on Saturday. No reasons are given for this sudden and unexpected change, in which the *Tribune* and its readers are deprived of the advantages of a thorough journalist.

PREPARING TO RUN FROM RICHMOND.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, in a leading article, advises citizens "to remove, *if possible*, before the advance of the enemy, everything which will conduce to the efficiency of his military operations, and to destroy what cannot be removed."

☞ Gen. Beauregard's appeal has brought out a regiment of boys from New Orleans, most of whom left school to take up arms. They are said to be finely equipped, and to contain "the best blood of Louisiana," whatever that is.

☞ The churches are beginning to contribute their bells to the needy Confederate cannon foundries. Rev. John Mayo, of York county, Virginia, has sent an old bell which was cast in 1725.

Wendell Phillips at Milwaukee.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEWHALL HOUSE, MILWAUKEE, March 31.

Wendell Phillips has been here and gone. He spoke Wednesday evening upon Lost Arts, Saturday evening upon The War, and to excellent audiences. He was listened to, throughout, with the closest attention and deepest interest by all who favored him with a hearing. Rumors of mob violence and trouble, in case he opened his mouth to speak before a public audience in this free city of Milwaukee, were rife and current in the streets, about town, during the entire week; but upon the evening in question all was quiet and respectful. Not a dissenting voice was heard in the hall upon either occasion to anything which the gifted lecturer had to utter, much less were signs of or disturbance manifest. His audiences, as a general thing, unlike those of Chicago and other enterprising, public spirited cities, were made up of "plebeians" and "commoners"—with very few exceptions the "solid" men of Milwaukee—the prominent men of wealth and commerce—the representatives of capital and trade—did not deign to honor this "Boston fanatic" with their presence. Not a bit of it! This is the man who has, more than any other one man in the country, questioned the right by nature of four billions of concentrated capital in this country. This is the man who has, more than any other one man, preached againts, and spoken against, and denounced the worship of the great Mammon Idol, before which the whole nation is on its knees to-day. This is the man who has spit upon the claim of one man to buy and sell another, merely because he is the strongest.

Think you that the "solid" men of Milwaukee could condescend to listen to such a man, or to show their faces on such an occasion. Not a bit of it! They are too conservative, too constitutional. Whatever else may befal the nation, slavery must be sacredly respected and preserved, and any man who has had the audacity to speak against the Divine Institution should, in the opinion of these "preserved" gentlemen, be damned and put down.

☞ The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* gives the following description of the monster shot used by the fifteen-inch "Lincoln gun," and the twelve-inch rifled "Union gun" at Fortress Monroe:

The ball is not exactly solid, but is so cast as to secure even greater strength than if cast solid, the core being but four inches in diameter. This opening is filled with lead, the ball when complete weighing 480 pounds. They are not made of the common metal used in other shot and shell, but of the very best quality of gun-iron—Bloomfield at that—almost as hard as chilled iron, and nearly as tough as wrought iron. The heavy gates are turned off in a lathe; and the balls are finished up in the ordinary "ball mill," loaded and shipped. Great exertions have been made to supply the gun at the earliest moment with a sufficient number of shots for any emergency. Should the rebel monster Merrimac expose herself to a fair shot from one those balls, we can safely wager the head nearest the armor, on the inside, will ache for a while.

BAD NEWS FOR OFFICE SEEKERS.—It has been proposed that Congress shall place a stamp tax of five dollars on every letter of recommendation for office, an additional entry-tax of ten dollars on every candidate who may file his papers at the Department. This, according to the estimation of the House committee on Ways and Means, will produce an annual revenue of over one million of dollars, which will be doubled on the year that the President is inaugurated.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Democrats Refuse to Tax Slaves or Cotton—Singular Mistake in the Military bills of the Extra Session—One Million Volunteers authorized to be Raised instead of Five Hundred Thousand—Aggregate Purchases of Arms by the Government—The Great Boker Contract—A Fraud of $1,300,000 Detected and Prevented—Judge Holt's Settlement with Boker & Co.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1862.

It should be borne in mind by the country that the Democrats in the House of Representatives have defeated the proposed tax on slaves and cotton. A few narrow minded Republicans assisted them in both instances, and these should be classed with them, as persons willing to keep all the expenses of the war on the loyal States and let the rebels go untaxed. The tax on slaves in the Gulf States would properly come under the head of "slaughtered animals," and the Border States under the head of "manufactures." The Democrats presented a firm front against every proposition to throw an equitable part of the burden on the rebels, and in this they received the help of a handful of transcendentalists on the Republican side, who ought to be put out of the way of doing more mischief as speedily as possible. Let loyal citizens remember these things. Let it be known whether slavery is still stronger than the Union.

In the debate on Senator Grimes's resolution for arresting the shower of Brigadier Generals, or rather for confining these appointments to such officers as shall exhibit superior efficiency and gallantry in the field, allusion was made to the fact that the laws passed at the extra session of Congress authorized the raising of *one million* volunteers instead of five hundred thousand, and some censure was cast upon the War Department for taking advantage of an unfortunate error on the part of Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, (chairman of the Senate Military Committee), in so framing the bills that the President was authorized to accept twice as many soldiers as Congress intended, and two-and-a-half times more than the President asked for! It appears that after Congress had passed a bill authorizing the enlistment of five hundred thousand, Mr. Wilson thought the *method* of raising them was defective, and he consequently reported another bill for five hundred thousand to correct it, with a proviso, as he and everybody else supposed, limiting the whole number to five hundred thousand. But the proviso was so worded that it applied only to the second bill, leaving the former one an entire and independent concern! Still, it was perfectly well known that the intention of Congress was to raise only five hundred thousand in all, and the transcending of that number by the War Department, (a process which is as yet going on), is unprincipled in a moral point of view as though the laws had been properly drawn. We have now nearly 700,000 soldiers and 25,000 sailors. It would be difficult to find use for any more, and impossible to support and pay them if we could.

A volume of 235 pages was printed a short time since, embracing all the contracts and purchases of arms by the Government from April 12, 1861, to January 11, 1862, with the correspondence relating thereto. The aggregates are as follows:

Kind of arms.	Purchased.	Contracted for.	Total cost.
Muskets and rifles	236,157	1,903,800	$40,495,715
Carbines for cavalry	14,880	72,440	2,205,378
Pistols	19,422	75,500	2,105,869
Sabres and swords	63,717	142,500	1,337,770
Total	333,678	2,194,240	46,144,665

It thus appears that the muskets and rifles, of which 2,139,957 were purchased and contracted for, cost the Government *nineteen dollars apiece*. Major Hagner testified before the Committee on Government Contracts last fall, (page 36 of their report) that the average cost of muskets, rifles, pistols and carbines should not exceed twelve dollars and a half each. His estimate of the number required, in addition to those in the Government arsenals, was only three hundred thousand. This, however, was upon an estimate of half a million soldiers. The addition of two hundred thousand to the number of troops would necessitate a corresponding addition to the number of arms, bringing it up to half a million pieces necessary to be bought. It appears that rather more than *four times* this number have been purchased and contracted for.

The largest single transaction of the Government, recorded in this volume, is with the firm of H. Boker & Co., 50 Cliff street, New York. On the 4th day of September, 1861, Boker & Co. addressed Secretary Cameron offering the Department "*upwards* of one hundred thousand stand of arms, rifled percussion muskets, new and in good condition." These arms were offered "at a price not exceeding eighteen dollars each." They also tendered, in the same letter, "18,000 cavalry sabres at a price not to exceed $7.50 apiece." These arms, they said, were in Europe, ready to be shipped. Mr. Cameron accepted the offer the following day, (Sept. 5) having first procured the following endorsement on the back of the Boker proposition:

"I approve the carrying this through carefully, cautiously, and expeditiously. Avoid conflicts and interference. A. LINCOLN.
"September 5, 1861."

Mr. Lincoln has no recollection of the matter, except that the Government was in great need of arms, and his special authority was sought in this case—the details be left, of course, to the Department; all of which was natural and proper. Mr. Cameron's letter to Boker & Co., (dated Sept. 5, 1861,) says he accepts the offer, "the price not to exceed $18 per musket and $7.50 per sabre." No price was fixed for either the muskets or the sabres, and the reason will be found in the sequel. Mr. Cameron then appointed a Mr. George Wright to go to Europe with Boker's agent to inspect and receive the arms, and Gen. Ripley gave Mr. Geo. Wright his instructions in a letter dated Sept. 6, 1861, telling him that the arms must be of one calibre, and that calibre must be either .58 (fifty-eight hundredths of an inch,) or .69, "or with such slight shades of difference that they will take one ammunition for those calibres."

Early in October Mr. H. Boker writes from some part of Europe (place not designated) that he cannot furnish *rifled* muskets of .58 and .69 calibre, but that he and Mr. Geo. Wright think that a *smooth bore* of .70 or .72 calibre a preferable arm, and that he can furnish the latter without delay. On the 23d of October Gen. Ripley, to whom the matter is referred, modifies his instructions to Mr. Geo. Wright according to Mr. Boker's desires, stipulating, however, that the arms shall be "first-class," and *all of one calibre*. This is approved by Mr. Cameron, but nothing is said about prices. Mr. George Wright then comes on the carpet with a letter stating that he cannot "inspect" the arms within the time specified, nor anything like it, because they are scattered all over France, Belgium, Austria and Prussia. Nevertheless, on the 10th of January last, Gen. Ripley is advised of the arrival of arms in considerable quantities, and he addresses a note to Secretary Cameron asking for a copy of the "contract," as he has frequent occasion to refer to it; to which he receives no reply, because there is no contract.

On the 13th of February, Capt. S. Crispin, of the Ordnance Department, writes the result of his examination of 61,485 of the Boker muskets, all that had been received up to that time at New York. He proceeds to describe *eleven* different varieties, of the following calibres, to wit: .70, .55, .58, .72, .70, .70, ., .71, .69, .54. There were also 876 nondescripts, which could not be classed in any of the above varieties. Capt. Crispin pronounced 17,839 of the lot utterly worthless, 25,376 *fair* arms of the present Austrian model, and 17,394 of French and Prussian manufacture, more substantial and solid than the other, but highly objectionable on account of their large bore, "necessitating the use of ammunition weighty to carry and giving a recoil inconveniently great." Soft iron bayonets were prefixed to 15,328 of them, which of course rendered them valueless. Out of 23 sabres inspected at that time, only 10 came up to standard. All the muskets were accepted at eighteen dollars each, and, as appears on page 225 of the volume, Mr. Cameron agreed to take of Boker & Co., 50,000 more muskets at $18, and 10,000 more sabres at $7.50.

The transactions of the Government with Boker & Co., foot up $2,910,000, and the Hon. Joseph Holt settled with them last week *at a reduction of one million three hundred thousand dollars!* And even with this enormous sum shoved off, they realize a profit of over twenty-five thousand dollars, which is 33½ per cent. advance on the actual cost of the arms to them.

Iowa Congressional Districts.

The Legislature of Iowa has at last agreed upon a division of the State into six congressional districts—the first election under this apportionment—to be held in October next. The districts are composed as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT—Lee, DesMoines, Louisa, Henry, Washington, Jefferson, Van Buren, Davis.

SECOND DISTRICT—Muscatine, Scott, Clinton, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Cedar.

THIRD DISTRICT—Delaware, Dubuque, Clayton, Alamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Worth, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Chickasaw, Fayette, Bremer.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Appanoose, Monroe, Wapello, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Johnson, Iowa, Poweshiek, Jasper, Tama, Benton.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Wayne, Decatur, Ringgold, Taylor, Page, Fremont, Lucas, Clark, Union, Adams, Montgomery, Mills, Warren, Madison, Adair, Cass, Pottawatomie, Polk, Dallas, Guthrie, Audubon, Shelby, Harrison.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Marshall, Story, Boone, Greene, Carroll, Crawford, Monona, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Grundy, Hardin, Hamilton, Webster, Calhoun, Sac, Ida, Woodbury, Butler, Franklin, Wright, Humboldt, Pocahontas, Buena Vista, Cherokee, Plymouth, Hancock, Kossuth, Palo Alto, Clay, O'Brien, Sioux, Winnebago, Emmett, Dickinson, Osceola, Buncombe.

Steamboat Disaster on the Illinois River.

[From the Peoria Transcript, March 31.]

The steamboat Minnesota Belle left this port for St. Louis on Thursday evening last, with a very large freight trip, consisting of grain, Government stores, highwines, &c. She reached Liverpool next morning about 8 o'clock, and on "rounding to" to make a landing, sprung a leak, and in five minutes went down in about sixteen feet of water. The loss cannot yet be accurately estimated, but must be considerable, as the insurance is very trifling.

There were a number of passengers on the boat, but no lives were lost. Had the accident occurred at night there is no doubt many would have been lost. The Minnesota Belle was a pretty old boat, but had undergone inspection the present spring, and had got her certificate of seaworthiness from the St. Louis surveyor.

The Emancipation Question in the District of Columbia.

The opposition which the border States are making to the bill before the Senate, for the emancipation of slaves in the District, shows the grasp with which they hold slavery. We have been told all along that Maryland and Kentucky did not care anything about slavery, and would gladly see it abolished, and that if the abolitionists would only be quiet, they would free the slaves themselves. Now, when the proposition is made by the President, and acceded to by the House, to pay them for their slaves, they oppose the plan with a bitterness and pertinacity which shows that all their professions on the subject, in the past, were sheer hypocrisy.

Even the tardy justice to the North, of having the capital of the Nation free from the foul disgrace of slavery, is opposed by these border State representatives who love slavery, as the President told them.

Kennedy of Maryland, Saulsbury of Delaware, and Davis of Kentucky, fairly rave in their furious opposition to so reasonable a measure.

There are some exceedingly interesting facts about the colored people in Washington, which ought to be widely known at this time, as in every candid mind they may dissipate many prejudices. We take the following extracts from a letter to the New York *Evening Post*, and commend them to the attention of our readers:

The total number of colored persons in the District of Columbia is now fourteen thousand three hundred and sixteen. They are divided as follows:

Slaves in Washington City	1,744
Slaves in Washington County	634
Slaves in Georgetown	577
Free people of color	11,131
Total	14,316

PROPORTION OF FREE BLACKS AND SLAVES.

The free blacks of the District are distributed through the city of Washington proper, a district called the Island (being that part on the point of land running down between the Potomac and Anacostia rivers), the Navy Yard vicinity, Capitol Hill, Meridian Hill and Georgetown. The most dense portions of the permanent residents are on the Island. Here many of them occupy small wooden tenements, as they do in other places in the District, with garden patches attached. Here they keep their horses and hacks, used for hire, having small barns or stables attached to their premises. These properties are their own, generally, the products of hard earnings, obtained in small sums, by public and private service. Nearly all of them have families, with the strongest natural attachments binding them to the soil and each other.

THE SLAVES.

Probably about one-half the slaves now in the District are brought in by non-residents, and are retained for limited periods and for temporary purposes.

A large proportion of the slaves here are females. The reason of this is obvious. They are the most profitable. They allow of an increase of numbers, and consequently in value, as the condition of the child always follows that of the mother. There is less danger, on this account, also, of their attempting to escape. The sacred tie of consanguinity is thus used to fasten the slave.

PROPERTY OWNED BY BLACKS.

The amount of property, real and personal estate, distributed among this population, is shown by the official records to be at least five hundred thousand dollars. It is believed by persons well acquainted with the facts to be one hundred thousand more. There is one colored man in the District worth, in real estate and personal property, seventy-five thousand dollars. This amount has all been earned in an honorable business, which this man has pursued for years under many difficulties of unjust laws. He has frequently lent his money to white men; has had mortgages on the houses of three public men here, two of whom have been, and one of whom now is, a Senator in Congress. One of the ex-Senators and debtors is no less a person than the ex-honorable John C. Breckinridge. The traitors Floyd and Wigfall are of the number who borrowed money from this black capitalist. It is generally understood that he does not value his claims against these distinguished secessionists at a very high figure.

It has been ascertained from the records that in addition to the taxes they pay on their real estate and personal property, the colored people pay ten cents on every hundred dollars' worth of property for school purposes, or to be applied to the Common School fund for the education of white children exclusively; so that the negroes of the District of Columbia are taxed to pay for the education of the whites. The amount annually paid by them for this purpose is not far from six hundred dollars.

THEIR SCHOOLS AND PAPERS.

The children of the blacks are forbidden by law to be educated in the very schools they are thus taxed to support! They are obliged to support their own schools.

A magazine and weekly paper are circulated among the blacks in this District. The monthly is printed at Baltimore, called the *Repository*. It is devoted to religion, literature, science and art. It is owned and conducted entirely by black men. The number for February contains sixteen articles—all original.

They have a large and handsome weekly paper also, published in Philadelphia—the *Christian Recorder*. A colored man is the editor, and acts also as the General Book Steward for the church that owns the concern.

There are several corresponding editors.

CHARACTER OF THE BLACKS.

They are docile, and have—even the free blacks—a curious willingness to listen to advice. They resort to it, among those they believe to be their friends, habitually and constantly. Touching instances of this kind are frequently occurring.

They are willing to labor. This is abundantly proved by what they have done and are doing. In every case where they are fairly compensated they acquire property.

Within my knowledge a colored servant man of the late Daniel Webster, who was paid reasonable wages, supported his family respectably, purchased a lot of land on the island and erected a neat and convenient house out of his savings.

The expenditures of many large establishments are managed entirely and with complete success by black men.

EDUCATION OF THE BLACKS.

Though they pay to support the schools for white children, and though they live too far apart for advantageous combinations, yet the blacks of the District maintain schools for their children. These are generally kept in the basement of their churches, which are not as well fitted for such purposes as they should be. Some of them are damp and injurious to health. Notwithstanding these and many other disadvantages, they exhibit a decided love for education, and acquire the rudiments with marked success. In numerals and geography they soon become experts. In recitations, especially of pathetic and descriptive poems, they are excellent.

SOCIAL PECULIARITIES.

They have a great number of voluntary associations, and some of their benevolent and literary societies are of the most creditable character. Considerable sums of money are constantly raised in this way. Literary tastes are fostered. Cemeteries, public grounds and edifices, schools, libraries, clothing and food for the poor are thus procured, and objects connected with the Christian Church and its ministry are permanently established. There are at least thirty associations of this kind in constant operation among the people of color in the District of Columbia.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION.

The number of their churches, in all, is twelve. The average attendance at each service is about three hundred. The congregations vary considerably at different seasons of the year. Those who come with their employers to the district, go away with them. In proportions as these employers are engaged on Sundays, so will the blacks often be.

Their appearance in church is creditable. Their dress is decorous and becoming. In some congregations the plain garbs of the Primitive Methodists—similar in several respects to those of the Friends—quite extensively predominate. Quiet, solemnity, order, everywhere prevail, with only such exceptions as are always found in certain portions of every society.

One of their churches has a neat organ, and some large choirs. Congregational singing is popular. One or two of the churches pay their pastors salaries of a thousand dollars a year. All these are worthy men, and render the most efficient service. A more self-denying, persevering, laborious body of men than the colored ministers of the District of Columbia cannot be found in any country. Their influence is deservedly great, and may be safely trusted by the friends of the Union and popular government.

ATTACHMENT TO THE COUNTRY.

No people in the United States are more ready and willing to "follow the flag and keep step to the music of the Union," than are the blacks in the District. Their patriotism is well informed, strong and zealous. They understand the great question of the day—having a deep personal interest in all its practical bearings. The sacred preservation of the Union is everything to them.

They know, by means of information accessible as well to no others, the exact condition of their brethren in the South. Communications at certain important points are constant and sometimes frequent. All these convey arguments and appeals in favor of the Union. An intact Union is believed to be the death knell of Slavery. Escaping slaves passing through the District are quickly taught who their real friends are, and inspired with true Union sentiments.

It is certain that a large number of the able-bodied colored men all through the district are ready to take up arms in defense of the Union. A regiment of a thousand picked men could be obtained at a very short warning. These men are constantly watching the progress of events. They study the military and naval tactics of the day with a zest and enthusiasm impelled by the vital interest they have in the struggle. Not a man of this body but knows what drill is; not a man but is inured to fatigue; not a man but would fight bravely to the last.

The conflicts of the ancient people of God with their enemies are symbolical to these people of their struggles for universal freedom. They think and speak of General Hannibal as one of their own immortal heroes. The brave deeds of Toussaint L'Ouverture, of Christophe, Rigaud and Geffrard abroad, of Attacks and Turner at home, are as familiar to these people as household words. They remember the histories of Polydora and Boston, of Macardel and New Orleans, of Padryan and Virginia, and their strong arms and stout hearts are nerved for battle and victory.

Steam Communication between Fortress Monroe and Washington.

Arrangements are nearly completed for establishing a line of steamers between Washington and Fortress Monroe, so as to secure a daily arrival, the trip to be made in nine hours. The proprietor will extend facilities for carrying the mails, and it is more than probable the Post Office and War Department will encourage the enterprise. The Hudson river steamer Alida will form a part of the line.—*Wash. Sta.*

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

Official Report of Capt. R. C. Shriber, of Gen. Shields's Staff.

WINCHESTER, March 26, 1862.

To Brig. Gen. James Shields, Commanding 2nd Division, 5th Army Corps:

GENERAL: I beg respectfully to report to you that after having received, on Saturday last, the 23d of March, at 9 o'clock A. M., an order to report for duty as aid-de-camp on your staff, I left headquarters for Kernstown to assist Colonels Kimball, Tyler and Sullivan, in their efforts as commanders of brigades, fighting the enemy under General Jackson, and to insure a unity of action of their three respective commands. I reported at half-past nine A. M. to Col. Kimball, acting brigadier and senior officer on the field, who was stationed upon a hill about one half mile west of Kernstown, which latter place is intersected by the turnpike leading to Strasburg. There I informed myself as to the events which had transpired previous to my arrival, and understood that the enemy who, in endeavoring to drive in our pickets the day before, had been repulsed, had opened with his artillery about 8 o'clock A. M. upon our forces again, and that, since that time, we were engaged in responding to his battery of four guns which he then had in play, and endeavoring to repel his small but harassing attacks of cavalry upon our chain of sentinels.

Reconnoitering the ground surrounding me, I found that between the hill upon which I stood with Col. Kimball, and the hill opposite us, upon which the enemy's battery was posted, about half a mile distant, a ravine was lying, running from east to west, which is entirely free from wood. When about half a mile to the east a forest connected both hills, through the centre of which passes a mud road, and is bounded on its extreme right by another mud road leading to Cedar Creek. The country to the left (west) of the turnpike is flat and comparatively little wooded.

We placed in position a six-gun battery, commanded by Capt. Jenks, 1st Virginia artillery, to oppose the enemy's four guns, which latter were soon reinforced by a whole battery, whereupon Capt. Clark's Regular battery was put in prolongation of the former named. Both batteries were fought by Col. Daum, chief of artillery of Gen. Shields's division, in person. Our fire from the two batteries became too hot for the enemy, and they brought a third battery in the direction of their right wing, in such a position upon our two batteries on the hill, that they enfiladed them, but with this maneuver exposed their battery to a raking fire of one of the Ohio batteries, placed near Kernstown to defend the pike, and they were necessitated to limber to the rear with all their batteries, but continued their fire.

In the meantime, the infantry regiments were moving to the support of our batteries, and formed into line of battle about a thousand yards to the rear of our batteries, when at once the enemy's heavier battery moved to the front, and threw, in rapid succession, a number of well aimed shells into our batteries and the cavalry and infantry stationed upon the interior slope of the battery hill, and the necessity to storm and take their guns became apparent.

In conjunction with Colonels Kimball and Tyler, the following infantry regiments were drawn up in mass, parallel with each other. The right resting upon the mud road passing through the forest, was hed by the 7th Ohio, the 67th and 5th following; and the 13th Indiana, 84th Pennsylvania, and 29th Ohio, a little to the rear, thus leaving the 110th Pennsylvania and the 14th Indiana, and three companies of the 8th Ohio in reserve. During the time these arrangements were made, a messenger was sent to you, General, to have your approval as to this flank movement, and I personally apprised all the commanders in the rear and flank of our intentions, so as to keep them on the alert.

Col. Daum was enjoined to keep his artillery entirely free, so as not to direct the attention of the enemy entirely from him, and when the order came to move on, everything was ready to respond. Gen. Tyler moved his column to the right flank as far as Cedar Creek road, rested his right upon the same, and the left upon the before mentioned mud road, pushing forward upon both roads some cavalry, changed direction to the left, right in front, and moved silently but steadily upon the enemy's left, through the woods for about half a mile, when, coming upon a more sparsely wooded ground, he made half a wheel to the left and came to the face of the extreme flank of the enemy, who received him, posted behind a stone wall, at about 200 yards distance, with a terrific volley from rifled arms; but still on went the regiments without a return fire, and then threw themselves with immense cheering and an unearthly yell, upon the enemy, who, receiving at fifteen yards our first fire, fell back across the field, thus unmasking two 6-pound iron guns, which hurled, on being cleared in front, death and destruction into our ranks with their canister. But still onward we went, taking one gun and two caissons, and making there a short stand. Again the enemy unmasked two brass pieces, which at last drove us by their vigorous fire back; but I caused the captured gun to be tipped over, so that the enemy, in regaining the ground, could not drag it away. The 5th Ohio and 84th Pennsylvania threw themselves once more, with fixed bayonets, forward, the former losing four times, in a few minutes, their standard-bearer. Capt. Whitcome, at last, took the colors up again, and cheering on his men, fell also. So too Col. Murry, whilst gallantly leading on his 80th regiment. In fact, that ground was strewn with dead and wounded. Gen. Tyler lost there his aid, Lieut. Williamson, of the 29th Ohio.

I hurried back, to bring up the 110th Pennsylvania and 14th Indiana, by a right oblique movement through the woods, and the enemy, receiving all the combined shock and fire, retired and left us in possession of our dearly bought gun and caissons.

United, onward we pressed—again, the enemy's two brass pieces and musketry pouring in their fire. Three companies of the 8th Ohio reinforcing us, we gained one brass piece and its caisson, and compelled the enemy to fall back.

This was at 7 P. M. I moved to the right flank, and caused the cannon to go forward on the now fast retreating enemy, when I met with six of Ashby's cavalry, who shot down my orderly and killed his horse, one of the bullets piercing my cap. I was compelled to use my sword to kill one of them.

The cavalry captured two hundred and thirty prisoners and met only with little resistance from the enemy's cavalry.

At 8 P. M. the musketry ceased. A few more cannon shots from their extreme left battery were fired, so as to withdraw our attention from the retreating foe, and all was over. Our men remained on the field of battle, picking up the wounded, and slept upon their arms to awake for the pursuit of the enemy on the morning of the 24th, who fell rapidly back beyond Newtown, when, at nine o'clock of the morning of that day, Major General Banks took command, and I reported back to you.

General, I have the honor to be, ever ready to serve in so glorious a body of soldiers under your able leading,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
R. C. SHRIBER.

Gen. Shields, in the following letter to a friend in Washington, gives an interesting account of his victory over the rebel forces under Jackson:

HEADQUARTERS GEN'L SHIELDS'S DIVISION, WINCHESTER, VA., March 26, 1862.

I will give you a brief account of our late operations. My reconnoissance beyond Strasburg, on the 18th and 19th instant, discovered Jackson reinforced in a strong position near New Market, within supporting distance of the main body of the rebels under Johnston. It was necessary to decoy him from that position. Therefore I fell back rapidly to Winchester on the 20th, as if in retreat, marching my whole command nearly thirty miles in one day. My force was placed at night in a secluded position, two miles from Winchester, on the Martinsburg road. On the 21st the rebel cavalry under Ashby, showed themselves to our pickets, within sight of Winchester. On the 22d all of Gen. Banks's command, with the exception of my division, evacuated Winchester, on the way to Centreville. This movement and the masked position of my division made an impression upon the inhabitants, some of whom were in secret communication with the enemy, that our army had left, and that nothing remained but a few regiments to garrison this place. Jackson was signalized to this effect. I saw their signals and divined their meaning. About five o'clock in the afternoon of the 22d, Ashby, believing that the town was almost evacuated, attacked our pickets and drove them in. This success increased his delusion. It became necessary, however, to repulse them for the time being. I therefore ordered forward a brigade, and placed it in front, between Winchester and the enemy. I only let them see, however, two regiments of infantry, two batteries of artillery, and a small force of cavalry, which he mistook as the whole force left to garrison and protect the place. In a little skirmish that evening, while placing the artillery in position, I was struck by a fragment of a shell, which broke my arm above the elbow, injured my shoulder and damaged me otherwise to such an extent that I have lain prostrate ever since. I commenced making preparations for any emergency that might occur that night or next morning. Under cover of the night I ordered an entire brigade (Kimball's) to take up a strong position in advance. I pushed forward four batteries, having them placed in a strong position to support the infantry. I placed Sullivan's brigade on both flanks, to prevent surprise and to keep my flanks from being turned, and I held Tyler's brigade in reserve, to operate against any point that might be assailed in front. In this position I waited and expected the enemy's attack next morning. My advance brigade was two miles from the town, its pickets extending perhaps a mile farther along the turnpike leading to Strasburg. About eight o'clock in the morning I sent forward two experienced officers to reconnoiter the front and report indications of the enemy. They returned in an hour, reporting no enemy in sight except Ashby's force of cavalry, infantry and artillery, which by this time had become familiar and contemptible to us. General Banks, who was yet here in person, upon hearing this report concluded that Jackson could not be in front possibly, or be decoyed away so far from the main body of the rebel army. In this opinion I, too, began to concur, concluding that Jackson was too sagacious to be caught in such a trap. General Banks therefore left for Washington. His staff officers were directed to follow the same day, by way of Centreville. Knowing the crafty enemy, however, I had to deal with, I omitted no precaution. My whole force was concentrated and prepared to support Kimball's brigade, which was in advance. About half-past ten o'clock it became evident we had a considerable force before us; but the enemy still concealed himself so adroitly in the woods that it was impossible to estimate it. I ordered a portion of the artillery forward to open fire and unmask them. By degrees they began to show themselves. They planted battery after battery in strong position, on the centre and both flanks. Our artillery responded, and this continued until about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, when I directed a column of infantry to carry a battery on their left flank and to assail that flank, which was done promptly and splendidly by Tyler's brigade, aided by some regiments from the other brigades. The fire of our infantry was so close and destructive that it made havoc in their ranks. The result was the capture of their guns on the left and the forcing back of their wing on the centre, thus placing them in a position to be routed by a general attack, which was made about five o'clock by all the infantry, and succeeded in driving them in flight from the field. Night fell upon us at this stage, leaving us in possession of the field of battle, two guns and four caissons, three hundred prisoners and about one thousand stand of small arms. Our killed in this engagement cannot exceed one hundred men; wounded, two hundred and thirty-three. The enemy's killed and wounded exceed one thousand. The inhabitants of the adjacent villages carried them to their houses as they were removed from the field of battle. Houses between the battle-field and Strasburg, and even far beyond, have since been found filled with the dead and dying of the enemy. Graves have been discovered far removed from the road, where the inhabitants of the country buried them as they died. General Banks, in his pursuit of the enemy beyond Strasburg afterwards, found houses on the road twenty-two miles from the battle-field filled in this manner, and presenting the most ghastly spectacle. The havoc made in the ranks of the rebels has struck this whole region of country with terror. Such a blow had never fallen on them before, and it is more crushing because wholly unexpected. Jackson and his Stonewall Brigade, and all the other brigades accompanying him, will never meet this division again in battle. During the night they managed to carry off their artillery in the darkness. We opened upon them by early light next morning, and they commenced to retreat. Gen. Banks returned from Harper's Ferry between nine and ten o'clock A. M., and placed himself, at my request, at the head of the command, ten miles from the battle-field, pursuing the enemy. Reinforcements, which we had ordered back from Williams's division, and which I had ordered forward during the night, now came pouring in, and with all these we continued the pursuit, pressing them with vigor and with repeated and destructive attacks as far as Woodstock, where we halted from mere exhaustion. The enemy's sufferings have been terrible, and such as they have nowhere else endured since the commencement of the war; and yet such were their gallantry and high state of discipline that at no time during the battle or pursuit did they give way to panic. They fled to Mount Jackson, and are by this time, no doubt, in communication with the main body of the rebel army. I hope to be able in a few days to ride in a buggy and place myself at the head of my command; but I have neither sufficient force nor sufficient rank to do that service to the country that I hope and feel I am capable of. No man could be better treated than I am by General Banks; and yet if he and his command had been here on the 23d you would have heard nothing of a fight, because our wily enemy would not have been entrapped. I want an efficient cavalry regiment—the Third United States cavalry, for instance—and additional infantry. I wish you would see the Secretary of War, for instance, in relation to this matter. I can do the country service if they give me a chance. JAMES SHIELDS.

Arrival of Ninety-seven Contrabands at Philadelphia.

[From the New York Herald.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1862.

At five o'clock this morning ninety-seven fugitive slaves reached this city by the Baltimore Railroad, and were marched immediately to the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon on the foot of Washington street, by a deputation of police officers of the First district. An immense crowd followed the contrabands, shrieking, mimicking and tormenting them. At the saloon they were plentifully fed at the tables where a hundred thousand soldiers have been refreshed. The crowd meantime surrounded the shed or stable wherein they were feeding, and at their reappearance, made the air clamorous with cries. Some intensely ludicrous scenes were here enacted, and the negroes were by turns filled with fear and merriment. About a hundred Philadelphia blacks had meantime heard of the arrival of their brethren, and a committee of these were allowed to enter the saloon and consult with the fugitives. The interview is said to have been exceedingly humorous, and ended in the acceptation by the strangers of sundry invitations to lodge with our negro citizens.

The wealthy negro families here have generously sheltered the Ethiopes, and it is probable that a number will remain in the city. The negroes who have arrived are dressed in the coarsest garb of hemp, and those that stray around the city are singled out for universal criticism and laughter. Most of these contrabands have been engaged with Banks's division, repairing railroads on the Upper Potomac. They have brought their grandmother and children away, and we saw among the arrivals one woman upwards of one hundred years old, who stated that she had more than twenty children.

Three of these negroes were the property of ex-Senator Mason, and two of Hon. C. J. Faulkner. Three hundred fugitives expect to get here next week. Several of the men have money, and one negro had Treasury notes to the amount of a hundred dollars.

☞ The Wellsburg *Herald* says that since the Wheeling Convention refused to ordain that all the issues of slave parents born after Christmas, 1864, should be free, the following (which we clip from a Washington City paper) becomes one of the most pointless "goaks" of the season:

A SCENE BETWEEN A COUPLE OF DARKEY LOVERS.—"Well, Sukey, I'se come ober to fix de 'liminaries for our wedden. What time you say, Sukey, shall we be jined in de holy bonds of maternoy?"

"We must 'fer de wed'n, Jake, till 'bout Christmas two year, so dat makin' all 'lowance fur accidents, we may meet de 'mergency of Masser Battelle's dissolution now bein' 'sidered by de Wheelin' 'Vention."

Jake looks rather despairingly, and concludes to transfer his affections to some one of the African fair sex that is not so solicitous for her posterity.

AN ILLINOIS SECESSIONIST KILLED.—In our account yesterday of proceedings at Island No. 10 we stated that the only person killed on our side during the four days' bombardment was Lieut. Clarke, of Buckner's battery, a gallant and brave young officer. He was a nephew of Captain Hallman, of this city, from whom we learn he was only eighteen years of age. He was from Kaskaskia, Ill., grandson of Colonel William Morrison, of that place, and a relative of General George Rogers Clarke. He was Second Lieutenant of the company, and when he joined the army he brought with him eighteen young men from his neighborhood and the vicinity of Cape Girardeau. He was an active and energetic soldier and a warm adherent to the Southern cause. His remains have been sent for, to be brought to this city for interment.—*Memphis Appeal, March 22.*

☞ Hon. James Wilson, of Crawfordsville, Ind., died at his home on Sunday. He represented the 8th Congressional District in Congress several times.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED.
RICKARDS' MULTOMICROON,
Containing
JEWELRY, STATIONERY, RECIPES AND DESIGNS FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.
AGENTS CAN MAKE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PER CENT. in every City, Town or Village by engaging in
THIS NEW ENTERPRISE.
☞ Send Stamp for a Circular.
S. C. RICKARDS,
ap2 n81-1w No. 102 Nassau street, New York.

NOW OPENING
LARGE LOTS OF
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Shirt Bosoms, Linen Collars,
CORSETS! HOOP SKIRTS!
Hosiery, Gloves and
Under Garments, Trimmings, &c.
ALL FRESH, DESIRABLE AND CHEAP.
To our SKIRTS and CORSETS we particularly request the attention of the Ladies.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

PATENT BRICK MACHINE!!
THE LOMBARD BRICK MACHINE
Has been for the last summer in successful operation and has proved itself capable of making 240 Brick per minute of mud clay or one hundred and fifty thousand per day with the labor of ten men. It is called one of the most splendid labor saving machines of the day. The machinist in Boston stands ready to build these machines, and warrant them to make better brick than it is possible to make with any other machine. The machine can be seen at Smith's Brick Yard, in Somerville, Mass. DANIEL LOMBARD.
Apply at his Rice Mill, Chardon street, or at 15 Montgomery street, Boston.
REFERENCES—Col. J. H. W. Paige, Merchants' Bank, Boston; Messrs. Bent & Bush, corner of Court and Washington streets, or Mr. George F. McLauthlin, 81 State street, Boston. mh18-n573-3t-T-Tas

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 15th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. for supplying the United States sub. Dep't with 5,000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof.
The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.
The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the government may require.
Cattle will be required under this contract soon after the contract is closed. Heifers and bulls not wanted.
A bond, with good and satisfactory security, will be required.
Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes.
No bid to be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guarantees.
The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.
Bids to be directed to Major A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities. This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND—More knowledge than you ever did before for the same cost. That illustrated circular giving particulars of a new French "article" [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

78 LAKE STREET.—
GRAVES & IRVINE
Are offering for Cash,
HOOP SKIRTS
At manufacturers prices;
RUBBER ROUND COMBS
By the gross, at the Agents price in New York; and have a full line of
HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS,
GILT AND OTHER BUTTONS,
Skirt Braids, Pins, Needles, Crochett Braids, Hair Nets, &c., &c., including a large assortment of
Yankee Notions.
GRAVES & IRVINE,
mh31-a81-1y 78 Lake street.

SPRING OF 1862.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,
Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRICES
Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO. apt-n962-3m

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
142 Lake Street, Chicago.
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO., of Boston, have established a Branch Store in this city for the purpose of conducting the Boot and Shoe business upon the Cash System, and are now opening a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes from their own factory, and from the most eminent factories in America, made from the best material of stock, and work of the highest order. After a practical experience of twenty-five years in the business, we feel justified in saying that our stock of Boots and Shoes, in regard to material, style, strength, fit and adaptation to the market cannot be excelled. We ask the indulgence of the citizens of this city and interior to an examination of our stock.
In the Ladies', Misses and Children's line are found—
Satin Francais, English and French Lasting, and Heavy Serge Gaiters, Congress, Balmorals, Button Boots, Plain, Tipped and Full Trimmed Double Sole, Welted, Mock Welt, and Single Sole stitched and sewed. Glove, Pebble and Grained Calf, Kid, Goat and Morocco Balmorals and Congress, Laced Boots, and Highland Ties, Triple, Double and Single Soles, Stitched and Sewed.
Pegged and Nailed Kip, Calf, Buff, Grain Kid and Morocco Enamelled and Split Balmorals, Lace Boots, Congress, Polka, &c., &c.
Gents', Boys and Youths'
Stitched, Black Welts and Sewed French Calf Boots—single and double soles; Congress, Balmorals, Scotch Boots, Highland Ties, Oxfords, French Strapped Shoes, Wellingtons, &c., made from French Calf, Glove Calf, Kid, Goat, Pebble and Patent Leather Calf; Pegged Calf, Kip and Grain Pump, single and double sole Boots, Pegged Hunting, Cavalry and Sporting Boots, from 14 to 24 inch tops; Pegged Brogans, Plough Shoes, Hunting, Wellington, Scotch and Highland Boots, Oxfords, Balmorals and Strapped Shoes, &c., single and double soles, tipped and plain. And also of common goods, we have all styles for Jobbing; and with weekly receipts of fresh goods from our Store in Boston, we feel that we can offer Boots and Shoes to Merchants in the country, at such reduced prices as will secure a quick sale after an examination of our stock.
SAUNDERS, BROTHER & CO., 142 Lake street, Chicago. 63 Pearl " Boston.
ap1-n968-1m

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, (Up-Stairs,)
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING.
And dealers in
CLOTHS,
Cassimeres Satinets, Cottonades, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., &c.,
Offer their stock at the very lowest market rates. [mh27-n589-2m]

Sewing Machines.

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
There are 85,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 1-0 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.
This is the only Sewing Machine in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Circulars may be had on application or by post. mh21-n678-1y-Tr

L. CORNELL & Co.'s
Sewing Machines.
PRICES FROM $25 TO $90.
Taggart & Fair's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent.
All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools); Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business, and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that we have, by far, the best, stillest, most simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merit of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise. We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month. A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. ☞ Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at
133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)
Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill. [se7-61-1y]

CHANDLER & FULLER'S
$30 Thirty Dollar $30
SEWING MACHINE,
Having the
NEW ECCENTRIC FEED.
Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undoubtedly the simplest
Double-Threaded Machine
Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.
☞ Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER,
105 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2384.
fe17-b740-4m

TO THE LADIES.
Cut this out and save it for reference.
THE "YANKEE CARD WRITER'S"
Shopping and Intelligence Agency,
Office at Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.
Persons in all parts of the Northwest can order by mail any article, simple or important, to be found in Chicago, obtain information on any subject, look up friends or relatives, learn best Railroad Routes from Chicago to all parts of the country, secure in advance Railroad, Theatre, Concert and Lecture Tickets, Rooms at Hotels, apply for Situations, and transact any business of whatever character without the trouble and expense of a personal visit. [illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL- [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

SPRING, 1862.
J. M. BEEBE & CO.,
60 to 66 Franklin Street,
BOSTON,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, Delaines,
LINENS, HOSIERY, SHAWLS,
White Goods and Woolens,
Together with a large and choice collection of
British, French and Continental
DRESS GOODS,
Adapted to the wants of the Best Trade of the country.
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Per Bohemian, at Portland ... January 3.
Hibernian, at Portland ... 22.
Europa, at Boston ... 23.
North American, at Portland ... 29.
Anglo Saxon, at Portland ... 30.
Nova Scotian, at Portland ... February 5.
America, at Boston ... 11.
Jura, at Portland ... 11.
367 Packages
Foreign Dress Goods,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Comprising the various new Fabrics and Novelties of the Season!
FURTHER SHIPMENTS WILL FOLLOW BY SUCCEEDING STEAMERS.
J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.
Linens, Housekeeping and White Goods!
A complete assortment recently landed, from stocks purchased abroad under favorable circumstances.
—ALSO—
18,000 American and Toilet Quilts.
J. M. BEEBE & CO., BOSTON.
Hosiery, Haberdashery and Small Wares!
Adapted to all classes of Trade, and in great variety
J. M. BEEBE & CO., Boston.
mh6-n314-1m

DRY GOODS
For 1862.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
153 & 155 Lake Street,
Have received NEW PRINTS in the best styles of English and American Printing, which we are selling uniformly for
ONE SHILLING.
Also, French Prints and Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, &c.
AT THE
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
ALEXANDER'S KIDS,
Hosiery, Gloves, Balmoral and other Skirts, in large stock.
fe27-n170-2m

REMOVAL.
FREEDMAN & GOODKIND
Have Removed to
139 LAKE STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit an entire fresh stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
Comprising the various fabrics and novelties of the season in
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, HOSIERY AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
Also, a complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
At very Low Prices.
Our stock will be constantly replenished with the newest and choicest goods.
FREEDMAN & GOODKIND,
mh14-n497 1m 139 Lake street.

RAWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake Street, Chicago,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
We are continually receiving from
EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,
Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at
Auction to pay Advances,
In lots to suit customers, every WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week.
mh6-n317-3m

REMOVAL.
FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
HAVE REMOVED TO
Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street,
CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE,
Where they are now opening a large stock of New and Desirable Goods for
MEN'S WEAR.
They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
[fe7-b768-1y]

MARCH, 1862.
BARRETT, KING & CO.
Are prepared to offer to buyers of
CLOTHING
Their usual extensive assortment. We have many styles which we can sell at
OLD PRICES!!
NO. 27 LAKE STREET.
mh22-n686-3m

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

FOX'S CRACKERS CONstantly on hand and delivered to any part of the city
FREE OF CHARGE
by KIRCHHOFF BROS., 138 and 128 North Clark street and 83 West Randolph. Post Office Box 1881.

Wholesale Houses.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in store a large and desirable stock for Spring Trade which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short credit.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
62 - LAKE STREET - 62.
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES,
5,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
" RUSSIA IRON,
" IMITATION RUSSIA,
" BRIGHT AND ANNEALED WIRE,
casks SHEET ZINC,
tons PIG TIN,
lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
doz. AXES,
" SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
tons BAR IRON.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
oc19-g813-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.
DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
Howe's Improved Scales.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
176 Lake street, Chicago.
The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, ZINC, BLACK TIN, FENCE WIRE, JAPANNED TIN WARE.
PRESSED TIN WARE, TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SHELF HARDWARE, NAILS, &c., &c.
Prices in all cases guaranteed
AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON.

GROCERIES.
G. C. COOK & CO.
16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.
We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of
GROCERIES
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Sugars, Teas,
Molasses, Coffees,
Spices, Tobacco,
Syrups, Rice,
Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.
WHICH WE OFFER AT THE
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH
And to which the attention of all
CLOSE CASH BUYERS
IS INVITED.
G. C. COOK & CO.
G. C. COOK. F. FISCHER. [mh5-n298-3m]

1862—Spring Trade.—
CLOTHING.
Martin & Brothers
HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE
MARBLE WAREHOUSE
NO. 44 LAKE STREET,
Where they are Receiving and Opening a
LARGE AND COMPLETE
OF
Spring and Summer
CLOTHING
TRADERS
Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY and PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory.
Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.
MARTIN & BROTHERS,
No. 44 Lake Street.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

HAYDEN, KAY & Co.
No. 238 Randolph Street,
Manufacturers and Importers of
CARRIAGE, SADDLE
AND
Harness Materials
And Dealers in
CARRIAGE AND WAGON
SPRINGS, AXLES,
Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,
HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES,
Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to
☞ Orders promptly attended to.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
BOWEN BROTHERS
74 & 76 Lake Street.
Invite special attention to their stock of
Fall, Winter and
GOODS
Consisting of New and Fresh
Prints, De Laines,
Shawls, Dress Goods,
Together with a very full stock of
FANCY NOTIONS

Fence Wire, &c.

FENCE
10,000
AMERI
FENCE
Nos. 8 an
Warranted tough, of good lengths, and in sale in large or small lo
LOW PRICES FO
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSO
Nos. 199 & 201 Ra
AGENTS FO
HOWE'S IM
SCALE
AND
Winship's Self-V
REFRIGERAT

House Furnis

STOVES! STOVES!
ALLEN & DAL
71 - - Lake Stree
Invite the attention of the public to their well selected stock of
CUTLERY. SILVER PLATE FORKS, &C., &C.
Of a superior quality.
Plain, Planished and Japanned
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
We would invite particular attention to our assortment of
COOKING STOV
Of the latest and most approved patterns in the market, among which may be found
THE TRIUMPH,
The best stove for coal or wood ever
THE HARVEST QUE
A superior wood stove, and many other numerous to mention.
Tin and Sheet Iron Jobbing done
Reasonable Rates,
71 Lake Stre
mh26-n810-2m

CHALLENGES THE W
THE
MODEL CO
FOR WOOD AND CO
Manufactured by
Barstow Stove Company, Provid
Surpasses everything ever produ
Economy, Durability, Conv
AND BEAUTY OF DESIGN
MOVEABL
HOT WATER RESE
A Ventilated Roasting
FOR SALE ONLY BY
A. R. & C. H. MILL
House Furnishing and Hardwa
225 & 237 State Street.
[mh13-n484-3m]

Drugs and Medicin

FOR PURIFYING the B
There is nothing better than
Gale Brothers' Compound
EXTRACT OF SARSAPA
WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIU
Prepared and sold by
Gale Brothers, Pharmac
202 Randolph

J. H. REED & C
144 & 146 LAKE STREET
Offer a large and complete st
DRUGS AND MEDICINE
PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GL
DYE STUFF,
MANUFACTURER'S GOO
SOAP MAKERS' STO
GROCERS DRUGS.
We have the goods well bought, and can sell to the advantage of
Cash and Prompt Buyers.
mh24-n728-3m

Plumbing.

D. McFARLAN
Gas, Steam Fitting and
PLUMBING ESTABLISHME
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.
DEALER IN
FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITU
Practical Plumber,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
All kinds of Steam Wor
TO THE TRADE.

Sheffield Nursery.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY,
Racine-st. and Clybourn-ave, Chicago,
M. LEWIS, Proprietor.
I have for sale low for cash a fine stock of EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VERBENAS, FUCHIAS, GERANIUMS, &c.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the ... and Charles Fink, under the name of ... & Co., was dissolved on the 5th ...
JOHN M. BRUNSWICK,
JOSEPH BRUNSWICK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of I. & A. HERZOG is dissolved by mutual consent.
Chicago, March 27, 1862.
IGNATZ HERZOG,
ANTON HERZOG.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing ...
F. L. UNDERWOOD,
JOHN E. RHEEM.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES

Houses.

1862.

BE & CO., Franklin Street, BOSTON.

...TICS, ...Delaines, ...Y, SHAWLS, ...and Woolens, ...and Continental GOODS, ...SS GOODS.

...kages ...ess Goods, ...CO., Boston.

...keeping and ...oods!

...d Toilet Quilts. ...CO., BOSTON.

...dashery and ...ares! ...CO., Boston.

...GOODS 1862. ...D & CO., ...ke Street, ...LLING. ...and Ginghams, ...Linens, &c. ...LE PRICES. ...moral and other ...stock.

...GOODKIND ...TREET, ...Dry Goods. ...GOODS, ...LOAKS, ...OIDERIES, ...GOODS. ...BARTLETT, ...SHOES, ...ON & CO., ...Chicago, ...SHOES ...SALE. ...ING ...CES!! ...REET.

Wholesale Houses.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods, Parasols,

Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,

25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Have now in store a large and desirable stock for Spring Trade which will be offered at

Eastern Prices

For CASH or approved short credit.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

63 - LAKE STREET - 63

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

8,500 boxes TIN PLATE,
8,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,
200 " RUSSIA IRON,
136 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
22,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
622 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
20 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,200 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

Corner of State and Lake streets.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales

[no27-h38-1y]

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

176 Lake street, Chicago.

The particular attention of dealers is invited to our Spring Stock and Prices of

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc, Black Tin, Fence Wire, Japanned Tin Ware, Pressed Tin Ware, Tinners' Tools and Machines, Agricultural Implements, Shelf Hardware, Nails, &c. &c.

Prices in all cases guaranteed

AS LOW AS THE LOWEST IN THIS MARKET.

Catalogues and Price Lists furnished on application.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

GROCERIES.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18 State Street, Chicago.

We offer to Merchants, and the Trade, a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Sugars, Teas, Molasses, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Syrups, Rice, Fish, Dri'd Fruits, Wooden Ware, Etc.

WHICH WE OFFER AT THE

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH

And to which the attention of all

CLOSE CASH BUYERS

IS INVITED.

G. C. COOK & CO.

G. C. COOK. F. FISCHER. [mh5-n298-2m] E. W. COOK. L. SWORMSTEDT.

1862.----Spring Trade.----1862.

CLOTHING.

Martin & Brothers

HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE

MARBLE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 44 LAKE STREET,

Where they are Receiving and Opening a

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

OF

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING.

TRADERS

Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all.

Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.

MARTIN & BROTHERS,

No. 44 Lake Street.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

No. 238 Randolph Street,

Manufacturers and Importers of

CARRIAGE, SADDLE

AND

Harness Materials,

And Dealers in

CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES,

Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather,

HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c., &c.

Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to this market.

Orders promptly attended to.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 & 76 Lake Street,

Invite special attention to their large and varied stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS,

Consisting of Hosiery and Fancy Goods, Prints, De Laines, ... Shawls, Dress Goods, ...

Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS.

Fence Wire, Scales, &c.

FENCE WIRE.

10,000 Bundles

AMERICAN

FENCE WIRE,

Nos. 8 and 9.

Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, at

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street.

AGENTS FOR

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES,

AND

Winship's Self-Ventilating

REFRIGERATORS.

House Furnishing.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

ALLEN & DALTON,

71 - - Lake Street - - 71

Invite the attention of the public to their large and well selected stock of

CUTLERY. SILVER PLATED SPOONS FORKS, &C., &C.

Of a superior quality.

Plain, Planished and Japanned Tinware,

AND

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS GENERALLY.

We would invite particular attention to our large assortment of

COOKING STOVES!!!

Of the latest and most approved patterns to be found in the market, among which may be found

THE TRIUMPH,

The best store for coal or wood ever invented,

THE HARVEST QUEEN,

A superior wood stove, and many other patterns too numerous to mention.

Tin and Sheet Iron Jobbing done to Order at Reasonable Rates.

71 Lake Street,

TREMONT BLOCK.

CHALLENGES THE WORLD!

THE

MODEL COOK

FOR WOOD AND COAL.

Manufactured by

Barstow Stove Company, Providence, R. I.,

Surpasses everything ever produced in

Economy, Durability, Convenience

AND BEAUTY OF DESIGN.

MOVEABLE

HOT WATER RESERVOIR.

A Ventilated Roasting Oven.

The processes of Roasting and Baking are entirely separate, while by the old method they are carried on together, the fumes of each being intermingled. By an ingenious contrivance the two ovens can be thrown into one by removing a single plate and giving one of the largest ovens ever constructed. Ten large pies can be baked at one time.

The following gentlemen are using the Model Cook, and can speak of its excellencies:

Ex-Judge Geo. Manierre, N. S. Bouton, Rev. E. M. Humphrey, Wm. Gwens, Mark Kimball, S. M. Fassett, Strand Kly, F. E. Parmelee, J. Y. Culver, Rt. Rev. E. Duance, James Larmon, J. M. Marshall.

And many others.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

A. R. & C. H. MILLER,

House Furnishing and Hardware Store

235 & 237 State Street.

[mh12-n684-2m]

Drugs and Medicines.

FOR PURIFYING the BLOOD

There is nothing better than

Gale Brothers' Compound Fluid

EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

WITH IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.

Prepared and sold by

Gale Brothers, Pharmaceutists,

202 Randolph street.

J. H. REED & CO.,

144 & 146 LAKE STREET,

Offer a large and complete stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, DYE STUFF, MANUFACTURER'S GOODS, SOAP MAKER' STOCK, GROCERS DRUGS.

We have the goods well bought, and can sell to the advantage of

Cash and Prompt Buyers.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-... and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory, 187 and 169 East Washington street.

Sheffield Nursery.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY,

Racine-st. and Clybourne-ave., Chicago, Ill.

M. LEWIS, Proprietor.

I have for sale low for cash a fine stock of Evergreens, Shade Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Verbenas, Fuchsias, Geraniums, &c.

Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c., which persons about ... would do well to examine before buying elsewhere.

Bouquets of the choicest flowers furnished to order.

Send for Catalogue, and then come to the Nursery and make your own selections, seeing what you buy.

... Division street and Clybourne avenue. Cars of the North Chicago City Railway, run to within a ... of the place every half hour.

M. LEWIS.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, Charles Fish, under the name of J. M. ... & Co., was dissolved on the 28th day of ...

JOHN M. BRUNSWICK. JOSEPH BRUNSWICK.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of I. & A. HERZOG is from this day dissolved by mutual consent. All that are indebted to said firm will please settle their accounts with Mr. Leopold Mayers, Banker, corner of Clark and ... streets, as he is the authorized person to receive the monies due the late firm above mentioned.

Chicago, March 21, 1862.

IGNATZ HERZOG. ANTON HERZOG.

Mr. Ignatz Herzog will continue to do business at the ... Anton Herzog has commenced business at No. ...

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm, name and style of UNDERWOOD & ..., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WILLIAM AITCHISON, Jr., ... with the settlement of all its business ...

F. UNDERWOOD. JOHN E. ...

... the late firm of Underwood & Co. ... of New York City ... WILLIAM AITCHISON, Jr. at 55 South Water street ...

F. L. UNDERWOOD.

PRIVIES, VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES ...

Banking and Exchange.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS.

We will pay the Highest Market Price for

Chicago City and Illinois Bonds.

C. G. PARKS & CO., Bankers,

ap8-n571-1m 35 Lake st., corner of Dearborn.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.," are prepared to do a general

Banking, Exchange and Collection Business.

Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments of produce in store. mh31-n535-1m

---

LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip.

ALL SIZES FOR SALE.

E. W. MORSE, Land Agent,

Office of Ruxton & Co., Bankers, S. Clark street, corner of Lake, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 6893. mh29-n577-2m

---

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

CORNER OF LAKE AND LASALLE ST.,

CHICAGO........ILLINOIS.

Transacts a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. CHAPIN, President.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

HAVING ESTABLISHED AN

AGENCY AT CHICAGO,

Is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling

Eastern and Sterling Exchange,

Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making

ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS,

Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 47 Exchange Place, New York.

Particular attention devoted to Western business.

WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

JAMES BOYD, Banker and Broker.

NO. 40 CLARK STREET.

Buys all Uncurrent Money, Premium Funds and Specie, at better rates than the published "Bank Note Quotations." Prompt attention given to Collections, and all business entrusted to him. mh15-n544-1m

---

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, Telegraph Building, S. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets. Buy and sell New York Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

Highest price paid for Illinois and Wisconsin discredited currency. Prompt attention given to collections and all business entrusted to us.

HENRY A. STONE & SON,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 50 Wall Street, New York.

(REAR OFFICE.)

Government, Railroad and Bank Stocks bought and sold at the Brokers' Board exclusively on commission. U. S. Treasury Notes bought and sold. Business paper negotiated and advances made. Sterling and French Exchange sold, and Letters of Credit obtained for parties going abroad. Interest allowed on Deposits.

Refer to Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, W. B. Gurnee, Esq., James Clapp, Esq.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL..............$500,000.

HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. S. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.

D. R. HOLT, Cashier.

L. J. GAGE, Assistant Cashier.

This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left for a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a terms of years; and receive and execute TRUSTS from

Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates.

Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

DIRECTORS:

J. R. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam, John H. Foster, D. R. Holt, H. H. Magie, F. L. Yoe, R. Doggett, A. H. Barley, F. B. Cooley, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert, S. A. Smith.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON,

Bankers & Brokers,

50 Exchange Place, N. Y.

Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes Bought and Sold on Commission. Advances made on Securities for sale in New York. Interest allowed on Current Balances. Dividends Collected, &c., &c. CHAS. A. MEIGS, Formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, New York. CHAS. H. MEIGS.

THE BILLS OF THE

Bank of Clifton, Canada,

Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

England, France, Germany, Switzerland,

And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 30-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be carefully packed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either kind of small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

J. T. VAN VLECK.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

E. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.,

No. 22 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Money to Loan.

$6,000 TO LOAN FOR three or five years, ON CITY PROPERTY.

Apply to J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON

CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

CHAMBERS & LEE, 111 Lake st.

TO LOAN.—Money to Loan on Unincumbered Real Estate, within one hundred miles of Chicago, in sums of from one thousand dollars and less. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 80 Dearborn street, room No. 8.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,

Telegraph Office.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Drs. R. & J. Hunter.

CARD.

DRS. R. & J. HUNTER,

Physicians for Diseases of the

Throat, Lungs & Heart.

Office in Chicago, 84 Clark street. Office in New York, 27 East Twelfth street.

Hours for Consultation from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NOTE.—The office in Chicago is under the personal charge of DR. JAMES HUNTER. Drs. R. & J. Hunter have for many years devoted their whole attention to affections of the Respiratory Organs. Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, &c. The ... treatment of these diseases by inhaling the medicines prescribed directly into the lungs, ... Their extensive practice ... unequalled in their specialty.

Those who are unable to visit Chicago, and are yet desirous of consulting, can do so by letter.

Military Wares.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY OFFICERS ...

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

LINES TO A RICH YOUNG LADY.

BY A MERCENARY LOVER.

Maiden with the raven locks,
And the fringed eyes so brown,
If thy father *hath* "the rocks"
Need thy heart be kindred stone?
If so, speak; or by a frown
Let the dismal fact be known.

Maiden with the swelling bust,
Where the heart I covet lies,
If thy father *hath* the "dust,"
Do not by your many wiles
Seek to throw it in my eyes,
Blinding hopes and quenching smiles.

Thy father's fields I know are broad,
Whilst my own are "gone to grass;"
By rogues from every rood outlawed,
My heart's the only acher left;
And now, I see by you, alas!
Of even that I'll soon be reft!

If thy father *hath* "the soap,"
Do not wash your hands of me;
Make it mine, and then I hope
To scour the country o'er and o'er,
And keep my reputation free
From all the stains it ever wore.

Secured, like thieves, in public stocks,
Maiden, what a life we'll lead.
With that "soap," that "dust," those "rocks!"
Oh, hear my prayer! as down I kneel—
Give me the hand I so much need,
And I'll be true to thee as steel!

—*Rochester Union.* HEZ. PER. U.

PARSON BROWNLOW.

Description of his personal Appearance—His Trials and troubles—His Interview with Benjamin—His Journey to Nashville—His Opinion of the Southern Confederacy.

NASHVILLE, March 27, 1862.

After an imprisonment of over three months, accompanied by innumerable and unparalleled outrages, Parson or Dr. W. G. Brownlow, reached this city on Saturday, and once more breathed in liberty the air of freedom. I had a long conversation with the old man, and hasten to send you what of interest was stated by him. Of so noted a man as the Parson, all must have formed some idea. Most persons have doubtless pictured him as a stout, dark and terrible looking person, whose frame would intimidate a mob and crush a common man. Brave and daring as he has proved himself, one would, not having seen him, picture him as a giant, capable of, singly and alone, achieving the daring deeds which his mind might plot. Parson Brownlow is a man of perhaps fifty years and 125 pounds, not more. He is of the medium height, but his extreme spareness gives him a taller look. His arms are long and ungraceful. His countenance is far from being handsome—being as broad as it is long, and not fleshily filled out. High cheek bones, thin chin and a large mouth are the prominent features about a countenance which is strangely interesting and attractive, even when it is not known whose soul looks out of the little but expressive eyes that give this life to the countenance.

The Parson informs me that his paper was seized on the 26th of November last, by order, I think he said, of General Zollicoffer. He claims that "it was the last Union newspaper published in the second hell, resulting from rebellion and secession." Before this final suppression of his paper, it was known that it was excluded from the mails, though he had no notification to that effect, and also that it was thrown from the cars into the rivers and other streams in the country. He was allowed to remain at liberty but a fortnight after his press had been stopped, being arrested on the 6th of December, and thrown into prison at Knoxville. A court martial was held, and it was supposed that he would be hung. He thought so himself, and had prepared a speech to be delivered on the scaffold. He says that it was in effect that "this rebellion had been begun in fraud, theft and perjury and that it was being prosecuted in the same style. He desired to tell them that the leaders of this unholy rebellion were a set of perjured scoundrels, and that hell and the penitentiary were full of better men." But it appears that the rebels were afraid to hang him, and it was decided by one vote not to execute him. He was remanded back to jail, and the result of the court martial reported to the rebel President. Here began what the Parson sarcastically called "a learned correspondence with Judah P. Benjamin, the liar," in which "he was pleased to call one man dangerous to the peace of this (Southern) Confederacy Government." The result of this correspondence was an agreement on the part of Benjamin to place the Parson at liberty, within the lines of the Union army, and on the part of Dr. Brownlow to leave the country. A long delay ensued. The Parson was placed in a jail with twenty-five others. These twenty-six had one single cup from which to drink, not only water, but what else was given them at their meals. In this place the Parson became seriously ill with typhoid fever, and no one entertained hopes (or fears) of his recovery except himself. He says he told them he "would live to see the end of the rebellion. As for my part, sir, I had no intention of dying."

While we were speaking together Col. Manson approached, and I introduced the Colonel to the Parson, remarking as I did so, that "Colonel Manson was the man that whipped the rebels at Fishing creek, and started them for the race to Knoxville." "And I, sir," said the Parson, "am the man who saw them arrive at Knoxville. They came in 'on time,' astride of stolen horses and mules, with stolen ropes for bridles, and though they were then one hundred and fifty miles from the battle field, they were looking back to see if the devil was still after them." The Parson thinks the East Tennessee rebels are arrant cowards, while he says the Union East Tennesseans will fight to the death. "The only cause for this difference is that one fights for a holy and the other for a damnable cause." He says "the East Tennessee Unionists are the most downtrodden and oppressed people on the face of God's earth. They are imprisoned, and tortured and hung." He says "they will rise up as one man to welcome the Union army among them."

After his recovery, which was at a late date only, the position of affairs had materially changed, and it was found more practicable to deliver him at Nashville than in Kentucky, by the Gap of the Cumberland mountains. He was sent to Decatur, and thence transported by carriage to Shelbyville. Here he was detained by Gen. Hardee for ten days. It was reported here, and I believe I sent you the item, that the Union men at Shelbyville had destroyed all the rebel stores at that point. It appears that this was a mistake. General Hardee, at the time of Parson Brownlow's arrival at Shelbyville, was engaged in removing his stores at that place. He detained the Parson "as he was afraid I would inform the Union commander here, and raise the devil generally." It was not until the stores were removed that he was allowed to proceed. He had been under guard all the time, where he had to submit to the grossest insults from the whole command. He says that our forces at Florence have made a demonstration towards Decatur, and that the whole of Johnston's army had left the latter place. "The fact is, that it may take five Northerners to whip one Southerner, but the Southerners never look at a Northerner but they think he is at least five men." The Parson thinks that "the thing is about played out. Even the English part of human kind are ashamed to recognize them. Heaven cannot grant its smiles to so infamous a cause, and as for the devil, he is jealous of Davis, and afraid of being superseded." The Parson thinks, therefore, that they have no one to call upon but themselves.

Parson Brownlow in Cincinnati.

The indomitable Parson Brownlow had a public reception in Cincinnati. He has made one or two speeches which have been published. We take a few characteristic extracts:

SLAVERY MAY GO TO THE DOGS.

His parents were born in Virginia. So was he. Although a slaveholder, he had no hesitancy in saying that, when the issue is presented, as it may be, "The Union and no slavery, against slavery and no Union," he is for the Union, and slavery may go to the dogs. He is for the Union above slavery or any other institution.

HE LIKES FREMONT.

When the army goes to East Tennessee he wishes to go with it. Knoxville is in Fremont's department, and he was glad of it. Fremont was his sort of a man, and he wished to be with him on visiting East Tennessee. A great deal of hanging had been done on one side, and he would like to superintend some on the other. Without profanity, he could say that the Federal army would be received in East Tennessee with a joy unequalled by the hosannahs of the angels when Christ was born.

HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH BENJAMIN.

I, however, entered into a learned diplomatic correspondence with a little, miserable Jew, named Judah P. Benjamin, the so-called Secretary of War of the bogus Confederacy. In that correspondence I have the vanity to believe that I got the better of him. This correspondence has never been printed, although, now that I am at the North, I shall take the opportunity to lay it before the public.

In that correspondence he stipulated to let me out. He said I was a bad man, and a dangerous man to the Southern Confederacy; and, said he, "I have directed Major General George B. Crittenden to send you through the lines to the people you serve." "Agreed," said I; "fit out your escort, and I will accompany it. I propose to do for the Southern Confederacy what the Devil never did—quit the country." [Cheers.]

HOW HE ANSWERED THE BRIGADIER GENERAL.

The Brigadier General commanding at Knoxville came to see me one day. The prisoners all rallied around to hear what was said. He said: "Brownlow, you ought not to be here." "I think so, too," said I. "Now," says he, "come along with me and we will make it all right. We will go up to Judge Humphrey, at the Court House, and you can take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy." I turned round to him at this insulting proposition. "Sir," said I, "before I will take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, to obtain my freedom, I will rot in jail with disease, or die with old age. Nay, more—I deny that you have a government; I deny that you are authorized to administer the oath of allegiance to your rotten mob government, which no power on earth will ever recognize. Before I will do so, I will see the entire Southern Confederacy in hell, and you and I on the top of it." [Great cheering.] "Sir," said he, "that's d—d plain talk." "Yes sir-ee," replied I. He tipped his hat, made a bow, which I returned, and we parted. I hope to meet him again, and that will be when the Federal army takes possession of Knoxville.

UNION MEN HUNG.

When I came away, the jail of Knoxville was full of Union men. I was there in jail when they took my companions out and hung them. I did not see them hung, because this was done over the hill; but I saw them go out, with the black poplar coffins, and the soldiers would turn round, and pointing to Brownlow, would say, "You will swing next." My reply was, "I am ready to be hung, and all I want is one hour under the gallows, to give the pedigree of these men."

I expected to be hung, and had made up my mind to it. I was told that the drum-head court-martial lacked but one vote of confirming my doom, and that was the vote of a secessionist. No man ever came so near being hung and was not. One of my companions, A. C. Hawn—the gallant Hawn, one of the most moral and upright men in Knoxville, with a wife and two small children—was sentenced to be hung by this court-martial, and he had but one hour's notice to prepare himself. He asked for a minister of one of the churches in Knoxville to be sent for, but the reply of the jailor was, "No d—d traitor in the South has the right to be prayed for, and God does not hear such prayers." Poor Hawn was placed on the scaffold, and a miserable drunken chaplain of one of the Southern regiments was sent to attend him.

Just as they were about to launch Hawn into eternity, the chaplain said: "This poor unfortunate man desires to say that he was led into committing the acts for which he is now to atone with his life, by the Union men, and he is really an object of pity."

Hawn rose, and in stentorian voice replied, "I desire to say that every word that man has said is false. I am the identical man that put the torch to the timbers of that bridge, and I am ready to swing for it. Hang me as soon as you can." He said he would do it again if he knew this was to be his fate for it.

THE CONFEDERATES STOLE HIS NIGGER.

An Alabama regiment came along one Sabbath day and stole from me my only nigger, a young man of whom I thought very much. I might have expected this from the Northern army if I had believed all that was said of it, but I did not expect the chivalry and flower of the South would be guilty of such an act, after all their boasting.

I tell you to-day, upon the honor of a man, that the Southern army and its hangers-on have stolen more negroes in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky during the past six months, than the Abolitionists have enticed or aided away in the last forty years; and to-day, so help me God, one-half the soldiers in the South never owned a slave or were ever related by the ties of consanguinity with any one that ever did. [Cheers.]

ONE SOUTHERNER EQUAL TO FIVE YANKEES.

When they started out, they said "one Southerner could whip five blue-bellied Yankees," and here let me relate an incident that happened in Knoxville a few weeks since:

A Union lady met on the sidewalk, one day, a colonel of a regiment stationed in Knoxville, and she said to him, "Colonel, how is it that I notice the Northerners have been getting the better of us at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Fishing Creek. I thought one Southerner could whip five Yankees." "Oh," replied the Colonel, "you see these troops were from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. They are the descendants of Kentuckians and Tennesseeans, who removed from these States across the Ohio years ago. They are of our own stock, and are as good fighters as our own soldiers."

"Well, then, how was it about Burnside's victory at Roanoke Island? Were these Ohio, Indiana and Illinois soldiers too?"

To this interrogatory the Colonel replied that he did not know, and hastily bidding the lady good day, left her.

BROWNLOW'S MOTTO.

Grape for the masses, and hemp for the leaders, is my motto.

Parson Brownlow at the Methodist Book Concern.

Monday morning Parson Brownlow met some thirty Methodist preachers at the Methodist Book Concern, and made a brief speech. He knew only three Methodist preachers who were loyal. Bishop Soule condemned the rebellion; he did not dare do more, because he would be hung, old as he is. The Bishop had to swear to support the Confederacy. Mr. Brownlow said the Southern churches were ruined for good. Union people would not hear secession preachers, nor secessionists those who were loyal.

He, the speaker, owed his escape to the protests of his friends in East Tennessee, (which is Union five to one,) and to the political civilian leaders of Tennessee, saying if he (Brownlow) was kept, twelve of their leaders would be sacrificed. His wife and children were detained as hostages for his "good conduct." He told his wife to make up her mind to be executed, as he should certainly speak and write against the Confederacy.

The worst men, he remarked, in the Southern Confederacy are Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopalian preachers. They drink and swear week days, and preach Sundays. When they became secesh they bid farewell to honesty, truth and decency. The Confederacy originated in lying, stealing and perjury. Floyd did the stealing, the common masses the lying, and fourteen Senators from the Cotton States the perjury—the latter class while still retaining their seats in the United States Senate, and making a pretense of observing their oaths, but at night, till twelve o'clock, holding secret meetings, sending dispatches to their respective States to pass ordinances of secession, to seize forts, &c. &c.

Among other instances illustrating the spirit prevailing among the Southern clergy, Mr. Brownlow said that the pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Knoxville called a union prayer meeting to pray that Burnside's fleet might sink and the blockade be raised. The same minister had said that he would rather use a bible printed and bound in hell than one from the North. Also, that Jesus Christ was born on Southern soil, and that all his apostles were Southern men, except Judas Iscariot, who was a Northern man. This was said openly, from his pulpit, on Sunday.

Mr. Brownlow is of opinion that there are better men in the place where the Presbyterian parson looked for his next edition of the Bible, than the Southern leaders. He had seen good men taken out of his prison in knots, and one by one, and hung—fathers and their sons. He was of opinion that it was time to hang on our side.

Mr. Brownlow intimated his intention of going back to Knoxville to re-establish his paper, which he had edited for twenty-five years, and which had more subscribers than all the papers in Eastern Tennessee combined.—*Cincinnati Com., April 1st.*

A Slave-catching General.

General Hooker, commanding on the Lower Potomac, is not more addicted to slave-catching than the Gen. McCook at Nashville, referred to by our own correspondent—himself a Kentuckian. The following corroborating testimony is by the correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, writing from Nashville:

The Jackson *Mississippian*, in recording the feats of Lieut. Trotter, at Fort Donelson, says that while he was engaged in shooting down five Federals in a pile, with a single revolver, his servant, a negro boy, ran up to assist him, "and while fighting manfully by his side, was shot down by the enemy, when his master, with one wipe of his bowie-knife, killed the man who slew his servant." Terrible monster, and devoted servant, were they not? Some of our Generals make it a rule to see that none of the negroes become devoted to them in the same style. When one comes into the camp of Gen. McCook—a big bellied and profane Brigadier—he takes particular care to have the man spotted, recorded, guarded, and returned to the man who first applies for him. General McCook received a lengthy notice in the secesh papers here for his liberality in returning the slaves of individuals who have been engaged in the rebellion. He swears "he'll have no G—d d—d Abolitionists in his command." He is the individual to whom the correspondent of the New York *World* lately referred in a letter from this place. He has long been a disgrace to the army—is a man without sense, modesty or discretion, and is entirely out of place as the commanding and superior officer of such a man as General Lovell H. Rousseau, of Kentucky, whose brigade is in his division, or of Gen. Negley, whose brigade *was* in the same deplorable condition.

Two Union Ladies Taken Prisoners near Chain Bridge.

[From the Republican, 30th.]

On Saturday afternoon, a detachment of Stewart's Virginia Cavalry made a dash at the residence of a Union lady named Tennant, who lives about a mile and a half from Difficult Creek, and about six miles from the Chain Bridge.

While engaged in ransacking and pillaging the residence of Mrs. Tennant, they were discovered by a portion of Col. Bayard's Pennsylvania Cavalry, who at once charged down upon them, when quite a smart engagement ensued, which resulted in the hasty flight of the rebel cavalry, but not before they had secured Mrs. T. and her daughter, whom they conveyed away in Mr. Tennant's buggy, into which they had previously harnessed the horse for that purpose.

The only casualty to Col. Bayard's Cavalry in the skirmish, was the wounding of one soldier, who was conveyed to this city the same night. The loss of the rebels could not be ascertained, although it is supposed some of them must have been hit.

Mrs. Tennant has lost a husband and son, who died in fighting for our flag, and now herself and daughter will have to suffer the horrors of Richmond's loathsome prisons and the insults of rebel soldiers, while their remaining property is exposed to all the devastations of war.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—A Bad Omen.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Yesterday.]

The refusal of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to require the employes to take the oath of allegiance, was talked about by the merchants to-day, and as the matter now stands, few seem willing to ship by that route. The proposal of the Company to guarantee shippers against loss does not help the matter much. People see disloyalty sticking out at the head of affairs, and this impression must be satisfactorily removed, or the business of the road will suffer. This is the "situation." One would suppose that the men who had the management of this road would have been cured of their secession sympathies long ago; but disloyalty is deeply rooted among the wealthy classes of Baltimore, and they seem determined to play the game a while longer. But we hope the Baltimore and Ohio road will not be kept in jeopardy by them.

The Intended Assassin of President Lincoln.

[From the Washington Republican, 31st.]

Many persons affect to believe that there was no intention to assassinate President Lincoln before he assumed the duties of his office. Recent developments, however, have not established that fact; but point directly to the person who was to perform the bloody deed.

A short time ago a Baltimore gambler named Byrne was arrested in Richmond for keeping a gambling-house, and for his supposed disloyalty to the Confederate government. To prove his loyalty, Byrne summoned *Wigfall*, who testified that Byrne was not only loyal to the rebel cause, but that he was the captain of the gang who were to kill Mr. Lincoln. Upon his testimony Byrne was dismissed.

It was for a long time supposed that an Italian barber of Baltimore had agreed to become the Orsini for the murder of the President, but he was probably only one of the conspirators.

About five hundred tons of confiscated Confederate pork was received at Cincinnati on Monday from Nashville, to be re-salted and smoked for the Government. It is thin and not well cured, but an overhauling here, it is thought, will render it passable.

Business Cards.

WESTERN PATENT AGENCY.

COBURN & MARKS.

CHICAGO........ILLINOIS.

Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4481. Agencies at Washington and London. Circulars sent to any address.

AGENCY FOR PENSION AND BOUNTY CLAIMS.—T. B. Fitch, Chicago, Ill. Nathaniel Wilson, Gate Clerk of the General Land Office; Appeals, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Will attend to the prosecution of cases before the Federal Courts, and to the collection of claims against the Government in all its Departments. Applications for Pensions, Bounty Money, Arrearages of Pay ... Public Lands and Suspended Accounts of Public Officers will receive prompt and competent attention. Address T. B. FITCH, Chicago, Ill. Office—No. 6 Larmon Block, corner of Washington and Clark streets.

REFER to—Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of Interior; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. John Wilson ...

J. P. CLARKSON. LAMBERT TREE.

CLARKSON & TREE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

No. 5 Portland Block.

[mh31-n505-1m]

CENTRAL WESTERN WAR

Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of

WILLSON & MERRIAM,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

48 CLARK STREET..............CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SOL. M. WILLSON. [fe12-h261-1y] JOS. W. MERRIAM.

BELL & GREEN'S NATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY OF WASHINGTON CITY.—Have established an office at 189 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., for the collection of Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, Claims due to contractors, Horses or any other property used or destroyed in the service of the U. S. Army. Address P. O. Box 3386, Chicago, Ill.

References. Hon. A. Lincoln, President United States; Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio; Hon. Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, Hon. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, HEIRS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

People's Pension and Bounty Money Office,

(See our advertisement in Weekly Tribune.)

SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.,

95 Lake street, (corner Dearborn,) rooms 12 and 13 Entrance on Dearborn street.

In response to the imperative demands of our brave and patriotic soldiery of the Northwest, we have established a Central Office for the Collection of Pensions, Bounty Money, Arrears of Pay, and all other claims growing out of the present war. The largely increasing amount of such business has demonstrated the necessity of some General Central Office for the collection of soldiers' claims with

Economy, Fidelity and Despatch.

We have facilities for making collections unequalled by any other House in the country, for these reasons: We have an Unabridged Compilation of all the United States Statutes on these subjects, together with all Federal decisions thereon since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. One of our firm has had fifteen years experience in the business, and will now reside permanently in Washington for the prosecution of our clients' claims. This will virtually ensure success, and also enable us to make returns to our clients IMMEDIATELY. We employ no outside Attorneys at Washington, but do the work of prosecuting and collecting claims all within our own firm, hence our clients have to pay but

ONE FEE,

And that a reasonable one. Special attention will be given by us to claims heretofore disallowed at Washington; also to claims on Commissary and Quartermaster Department. We also recover pay for Horses lost, died or killed in the service.

To REGIMENTS:—We are now ready to negotiate with entire Regiments or fractions thereof, for the collection of the entire amount of their Bounties, which will be due at the close of the war. The benefit of an application now is, that by so doing these claims can (at the close of the war) be got before the Departments to be audited prior to the hundreds of thousands that will then be filed. All evidence, blank forms, documents, &c., furnished free by us. Soldiers and officers who would wish to provide for their families in case they fall victims to the casualties of war, may write and employ us (and they are requested to notify their friends at home of the fact) to collect their bounty and back pay, then should they die or be killed in the service, the bounty becoming immediately due, will be collected and transmitted to their families. Should the party so employing us survive, the bounty will be collected at the close of the war and remitted to him.

All returns are made to our clients in gold. Claims forwarded to Washington every morning. Liberal arrangements made with claim agents in the country. We wish to employ one agent in every county in the Western States. No charges unless claims recovered.

To our agents we will send lists of killed, wounded and deceased soldiers from their vicinity, and will keep them advised of all new laws and decisions relating to claims. P. S.—Claimants advised by letter free.

Address, SNYDER, COOK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Office, 95 Lake street, corner Dearborn, rooms 12 & 13.

Refer to G. N. Cushman & Co., Bradner, Smith & Co., and Hon. E. F. Ferry, Chicago, Ill. mh19-n520-1m

Post Office Box 3383.

CARR BROTHERS,

JNO. D. M. CARR. E. DUPUYTREN CARR.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

AND BRANCH HOUSE OF

"The National Claim Agency"

Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C.,

Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago.

Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS.

NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered.

Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency." P. O. Box 3091.

REFER to Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Nicholas, Esq.; Messrs. W. B. Laflin & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co. mh20-n547-1y

---

THE

"Washington War-Claim Agency"

Have established an office at 189 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., for the collection of all CLAIMS against the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, growing out of the PRESENT WAR. Claims received and forwarded to the

PRINCIPAL AGENTS AT WASHINGTON,

For PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, and claims due CONTRACTORS from the COMMISSARY and QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENTS, &c., and collected

Cheaper and Sooner than by any other means.

N. B.—Liberal arrangements made with Claim Collectors in the country.

Address, H. M. SHEPARD,

mh4-n278-1m 190 Washington street, Chicago.

CLAIMS ON THE UNITED STATES.—The undersigned are engaged in the Collection of Claims on the several Departments of the United States Government, and especially those on the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, and in claims originating out of Acts of Congress. They will also attend to procuring Bounty Lands, Soldiers' and Widows' Pensions, and Soldiers' Back Pay. Mr. Dorman will remain at Washington, D. C., and may be consulted or addressed there. Mr. Clarke may be consulted or addressed at the office of Messrs. Waite & Towne, 106 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. All may depend on the utmost promptness in collecting and forwarding.

O. M. DORMAN. C. G. CLARKE.

REFERENCES.—Hon. S. Foot, Vt.; Hon. Ira Harris, N. Y.; Hon. E. Cowan, Pa.; Hon. J. M. Howard, Mich.; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Ill.; Hon. I. N. Arnold, Ill.; Hon. K. S. Bingham, Mich.; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Chicago; Hon. John M. Wilson, Chicago; Messrs. Waite & Towne, Chicago; John L. Scripps, Esq., Chicago.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Prompt attention given by the subscriber to the prosecution of all legal claims against the United States. $100.00 bounty is now due the heirs of deceased soldiers and officers. Applications received by mail. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Att'ys at Law. Office No. 63 South Clark street. Post Office Box 4018, Chicago, Ill.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, Slaughterers and Packers of

BEEF AND PORK.

Tallow Chandlers and Meltmers. Dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seeds.

Office 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. Packing House at Bridgeport.

H. C. ROSIN, Pattern Making of every description,

Scroll Sawing, Large Circular Turning AND MODEL MAKING,

No. 190 South Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE HIMROD.—Manufacturer of

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.

Office and Foundry, 186 and 188 South Canal street.

PAPER.

PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Coarse and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

Segars.

CORBIN & CO.

COR BINS OWN

SEGARS.

Manufactured from Selected Havana Tobacco.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail at

NO. 65 CLARK STREET

Corner of Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

To the Ladies.

TO THE LADIES.—Something New.

COVENTRY CAMBRIC

FRILLING OR RUFFLINGS.

This material is made precisely like a ribbon ... SUTTON & BURBANK ... Lasalle street.

Paper Hangings.

E. G. L. FAXON,

CASH JOBBING HOUSE,

NOW OPENING

For Spring Trade,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERS,

DECORATIONS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

(ALL COLORS)

FIGURED PAPER SHADES,

Common and Gilt.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS,

OIL AND DRY

CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES,

Fixtures,

TRIMMINGS, ETC.,

At the lowest cash prices.

PEDLARS SUPPLIED.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 Lake Street,

P. O. BOX 2658.

DRAKE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.

No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

[oc18-1y]

Machinery.

EAGLE WORKS

Manufacturing Company,

DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,

—FOR—

Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS,

With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.

Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,

And Machinery of all description.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

P. W. GATES, President,

CHICAGO, ILL.

N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Wooden & Willow Ware.

BARNUM BROTHERS,

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

WILLOW CABS,

Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages,

PEG TOPS, MARBLES AND ALLIES,

And a large and varied stock of

YANKEE NOTIONS,

To which the attention of SUTLERS is respectfully solicited. Our SPRING STOCK is now open and very complete. REMEMBER WE ARE AT

138 LAKE STREET,

Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

Children's Spring Gigs.
" Willow Cabs.
" Slat Cabs.
" Willow Cradles.
" Willow Chairs.

I sell better goods at lower figures than can be found in this or any other market in the western country.

NATHANIEL WHITE,

95 SOUTH WATER STREET.

[mal1-n440-3m]

Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S

Improved Piano Fortes.

MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS,

Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue,

NEW YORK CITY.

FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In DURABILITY, STRENGTH and DELICACY of TONE and TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE and RELIABILITY in every respect.

The above instruments can be seen at

ROOT & CADY'S,

95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

GENT'S DRESS HATS,

SPRING STYLES,

FOR

1862,

JUST OUT.

Embracing all points necessary to a genteel appearance, and all the details and elegancies which impart finish, comfort and durability. J. A. SMITH & CO., 118 Lake street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE

by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,

No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

NO. 23 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

"BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 167 South Water-st., Chicago.

S. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers' Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 22 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old stand, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in Filling, Cleaning, Extracting, ... the insertion of Artificial Teeth. ... Charges moderate.

Water Filters.

WATER FILTERS,

A WELL TRIED ARTICLE AT 235 LAKE STREET.

THOMAS GEORGE, AGENT.

Dealer in Stoves, Cooking Ranges, Warm Air Furnaces, Tin and Japan Ware, 235 LAKE street, corner of Franklin street.

REPAIRING AND JOBBING DONE TO ORDER.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf.

172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS ...

Insurance.

DIVIDEND FOR 1861.—A Scrip Dividend in the

Republic Fire Ins. Co.,

OF NEW YORK,

Is now ready for delivery at our office.

HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents,

ap1-n566-1m Southeast cor. Clark and South Water.

LOCKE & SANSUM,

No. 3 South Clark Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

AGENTS FOR

The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Ins. Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

THE LENOX FIRE INS. COM'Y,

OF NEW YORK.

Are prepared to issue policies on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, HULLS, CARGOES and FREIGHT LISTS, on terms as favorable as other responsible Companies.

These Companies have not Impared their Capitals, but have large Cash Accumulations.

Also represent

The Washington Life Ins. Co,

OF NEW YORK.

The Security Life Ins. and Annuity Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

Which combine the desirable features of all other Life Companies.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Of Hartford,

JANUARY, 1862.

Accumulated Capital, $4,358,009.60.

Dividends declared Annually, and paid during the Life of the Assured.

Dividend Made in 1862, 50 per cent.

APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE RECEIVED

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Ag'ts.

To show the unparallelled success of this Company, attention is called to the following Statement, for the year ending January 31st, 1862:

Balance per Statement, 31st January, 1861		$3,880,421.38
Received for Premiums during the year	$831,024.88	
Received for Interest during year	280,465.50	
Total receipts for the year	$1,112,500.38	
Deduct salaries, medical examinations, advertising, printing, stationery, taxes, exchange, &c.	37,000.78	
Deduct commission to Agents	49,387.70	
Deduct losses	7,062.80	
Deduct losses on 111 Policies (134 lives,) including $39,440, losses of previous year	254,448.00	
	$361,...	
Deduct for Policies surrendered	4,579.64	
	$362,...	
		765,009.38
		$4,654,450.71
Deduct Dividends paid during the year	$201,836....	
Deduct notes on Policies cancelled	94,605.11	
		296,441.11
Net Balance 31st Jan'y, 1862		$4,358,009.60
Loss on 12 Policies not yet due	$30,100.00	

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate	$2,414,207.86
Loans on Bank and Mortgage Bonds	86,...
Loans on Personal Security	11,...
Bank and Railroad stocks	45,...
Railroad Bonds	40,000.00
United States Coupon Bonds	96,...
United States Treasury Notes	100,000.00
State of Connecticut Bonds	50,156.00
Cash Deposited in Banks	176,...
Real Estate	17,...
Bills Receivable	1,354,162.29
Premiums in the hands of Agents and transit	14,222.64
Total Assets	$4,358,009.60
Amount of Losses during the year, 191 lives, (110 policies)	$255,100.00
Total amount of Losses paid to date	1,743,901.77
Total number of Dividends paid to date	1,...
Total number of Deaths since the organization of the Company	1,260
Number of Policies issued during the year	1,155
Total number of Policies in force	10,482

GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Agents.

Hartford, February 1st, 1862. ap1-n644-1m

OFFICE CHICAGO FIREMEN'S

INSURANCE COMPANY.

February 14th, 1862.

Annual Statement for the year ending February 14th, 1862, submitted to the Stockholders at their annual meeting, held on the 4th of March, 1862.

Capital Stock	$200,000.00
Surplus	24,997.54
Total	$224,997.54

ASSETS:

Stock secured by joint Judgment Notes	$90,000.00
Cash loaned on call, 10 per cent	62,115.50
Cash loaned on bond and mortgage on city property, 10 per cent	27,300.00
Chicago City Water Loan Bonds, 6 per cent	4,500.00
Chicago City Bonds, 7 per cent	5,000.00
Illinois State Bonds, 6 per cent	4,911.00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 7.30 per cent	5,000.00
First M. E. Church and University of Chicago Bonds, 10 per cent	3,000.00
G. & C. U. R. R. Stock	1,...
Safes, office furniture, horse, buggy &c.	600.00
Bills receivable and premiums unpaid	3,761.00
Interest accrued, but not due, and due but unpaid	2,431.74
Cash in Bank	11,519.13
Cash in Office	247.77
Total	$224,997.54
Claims for losses, due or not due	none.

C. N. HOLDEN, Secretary.

We, the undersigned, a Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, have examined the foregoing statement and assets of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Company, and find the same correct in amount and detail.

J. McCORD, J. L. YOE, S. A. SMITH, } Committee.

mh14-n498-1m

MILLER & WILLMARTH,

INSURE

AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

In the following Insurance Companies;

HOME, of New York.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CITIZENS, of New York.

UNITY, of London.

And other responsible Companies.

Life Risks taken in the

MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Office 150 South Water Street.

[ja14-k346-1y]

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

NEW YORK BRANCH OF THE

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

January, - - - 1862.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$52,390.57
Cash in hands of agents	87,987.15
Call Loans	57,997.20
Real Estate, unencumbered	115,000.00
Bonds of City of Rochester, N. Y., 6s	14,000.00
" " Buffalo, " "	28,000.00
U. S. Treasury Notes, 6s	80,000.00
" " " 7 3-10	20,000.00
First Liens on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned	647,206.00
Due for premiums	5,616.00
All other securities	28,450.00
Total	$1,034,709.91

LIABILITIES.

Losses waiting proof	$13,840.00
N. B.—Total paid up Capital and accumulated surplus of the Company	$6,299,130.00

Losses always paid WITHOUT GRACE, and without deduction of INTEREST.

HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agts.,

mh10-n389-1m S. E. Cor. CLARK & S. WATER STS.

UNION INSURANCE & TRUST Company.

OFFICE, ROOM NO. 2 LOOMIS BLOCK,

No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago.

Capital, - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS:

Benj. Lombard, M. D. Gilman, Geo. W. Gage, Van H. Higgins, John V. Farwell, Marshall Ayres, Matthew Laflin, Geo. Sherman, Wm. Blair, James W. Stone, Josiah Lombard, Daniel Sharp, L. P. Stevens, D. L. Phillips, Isaac G. Lombard, J. G. Hoyt, Chas. Chandler, Thomas Harless.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.

VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE,

(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)

SHOW CASE

MANUFACTURER,

NO. 85 DEARBORN STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Post Office Box 4...

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKES & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. ...

Hotels.

BIDDLE HOUSE,

DETROIT.

This Hotel is now open for the accommodation of guests. The location is ... with a front of over 200 feet on each street, is the most airy and delightful in the city, and convenient to all the Railroads. The entire arrangements of the establishment is the result of years experience in the best houses in the country, and it is finished in the best style, the undersigned having been for many years former proprietors of the American Hotel, New York City; the La Pierre House, Philadelphia; and the ... House, Chicago. The reputation of these Hotels as regards management is a sure evidence that the guests of the BIDDLE HOUSE will meet with all the comforts of a home and good attention at reasonable charges.

J. & A. B. TAMES, PROPRIETORS.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.—The next term of this institution will begin on Monday, April 7th, and close on Wednesday, July 2d.

CHICAGO SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Nos. 108 & 112 Cass street, corner of Erie street.

The Summer Term of this institution, under its new arrangements, will open on MONDAY, April 7th. The English and Scientific Departments will be under the supervision of Dr. WM. H. REYNOLDS, formerly Professor in Pennsylvania College, and more recently connected with the Illinois University at Springfield. French and Modern Languages ... under the direction of Prof. ... An ample corps of competent teachers is provided for all the branches of a solid English education, as well as for the artistic and ornamental. The Institution embraces Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate Departments, adapted to the educational wants of young ladies in all the stages of their progress, with degrees ... according to age and studies of pupils.

The following gentlemen form the Board of Trustees for the Seminary, and have appointed an Executive Committee of their own number, who exercise a general supervision of its affairs:

Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, President; Geo. F. Bailey, Esq., Vice President; W. H. Brackett, Esq., Secretary; Hon. Thomas Drummond; Hon. ... Brainard, M. D.; S. A. Goodwin, Esq.; ... Miller, Esq.; Geo. Armour, Esq.; Hon. John M. Douglas, Esq.; B. F. Watts, Esq.; E. H. Buckingham, Esq.; John ... Esq.

Circulars containing course of instruction, terms of tuition, &c., can be obtained by application at the Seminary, Nos. 108 and 112 Cass street.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Summer Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next. For Circulars and all desirable information address the undersigned.

B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, March 1862.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 22d Semi-Annual Session

On April 3d, 1862,

With a patronage undiminished by the War. It adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction peculiar advantages for appropriate Gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. V. C. SPEAR, for Circulars.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments, and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which are to be found in similar schools. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY and RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET and GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE and FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Hard Rubber Truss.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER

TRUSS.

MANUFACTURED UNDER BIGGS & GOODYEAR'S PATENT.

This Truss is having a success in curing Hernia or Rupture before unknown in the history of Trusses. Unlike ALL others ever used in the following respects: It WILL NEVER RUST, (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body), NOR BREAK, CHAFE, GALL OR BLISTER. WILL NOT SLIP OR MOVE FROM PLACE; does not bind the hips; ... ALWAYS CLEAN AND AS GOOD AS NEW. They have been used by over 4,000 persons in this city and surrounding country within the past two years, and have never failed to give satisfaction in all cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases CURED in this city of thirty years standing, which are well known to some of the most eminent Surgeons in the West, and it is universally acknowledged by them as the only reliable Truss fit for use. Dr. Seeley having had many years experience in the application and fitting of Trusses will guarantee this instrument to every respect to be as represented, as the same Truss can be made very stiff or limber (as the case may require). I am daily receiving orders for this instrument from all sections of the Northwest, and can assure the public that it is rapidly superceding all other Trusses in use. Persons wishing this instrument can be fitted by sending size in inches around hips in line of Rupture to Dr. I. B. SEELEY, 133 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, to whom all orders must be addressed. Pamphlet sent on receipt of stamp. P. O. Box 4335.

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER CAMP BLANKETS,

Capes, Ponchos and Havelocks,

RUBBER COATS AND LEGGINS,

Rubber and Leather

BELTING,

HOSE, PACKING, &c.

JOHN B. IDESON & CO.,

ja21-k373-3m 115 Randolph street.

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lythrage

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 4144.

E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, A. D. 1862. William T. Burgess vs. Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the first day of April, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said William T. Burgess, and against the estate of the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, for the sum of Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Dennis Beach and Peter W. Peckham, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same. THOS. B. CARTER, Clerk.

WM. T. BURGESS, in proper.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, April Term, A. D. 1862. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company vs. Union Manufacturing Company.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Union Manufacturing Company that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and against the estate of the said Union Manufacturing Company, for the sum of six thousand, eight hundred and 72-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Kane Counties, which said writs have been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Union Manufacturing Company, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of April, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John Zimmerman and Jacob Bergman, of the Co. of Cook and State of Illinois, did, on the 8th day of Aug., A. D. 1857, make, execute and deliver to the undersigned a Deed of Trust of the lots of land and premises hereinafter mentioned, to secure the payment of four certain promissory notes in said deed described, made by the said Zimmerman and Bergman, all of even date with said deed, ... payable ... to the order of N. P. Iglehart; which said Deed of Trust is recorded in the Recorder's office in and for the County of Cook aforesaid ... And whereas default has been made in the payment of the first two of said notes, principal and interest, and the whole of the same is now due and unpaid, and the legal holder of the same has made application to me to sell the property in said Trust Deed described, for the purpose of paying the same.

Now, therefore, by virtue of said Trust Deed, and for the purpose of paying the said notes ... I shall, on Monday, the ... day of April, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the lots of land and premises in said Deed of Trust described and conveyed, being Lots two (2) and three (3) in ... Subdivision of the ... Section ..., Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14) east of the Principal Meridian, being ... acres of land, more or less, with all the right and equity of redemption of the said John Zimmerman and Bergman, their heirs and assigns, therein.

GEORGE W. LAY, JR., Trustee.

J. P. CLARKSON, Attorney.

Chicago, March 10, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County.—April Term, 1862. Eben Conant vs. James M. Beers, Mancrva Beers, Ralph W. Hill, Seth G. Hagood, Hiram Beers and Ebenezer Wheeler.—In Chancery.

... James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Hiram Beers and Ebenezer Wheeler ... having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said ... that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court on the chancery side thereof, on the ... day of February, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of April next, (1862) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers, Manerva Beers, Hiram Beers and Ebenezer Wheeler, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

J. H. MAYBORNE, Complainant's Solicitor.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, ... A. D. 1862. ... Albert E. Paine ...—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said ... that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago ...

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leaves Chicago at 8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 6.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves Chicago at 11.00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arrives at 6.00 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 9.45 A. M. (Sundays excepted).

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, March 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted) as follows: 11.25 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11.20 A. M. and 4.40 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION Train leaves Chicago at 5.30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8.30 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, February 16th, 1862, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets: ...

Trains arrive at Chicago—Accommodation at 8.55 A. M. ...

For tickets and all information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN ...

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: ...

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two express trains on and after Dec. 1st, 1861. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot at ... JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6.00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
6.15 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)
4.00 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON, and all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

... W. T. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,

285 Miles Double Track,

(with its connections)

IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

To all the Eastern Cities!

THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities,)

ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,

THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,

And close connections at Harrisburg for

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK

One train runs daily (420 miles,)

VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS

Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.

Boat Tickets good on any of the Sound lines.

FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE

SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS:

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
N. P. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
C. B. ..., Parkersburg, Virginia.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
McDOWELL & McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.
... Maysville, Ky.
J. D. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.
JOHN MOORE, Covington, Ky.
J. J. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York, (via Allentown) and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:—

... A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Monroe and Detroit. ...

NIGHT EXPRESS:—

... P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive ... Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. ...

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on all Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt, Toledo, O.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago daily, as follows: ...

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

... CHAS. S. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME ...

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY ...

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION ...

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

THE CITY.

HOME FOR AGED, INDIGENT FEMALES.—The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of this Institution will be held at the Home, No. 157 4th Avenue, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

UNITED STATES ZOUAVE CADETS.—The old members of this corps, will meet this morning at 11 o'clock, in the reading room of the Tremont House, to attend the funeral of their late comrade, Capt. Chas. Shepley, of the 19th Illinois volunteers. Let all who can attend.

BLOWN DOWN.—During the hard wind of yesterday, a two story frame house, on the corner of Randolph and Sheldon streets, which was but partially finished, was suddenly demolished. The structure was being erected by Mr. Geo. Edgood, but at the time of its demolition, no person was in or very near it. The loss will probably amount to two or three hundred dollars.

BRYAN HALL.—This evening the great Herman makes his fourth appearance here. And in addition to his own great attraction, Madame Hermann and Signor Amati Dubreul, from the Academy of Music, New York, in conjunction with the trio of instruments, will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert between the first and second parts of Hermann's programme. Secure your seats at Higgins's music store.

BURGLARY.—The grocery store of D. Brade, No. 166 South Wells street, was entered by burglars yesterday morning about three o'clock, and a small cask of liquor, some flour, tobacco and tea carried off. Entrance to the place was obtained through a window. The rogues have not yet been caught. Two men were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having committed the act, but they easily cleared their characters and were discharged.

FORREST HOME FOR BOYS.—The advertisement in another column under this head we call attention to, chiefly for the sake of those whom it will be a favor to know where their sons may be sent to enjoy the best of family influences, combined with excellent mental training. Rev. Mr. Nichols is a teacher of much experience in this very branch of family education in Massachusetts, and offers to parents and guardians facilities those will best prize who have opportunity to know their worth.

NOT SENT OUT.—Almost every day liquids in vials or bottles are deposited in the Chicago Post Office, for transportation through the mails. It would save a portion of the public something in the way of postage, if they would remember that liquids are always excluded from the mails when discovered. A package of this kind was deposited in the Chicago Post Office on Wednesday last. It was not sent out. The person attempting to send it can have it returned by applying to the Chief Clerk, up stairs.

THE FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN CHARLES H. SHEPLEY.—The funeral services of the late Captain Charles H. Shepley of the 19th Illinois Regiment, as heretofore announced, will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Trinity Church. Rev. Dr. Pratt will conduct services. The friends of the family will conduct the remains from the house to the church. The Ellsworth Zouaves, Capt. E. L. Brand, Anderson Rifles, Capt. Jno. Baldwin, two companies from the 23d Ill. regiment, Col. Mulligan; one company from the Scotch regiment, and other military organizations will escort the body to its final resting place. The military will meet promptly at one o'clock, at the Armory of the Ellsworth Zouaves, corner of State and Randolph streets.

CHANGED HIS PROFESSION.—A man by the name of Martin Quinlan, who some years since figured in the police records as a resurrectionist, and who was let off with a fine of one hundred dollars, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Akin, charged with cow-stealing. Perhaps Martin's change from man-stealing to that of cow-stealing may be commended. Be that as it may, he stole the cow of a man by the name of Eckgold, sold her to a Mrs. Seigel for ten dollars, and when arrested by Captain Paulsen, on the North Clark street horse cars, had the cow-bell and strap around his waist, the clapper of the former carefully muffled. The defendant accounted for the cow, by saying he had bought her and paid for her. But he could not account for having bought her for thirteen dollars and sold her at a dead loss of three dollars. Quinlan was held in default of $600 bail for trial before Recorder Wilson.

CONFLAGRATIONS FOR THE PAST THREE MONTHS.—The fires during the month of March show a great decrease both in number and amount of property destroyed. The first quarter of the year 1862 makes the following exhibit:

JANUARY.

Number of Fires	15
False Alarms	2
Loss	$18,860
Insurance	15,000
Net Loss	$3,880

FEBRUARY.

Number of Fires	15
False Alarms	5
Loss	$8,950
Insurance	6,650
Net Loss	$2,300

MARCH.

Number of Fires	9
False Alarms	6
Loss	$4,825
Insurance	2,150
Net Loss	$2,675

AGGREGATE.

Number of Fires	39
False Alarms	13
Loss	$32,655
Insurance	23,800
Net Loss	$8,855

Affairs at Camp Douglas.

The wind, yesterday, performed one or two saucy tricks in camp. In the forenoon it broke the National Ensign from its staff, and sent it whirling through the air into the mud. In the afternoon, that same old, unruly Boreas seized upon a long shed, that stood near the main entrance, and made a complete wreck of it in an instant. Two soldiers were standing under the structure at the time, but fortunately escaped uninjured.

Another of the Illinois soldiers—Wilson Nourse, of the 65th regiment—died on Tuesday.

The following is a list of the prisoners deceased since our last report:

April 1st:—
G. C. Flint, Co. C, 27th Ala.
Jas. Bradbury, Co. G, 50th Tenn.
W. A. Bogue, Co. D, 42nd Tenn.
W. H. Ritter, Co. C, 3d Miss.

Previously reported	143
Reported to-day	4
Total to date	147

RECORDER'S COURT.—The following list of cases constitutes the criminal docket of the Recorder's Court for the ensuing term:

Perjury—Patrick Dooley.
Assault—Michael Russell.
Larceny as Bailee—Walter J. Whitney.
Passing Counterfeit Money—John Dunn.
Burglary—George Dunn, Joseph A. Philmot.
Conspiracy—Henry E. Vogell, David Vaughn.
Obtaining Money under False Pretences—Martin A. Jennings.
Assault with intent to commit Rape—Nathaniel Reed.
Receiving Stolen Goods—George Coombs, Edward Wilson, John Keating, William Keefe, William Shine, S. M. Blodgett.
Larceny—John Romahan, Anna Taylor, Mary Hays, Harry Williams, Anna McEwen, Mary Curtis, Catherine Wilson, D. E. Hill, Livina V. Bidwell, George W. North, Henrietta Hintz, Frederika Miller, Miles Monson, John Paine, John Dalton, Henry Snell, John Halpin, Charles Flesher, Rosanna C. Rider, James Brown, Bridget Duffy, Ellen Flynn, Edward Kelly, Thomas K. Brown, Alphonso Wallace, Thomas Riarden.

Two Impostors.

There are two men in our own city, who show such peculiar merit in the several walks of life to which Providence has *not* called them, as to deserve a notice in a paper which goes into every home. The first is selling two little pieces of what he calls poetry. He is soft and oily in his manners, spruce and shiny in his dress. He calls on the lady of the house, and, with an air that would drive poor Mr. Pecksniff stark mad with envy, tells his tale of woe. In one house, it is an invalid wife who has written those be-au-ti-ful stanzas, and he has got them printed for her sake, that he may purchase her a few little comforts. (A glance at the rhymes suggests to one that the poor lady must have been sick at any rate after these perpetrations.) In another place he is the invalid, and a devoted wife sent him out to sell them, which he will do for ten cents; but he has got even a dollar, he says, from some noble ladies. The dime is about one million times more than they are worth. He has a circular on which is printed a commendation to the public from Revs. Messrs. Patton, Tiffany and others of this city, which I should think must be a lie; as it is difficult to see how such an evident scamp could hoodwink even a good clergyman so far as to get such means of personal demoralization.

The other impostor is a young fellow who pretends that his father lives in New Orleans, and that he is a total and destitute stranger here, desiring to get to Cincinnati. His story has good points to touch one in it. He came to me late last night, and got a bed and breakfast out of me, *for which I hope to be forgiven*; and then, while I was hunting after proofs of his worthiness, this morning, in order to send him on homeward, he turned out a mere liar who has been many days in the city with this story, and must have victimized ever so many.

[illegible], Minister at Large.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The important case of the widow of the late Mayor Curtiss vs. George T. Abbey, for the recovery of two blocks of land in the West Division of the city, came up before the Superior court for a new trial, the jury at the January term having found a verdict for the defendant. The facts of the case were substantially as follows:

James Curtiss was the owner of the greater part of Carpenter's addition at an early day, and being somewhat involved, the land was sold for his debts, leaving a right of dower in Mrs. Curtiss. The creditors who purchased conveyed the land in question for a release of her dower in the residue, and to secure it against Curtiss' control and debts, it was conveyed to William H. Brown as trustee for Mrs. Curtiss, for her separate use, as long as she and her husband should live, and then for her heirs and assigns, in case she should predecease her husband, from him to her devisee or appointee; and in default of appointment, to her natural heirs at law. The deed of trust contained a prohibition upon Mrs. Curtiss anticipating, charging, or alienating the rents and profits of the land, nothing being said as to the power of the Trustee to sell the trust estate, or change the mode of investment. The deed was understood to be framed under the auspices of J. Y. Scammon, Esq. The Curtiss family occupied the premises as their home for very many years—until about 1852—when, having no income, and being unable to make the land productive by building, Mrs. Curtiss desired to have it sold, and the proceeds reinvested in some productive property, and applied to the Trustee to sell it, which he declined to do, contending that he had not power to sell under the deed above mentioned. The property was then extremely valuable, and would command a large price in the market. In this exigency, acting under the advice of the ablest lawyers in Chicago, an application was made to the Court of Chancery by Mrs. Curtiss for a decree requiring and authorizing the Master to sell the property, and a bill was filed by Mrs. Curtiss with the concurrence of her husband, in the Court of Chancery before Judge Skinner, then on the bench, who entered a decree of sale, the proceeds to be paid to Mrs. Curtiss, or upon her written order. Acting in obedience to this decree, Brown, the trustee, sold the premises in question, realizing for Mrs. Curtiss from the sales, very considerable sums of money.

Mr. Curtiss died a few years ago, and some time after his death, his widow sued out a writ of error on the decree of the Court of Chancery ordering the sale, with a view of cancelling the titles of the purchasers. This case was continued at the last term of the Superior Court, and last year suits in ejectment were begun.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant, and the plaintiff moved for a new trial, which was argued a fortnight since before the full bench, A. W. Windett for the purchasers, and Messrs. Scates and McAlister for Mrs. Curtiss.

On behalf of the purchasers, under the decree, Mr. Windett contended that the Court of Chancery, which made the decree, had complete jurisdiction of the property, parties, and of the question of the suit.

It was further contended that the deed given Brown, the trustee under the decree, the plaintiff and her husband having joined with the trustee in its execution, was sufficient under the laws of this State to convey the whole legal and equitable title in fee simple, and was in consequence a bar to the present suit.

A variety of abtruse questions of Real Estate Law, which very seldom arise in our courts, were gone into by the counsel on both sides. The Court having taken the case under advisement, overruled the plaintiff's motion for a new trial, on Saturday last, holding, as was briefly stated by Judge Higgins, in announcing the opinion of the Court, that the Court of Chancery which made the decree for a sale, had complete jurisdiction and power to decide the case—that its decree was binding upon the plaintiff, and could not be collaterally impeached; and also holding that the joint deed of the Trustee, and of Mrs. Curtiss, and her husband, independent of the proceedings in Chancery, was sufficient to convey the legal title—and debarred the plaintiff from setting up titles in opposition to it.

The plaintiff's counsel asked time to file a bill of exceptions, in order to carry the case to the Supreme Court at its next term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond*.—Wm. A. Kaffie vs. the City of Peru; motion of defendant to quash execution argued, and statement of the authorities to be furnished by the counsel.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Judge Manierre*.—No. 515—Chancery. Ellen M. Hunt, by her nearest friend, E. Gill, vs William Davis et al; Master's report filed, confirmed, and decree. No. 289—Chancery. Lucius I. Dobb et al vs Bethel C. Vincent et al; rule upon complainant to close proofs by the 20th instant. No. 583—Chancery. Gardner P. Drury vs Otis S. Skinner et al; bill dismissed at complainant's costs, on motion of complainant's attorney. Nos. 60 and 61—Chancery. Stephen Childs vs Vincent Santer et al; decree for complainant and order of sale of premises. No. 325—John M. Loomis vs George Riley; by agreement cause submitted to court for trial and judgment for plaintiff. Writ of possession.

☞ The annual business meeting of the Western Agency of the American Tract Society, Boston, will be held at the First Baptist Church this afternoon, April 3, at 2 o'clock. At 7½ o'clock in the evening there will be public addresses at the same place by Rev. R. Patterson, Rev. W. W. Patton, and others, with special reference to the work of supplying the army with good reading. The public are invited to attend.

G. S. F. SAVAGE, Secretary.

☞ For Paper Hangings go to the old stand of E. G. L. Faxon, 70 Lake street. He has the best workmen in the city. apl 8m

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h291-ly

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb31-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2.

There is no new feature to mention in the money market. The same extreme dullness prevailing the last two weeks still continues, and will until opening navigation unlocks our grain. Currency is plenty, but of course the right kind of paper isn't offered. Exchange may be called a little easier, most of the bankers being willing to supply outsiders as well as customers at ⅛. The buying price is par @⅛. In gold, the firmness noticed yesterday still continues, and may be quoted at 1⅛@1¼ buying; 1⅜@2 selling.

—For the week ending March 29, $799,564 in specie were shipped from New York for foreign ports, and on the 31st ult. $534,075 additional, making over $1,300,000 in the short space of eight days.

—The exchanges at the New York Clearing House for the week ending the 31st ult., were $106,773,402.07, against $119,729,396.64 for the previous week.

The import entries of the past week in New York are $4,927,141, against $3,896,493 same week last year. On the other hand, the clearances of domestic produce are $2,236,613 against $1,411,242 same week in March, 1861.

—According to the monthly summary of foreign trade at the port of New York for eight months of the current fiscal year, the import entries of foreign merchandise (exclusive of bullion) from July, 1861, to Feb. 28, amounted to

From July, 1861, to Feb. 28	$74,066,000
Add four weeks in March	15,593,361
Total entries since July 1	89,589,361
To same date last year	156,930,535
Decrease since July 1	$67,350,174

The same tables make the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign re-exported, from New York, from July 1, 1861 to Feb. 28

July 1, 1861 to Feb. 28	$94,559,000
Add four weeks in March	9,650,583
Total clearances since July 1	104,209,583
Against same date last year	90,823,111
Increased export this season	$13,386,446

The same tables make make the export of specie from July 1 to Feb. 28

July 1 to Feb. 28	$7,411,600
Add four weeks in March	2,705,000
Total since July 1	10,116,600
Against same time, 1861	21,901,000
Decreased specie export	$11,785,000

MILWAUKEE—April 2.—Some of the banks report a better supply of exchange, but with this exception the money market remains unchanged. The demand for money is very moderate, and general business very quiet.

There is very little inquiry for gold, and in large sums we presume it could be had at a concession of ⅛@¼ from our quotations.

SUGAR RIVER VALLEY R. R.—At a regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Sugar River Valley Railroad, held in Madison last Wednesday, arrangements were made for a thorough canvass of the city for subscribers to stock, to enable the company to contract for the grading of the road between Madison and Portage immediately.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

SOUTHERN CURRENCY.—The Louisville *Journal* says the bankers of that city have occasional offerings of Southern currency. The rates of discount for that description of money are as follows: Planters' Bank of Tennessee, 25 per cent; Union Bank, 30 per cent; State Bank of Tennessee, 50 per cent. The notes of the banks of other rebellious States are discounted at the rate of 40 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour bris.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	G. S. bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	....	....	5000	....	....	....
G & C U R R	[illegible]	5854	35	1000	1410	68
R I R R	[illegible]	350	....	....	....	400
Ill C R R	[illegible]	....	100	....	[illegible]	....
C B & Q R R	100	[illegible]	....	....	17039	131
C & N W	970	[illegible]	360	....	[illegible]	400
Total	2363	9611	5495	1000	20214	1053

	H W's bris.	La'd lbs.	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
G & C U R R	150	....	190	35	113	1100
R I R R	..	18000	....	13	....	[illegible]
Ill C R R	50	6770	100	35	15	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	125	6741	....	....	....	[illegible]
A & N W	..	....	....	24	20	1138
C & St L	..	500	....	6	....	[illegible]
Total	325	30611	290	114	147	70011

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but business was light, and the general markets without material change.

The Provision market was rather more active—especially in English meats and Lard, for which there is an active demand at full prices. About 600 boxes English Middles were sold at 5⅝c for Short Boneless Middles, and $5.50@5.53 for Short Rib Middles. Lard was buoyant, and a further advance of ⅛c per lb was paid in one instance—with sales of about 1,000 packages, at 7⅛@7¼c for prime city kettle, 7c for prime city steam, and 6½c for No. 1 Lard. Yellow Grease was in good request, with sales of 70 packages at 5⅛c—an improvement of ⅛c on former sales. Mess Pork was offered freely at $10.75, but there is little or no inquiry, and the market is nominal.

There was but little inquiry for Flour, and the market was dull, with light sales of White Winter at $5.00@5.25, and Spring Extras at $3.87½@3.90.

The Wheat market was quiet and easier—there being free sellers at yesterday's quotations. The transactions were unusually light, at 80c for No. 2 Red; 79@79c for No. 1 Spring; and 71½@72c for No. 2 Spring—all subject to 4c storage. At the close there were but few buyers at the outside quotations.

The Corn market continues firm, and we note an advance of ½c ℔ bushel—with sales of 35,000 bu Mixed in one lot at 21½c—4c storage; and 20,000 bu in two lots at 22c. A lot of 10,000 bushels River Mixed was sold, for delivery on the 25th of May, at 28c f. o. b. The cargo of the canal boat *Humboldt*, from Joliet, with the first load of Corn in this season, was offered at 25c afloat, without buyers.

Oats were steady at 18c, subject to 4c storage. Rye was sold at 41c on track. Barley was in good demand and firm at 45@50c for fair to good qualities.

Clover Seed was in good supply, and under a limited demand the market declined 25@50c per bushel—with sales at $4.20@4.25. Timothy Seed was very dull and almost entirely neglected—trifling sales only taking place at $1.50@1.55. Prime seed was freely offered at $1.60, without buyers.

The market for Highwines was dull, and we note a further decline of ½@1c—closing with trifling sales at 18½c. Holders were generally asking 19c, and buyers offered 18c.

Inspection of Wheat.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, held at the office of the Board this afternoon, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to cause the same to be published:

WHEREAS, The present system of grading wheat (weight being the main test of quality) is calculated to encourage mixing inferior wheat, oats, dirt, mill-screenings, &c., with the better qualities of wheat for the purpose of reducing it to the standard weight, thereby defeating one of the principal objects intended by the adoption of the inspection system. Therefore,

Resolved, That from, and after, May 1st, 1862, Spring wheat shall be inspected and graded as follows:

"Extra Club"—To be sound, well cleaned, and to consist of pure club wheat, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the measured bushel.

"North-Western Club"—To be sound, well cleaned, and to comprise all kinds of bright, amber colored Spring wheat, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

"No. 1 Spring"—The berry to be plump and well cleaned, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

"No. 2 Spring"—To be sound, but not plump, or clean enough for No. 1, weighing not less than fifty-five pounds to the measured bushel.

"Rejected Spring"—Not sound or clean enough for No. 2, weighing not less than fifty pounds to the measured bushel.

And whenever wheat shall be so dirty, or have so much other grain mixed with it as to render it, in the judgment of the Inspector, not equal in value to the grade its weight would indicate, it shall be graded according to its value, regardless of weight. And all wheat, or mixtures of wheat and other grain, too poor in quality, either by reason of being damaged, dirty, or from mixing, for grading as above shall be marked no grade, and would recommend that the warehouses do not receive such grain.

(Signed) SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

THE TAX ON HIGHWINES.—The resolutions published in this morning's *Tribune*, asking Congress to reduce the tax on Highwines, were offered on 'Change to-day, and lost by a viva voce vote. We understand the subject is again to come before the Board at the annual meeting.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 2, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Prop Mohawk, barley to Buffalo at 16c per 60lbs—to load here and at Milwaukee; four standard vessels (now at Milwaukee), wheat and corn to Buffalo, first two trips on p. t.; two standard vessels (now in port,) corn to Buffalo, second trip, at 7½c.

PROVISIONS.—MESS PORK—Dull at at $10.75. Very little inquiry. ENGLISH MEATS—In active demand and firm. Sales 100 boxes Short Boneless Middles at 5⅝c; 550 boxes Short Rib Middles at 5⅜c; 150 boxes do at $5.53. BULK MEATS—Inactive. Sales 54,000 lbs country cut Clear Sides at $5.06¼ loose; 6,000 lbs country cut Rib Sides at 4⅞c. loose; 400 pieces city cut do at 4⅝c. loose; 20,000 lbs country cut do at 4⅜c. loose. LARD—In active demand and buoyant. Sales 100 brls prime city kettle-rendered Leaf Lard at 7⅛c; 100 brls do at 7¼c; 100 brls do on p.t.; 300 tierces and 50 brls city steam do at 7c; 47 brls and 38 tierces kettle dried steam at 7c; 54 pkgs prime country kettle, in two lots, at 7c; 100 tierces No. 1 Head Lard at 6⅛c. GREASE—Advanced ⅛c. Sales 70 pkgs Yellow at 5⅛c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,363 brls. Market dull. Sales 50 brls "Pearl" choice White Winter at $5.25; 50 brls Dongola "People's Mills" at $5.00; 250 brls good round hoop Spring extras at $3.90; 200 brls "Snowflake" low grade extra at $3.62½; 160 brls "Harmony" at $3.75; 100 brls "Lilly" super at $2.95.

WHEAT—Received, 9,611 bu. Market easier. Sales, 3,000 bu No. 2 Red Winter at 80c—4c storage; 4,700 bu No. 1 Spring at 79c—2c storage; 10,000 bu do at 77c—4c storage; 1,000 bu do at 76¾c; 5,000 bu No. Spring at 73c—4c storage; 4,000 bu do at 71½c—4c storage; 5,000 bu do for delivery on the 15th of April at 71½c—4c storage; 400 bu do at 74c—2c storage; 400 bu do at 73½c—4c storage; 700 bu Rejected at 58c—4c storage.

CORN—Received, 5,495 bu. Market firm and ½c higher. Sales 35,000 bu mixed in store at 21½c—4c storage; 16,000 bu do at 22c—4c storage; 10,000 bu Prime River Mixed at 28c f. o. b., for delivery on the 25th of May. New Corn is in good request and firm. Sales 400 bu at 22c on track.

OATS—Received, 1,000 bu. Market quiet. Sales 193 bags at 22½c on track.

RYE—Received, none. Market quiet. Sales 150 bags good at 41c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,053 bu. Market very firm. Sales 1,080 bu good at 50c del; 1,000 bu and 252 bags fair at 45c on track.

CLOVER SEED—Dull and 25@50c lower. Sales 96 bags good at $4.25; 20 bags at $4.20.

TIMOTHY SEED—Dull and plenty—holders of prime offering to sell freely at $1.60. Sales, 15 bags good at $1.55; 10 bags do at $1.50.

HIGHWINES—Dull and ½@1c lower. Sales, 25 brls at 18½c.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 13½@14½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Green Country, 5¼@5½c.

TALLOW—In good demand at 7½c—holders of prime asking 7¾c.

BEANS—48 bags good Mixed at $1.25.

EGGS—Fresh in good supply, with sales of 37 brls at 7½c, and 40 brls at 7c—buyers' count.

BUTTER—Choice Firkin in good request at 10c; Dairy, 11@13c; Common Roll and Firkin, 8@9c.

POTATOES—In good supply and tending downwards. Sales, 400 bu choice Neshannocks at 44c; 400 bu do at 42c; 450 bu do at 37½c—all on track.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2.00@2.25 ℔ doz; Turkeys, 6½@7c ℔ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 147 head. Market quiet but firm—with a light supply and a fair defor good to prime packing and shipping stock. Sales were:

Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.	Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.
50	1204	$3.00	17	956	2.50
24	1200	3.00	16	1018	2.37½
15	1278	3.00	6	903	2.35
14	1050	2.70	15	890	2.15
16	1143	2.75	8	830	2.00

LIVE HOGS—Received 290. Market quiet. Sales were:

Hogs.	av'g lbs.	Price.	Hogs.	av'g lbs.	Price
47	275	2.80	131	208	2.72½
88	228	2.77	35	223	2.75
22	220	2.75	114	188	2.64
42	188	2.75	78	208	2.55

An Advance in Wheat.

[From the St. Louis Republican, 1st.]

Our market is now in a condition which should give it the attention of growers of wheat throughout the Northwest. By reference to our sales report it will be seen that there was an advance yesterday of about three cents per bushel over previously full figures—prime and choice fall grades selling at ninety to ninety-five cents. Among the day's sales were two lots of club aggregating twenty thousand bushels, which sold for future delivery. These prices point to St. Louis as the best paying market in the West and Northwest at present, and sales of the kind above noted indicate that supplies are insufficient for the wants of buyers.

Our old customers on the upper rivers and at railway stations in Illinois, are too sparing in their shipments this season, probably because they think that as we are cut off temporarily from our extensive Southern trade connections, we have comparatively little want of the product of their wheat fields. They know the high character of St. Louis flour, and the vast production of the mills of this city. They should rather reflect, therefore, that we have supplied and can still supply foreign as well as home ports, Northern States as well as Southern, and that the brands of our millers, particularly those for family use, reach kitchens and bakeries all across the continent from New England to Oregon. This want, then, is again to be met, large quantities are needed for our immense armies now in the field, and shipments must go to New York and other seaboard ports to be sent thence to foreign distributing marts. Railroad freights are falling, the Ohio river is in excellent navigable condition to its source, and everything favors the giving of good if not full employment to our mills. They are ready for such employment, and only need liberal receipts of wheat to give it them. Cannot our country readers consider that quick sales and fair prices await their consignments, and send down their grain in something like the old liberal fashion?

Freight Engagements and Prospects on Lake Ontario.

[From the Toronto Globe, 29th.]

In freights but little has been done—the vessel owner, in most instances, being out of the reach of the shipper, preferring to wait until the canals open before contracting. The rate of freights that have been secured the first two trips are—

	Flour.	Wheat.
Toronto to Montreal, steamer	45c	13c
" " vessel	35c	11c
" Oswego	22c	4c
Chicago to Montreal	"	18c
" to Kingston	"	15c
Owen Sound to "	"	14c

Vessels loading for Montreal are insisting upon demurrage being paid, if not discharged within a reasonable time, the experience of last year having made them cautious in protecting themselves. We do not anticipate high rates of freights; for although with over fourteen million bushels of grain in store on the other side, and two and a half millions in Canada, unless prices in England advance, a considerable portion of the grain will be held until freights lower after May prices. Nevertheless, the rates of freight will not be lower than last year's, which were very remunerative to the ship owner, if not to the shipper. There is more than double the produce to carry, without a corresponding increase in tonnage to meet the demand.

The quantity of wheat and other grain, together with flour in store and afloat, held in Toronto up to to-day, foots up 647,800 bushels of grain and 66,000 barrels of flour. On reducing the whole to grain, 927,800, nearly one million bushels. Of this quantity, Messrs. Hagman & Chisholm have put on board their schooners about 25,000 bushels, to make storage room, which will leave for Oswego next week, if the weather is favorable. At Hamilton and Kingston the ice is firm, and it is not likely of these places will open before the 15th. The Welland Canal will open about the 8th, but the St. Lawrence is not expected to lock vessels through much before the 1st of May. At Collingwood the ice is still solid and it will likely be well into May, before vessels can work down. At Owen Sound the Bay is frozen over. The last accounts from the Straits of Mackinaw, were that the ice had taken a lease of its position.

Our Lake Marine.

[From the United States Economist, 29th.]

The inadequacy of our Lake Marine to meet the growing wants of the grain trade is notorious. It is marvellous, indeed, that with large amounts of capital lying comparatively idle, such a promising sphere for investment should pass unheeded. Whilst the grain trade of the West is increasing at an unprecedented rate, and with every prospect of the enlargement proving permanent, yet the facilities for transport remain almost stationary. Valuable products needed by foreign countries, and which might be exported to the immense advantage of our general commerce, are left, through lack of the means of carriage, to rot in our granaries or to be consumed as common fuel. It will be looked upon with amazement by future historians that among such an energetic people, there should have been so great a lack of enterprise as to render grain worth 80c per bushel at New York, of so little value at the West, that it was actually used as a substitute for wood in feeding fires. This condition of things involves us in an immense yearly waste of the products of the soil, and of the wealth of the country; besides retarding the development of the most hopeful section of the whole continent. It is an embargo upon the progress of the nation, imposed through the sheer inertness of the men of commerce. The fact by no means indicates a healthy state of trading enterprise. It is anything but assuring that the great domain that Providence has given us for cultivation will be improved to an extent adequate to the ability of its possessors. Millions of fertile acres remain untilled along the shores of waters that wait to bear away their products to wealthy markets; but none seem to perceive that the captain's craft is wanted to call this wealth from its idle repose. Our farmers are doing their duty; but our shipowners are strangely supine. It cannot be that they neglect to multiply their vessels through lack of capital; for their earning, during late seasons, have in many instances equalled the value of their craft, and would enable them to double the number of their vessels were they so disposed. They naturally enough think it better to make enormous freights out of few vessels, than more moderate earnings upon a larger number; and the remedy, therefore, is not to be expected so much from the present shipowners, as from an addition of new investors in this enterprise.

While our exports of breadstuffs have increased at such an immense rate during last year, yet our lake marine has stood almost where it was in 1860; the vessels built being scarcely equal to the average losses. At present there are eighty vessels building, valued at $1,700,000. This is about the average of former years; but when it is considered that, from one to three millions of lake shipping is destroyed yearly, it is apparent that this will not result in any addition to the tonage adequate to the wants of the grain trade.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........April 2.

Schr Ithaca, Thompson, Centreville, 101 cds wood.
Schr Fisher, Glaser, Pt. Washington, 60 cds wood.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Centreville, 91 cds wood.
Schr Tricolor, Petty, St. Joseph, 25 cds wood.
Scow Laurel, McVay, Plummersville, 50 cds wood.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Port Washington, 85 cds wood.

CLEARED..........April 2.

Schr J S Wallace, Lawrence, Sheboygan, 60 brls highwines.
Schr Albany, Smith, Sheboygan, 25 brls highwines.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 100 bu oats.
Schr Ithaca, Thompson, Port Washington.
Schr Fisher, Glaser Port Washington.
Schr C Gaily, Humphrey, Manitowoc.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Centreville.
Schr Tricolor, Getty, St Joseph.
Scow Hercules, Gunderson, Port Washington.
Scow Laurel, McVay, Port Washington.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proo Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ 500	20 horse power		$1,250
8 " "	625	25 " "		1,450
10 " "	725	30 " "		1,675
12 " "	800	35 " "		2,000
16 " "	1,000	40 " "		2,300

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined, and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc6'78-ly

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES.
At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts, Jan. 26, 1862.
NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 BROADWAY:
GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents.
Truly yours,
A. FOSTER.
ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.
GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO.,
NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.
Messrs. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway—GENTS: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and was RED HOT. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed.
Respectfully Yours,
HENRY L. WRIGHT.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.
HERRING & CO., 40 State street.
jal-k135-lydtfsp

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,
Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVASS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING,
BED CORDS,
CLOTHES LINES,
BROOM TWINES, all qualities,
WRAPPING TWINES,
in bundles or barrels,
BELL AND SASH CORDS
NETS AND SEINES,
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SIBLEY TENTS
And Tents of every kind.
AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS, TARPAULINS.
REGIMENTAL COLORS,
STANDARDS, GUIDONS,
FLAGS, ETC.,
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations
Constantly on hand and made to order.
G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER
[no13-h88-6m]

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
242 South Water St, Chicago.
Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Duck, Oakum, Seine Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
HAGAN'S & SONS
PATENT HOIST WHEEL
PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. F. FOSTER. [oc21-g458-6m] C. R. HARDENBERGH.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.
COTTON GOODS!
—AT—
OLD PRICES.

Atlantic A Sheetings,	16½c.
Cabot A Sheetings,	13½c.
Stark A Sheetings,	13c.
Medford Sheetings,	12½c.
Indian Head Sheetings,	15c.
50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,	9½c.
75 " American Print Works' Prints,	9½c.
50 " Merrimac Prints,	10½c.
50 " Wamasutta,	9½c.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26½ " "

RETAIL
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER!
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
NEW STYLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply,
OIL CLOTHS,
Curtain Goods,
Bedding and Feathers.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no28-g99-ly]

STORY ON SALES,
PERKINS'S EDITION.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
Law and Foreign Booksellers,
110 WASHINGTON ST.......BOSTON.
STORY ON THE LAW OF SALES OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, with illustrations from the Foreign Law third edition, with large addition to the text and notes. By J. C. Perkins. 1 vol. 8vo. Also, recently published,
WASHBURN ON THE AMERICAN LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. 2 vols. 8vo.
STORY'S EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE, eighth edition, carefully revised, with extensive additions. By Isaac F. Redfield, LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo.
PARSONS'S ELEMENTS OF MERCANTILE LAW second edition, carefully revised and considerably enlarged. 1 vol. 8vo.
GRAY'S REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. Vol. 14.
HURD ON THE LAW OF FREEDOM AND BONDAGE IN THE UNITED STATES. 2 vols. 8vo.
ALSO, IN PRESS AND PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.
BENNETT AND HEARD'S DIGEST OF THE MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS, with references to the General Statutes. 2 vols. 8vo.
WHEATON'S ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, seventh edition, revised and brought down to the present time. By W. Beach Lawrence. 8vo.
BISHOP'S COMMENTARIES ON CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: or, The Law of Pleading Evidence and Practice in Criminal Cases. 2 vols. 8vo.
REDFIELD ON THE LAW OF WILLS, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS. 2 vols. 8vo.
QUINCY'S REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE, in the Province of Massachusetts. from 1762 to 1771. 1 vol. 8vo.
UNITED STATES DIGEST FOR 1860. edited by George S. Hale, being vol. 14 of the Annual Digest.
AMES'S REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED in the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. Vol. 3.
GRAY'S REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Vol. 9.
ALLEN'S REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Vol. 2, nearly ready.
CASES RELATING TO THE LAW OF RAILWAYS. By Chauncy Smith and S. W. Bates, Esq. Vol. 3.
CURTIS ON THE LAW OF PATENTS. Third edition, revised and greatly enlarged. 8vo.
BLACKWELL ON THE POWER TO SELL LAND for the non-payment of Taxes assessed thereon. Second edition, enlarged. 8vo.
Messrs. L. B. & Co. have just issued a Catalogue of their publications which may be had gratis on application. apl-n922-3t-T-T&S

P. PEUGEOT
MANUFACTURER OF
WILLOW CABS,
CHILDREN'S GIGS,
AND CARRIAGES,
to be had only at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store
108 Lake Street.
Also on hand a large assortment of
MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—
GLUE.
Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and other uses,
Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, Hoofs Horns and Bones,
At wholesale and retail. Office, 60 South Wells street (Lloyd's Block) Chicago.
P. O. Box 3428. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL,
mh31-n904-3m Successor to Wahl Bros.

PROFESSOR SMITH, just arrived from the East, that celebrated teacher of Piano, Organ, Harmonium and Melodeon; also, Cultivation of the voice.
Prof. SMITH IS UNSURPASSED.
Let all those who would like to become acquainted with the art of music apply immediately, as several have already applied, and the number of pupils is limited. Instruction given at the residence of the pupil or at the Professor's room, and for terms, &c., inquire at Ulrich's Music Store. N. B.—Terms moderate, and to procure his services you must make an early application. Orders by mail promptly attended to. mh28-n889-1w

SEED WHEAT.
Just received,
PURE AND CLEAN CLUB WHEAT.
No. 2 Board of Trade Building.
mh26-n851-2w-New WILLIAM H. RICE.

CRANBERRIES.—
Just received and for sale low to close.
No. 2 Board of Trade Building.
[illegible] WILLIAM H. RICE.

RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.
Ex "Paragon" to Quebec and "Colonist" to Chicago,
30,000 Patent Scouring Bricks,
In Hhds, and Cases.
Direct from the manufacturers, BROWNE & CO., Bridgewater, England—which will be sold to the trade on favorable terms.
GLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
[illegible] 13 Lasalle Street.

Special Notices.

☞ Caution to Druggists.—Beware of counterfeit
"Mexican Mustang Liniment."
The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, with the words "MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT" in a flame surrounding a burning volcano, &c., and "D. S. Barnes" blown in the bottle.
There has been offered for sale by one John D. Park, an article in general design quite the same, but engraved on common wood plate, with the words "Mexican Mustang Liniment, Lyon Mfg. Co. [illegible] Park & Co." in the top of the circle, the word "Mexican" underneath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano, and the proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, omitted from the bottle.
To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights civilly and criminally. Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit Liniment will be thankfully received. D. S. BARNES.
mh26-n773-2w-new-tw No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALD, 108 Lake street, and examine the beautiful productions of art. No person can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction. ochl-ly

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing or are hawked out. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.
By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.
Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
de1-b685-6m Post Office Box 4351, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.
Female Diseases, &c.,
Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be, the afflicted are cordially invited to call and see by themselves.
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.
Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free. sel3-wly

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S UTERINE CORDIAL is WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DISEASE, or the MONEY will be REFUNDED. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, 112 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. P. O. Box 283. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for 19 years, four of which have been in this city. fe6-1780-3m

Medicinal.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGOUR,
NERVOUSNESS,
UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.
DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.
Describe Symptoms in all Communications.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS
PREPARED IN VACUO, BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.
SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.
no19-b866-6m

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. H. S. Fuller & Co.
apl0'61-ly

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99 South Clark Street.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line
At the lowest N. York Prices.
Post Office Box 5304. oc18-d139-ly

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioner's Office of Northern Indiana State Prison till 2 P. M. on the 2d of April, 1862, for the construction of the following buildings:—No. 1—One Workshop 150 feet long, 40 feet in width and two stories and basement. No. 2—Workshop, 182 to feet, two stories and basement. No. 3—Building for offices. Said buildings to be in accordance with plans and specifications to be found at Prison Office. Propositions are to be based upon deferred payments till February, 1863. The contracting parties will be required to employ all convicts not otherwise employed at labor of the Prison, at 40 cents per day, and receive in payment the Mill, Mill Fixtures and materials on hand in Prison Yard at a price to be fixed by the Board of Control. Shop No. 1 to be completed by the 15th day of June, and Nos. 2 and 3 by the 15th of August. Approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the terms of the contract.
HUGH FOSTER, } Board
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, } of
JONAS VOTAW, } Control.
Michigan City, Ind., March 12, 1862. mh21-n875-6d

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 90 LASALLE STREET
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared to furnish Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Hearse & Chapel [illegible] Wells in the Company.

Commission Merchants.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
No. 214 South Water street.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour Provisions, and Produce of all kinds.
FOR A COMMISSION.
MURRY NELSON. E. R. STEVENS.

GRAY, BAKER & KELLOGG,
Commission House for the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Pork, Beef and Produce. Liberal advances made on Consignments.
One of the firm will attend to the sale of Live Stock. Office No. 181 South Water street, in office of J. A. Whitaker. Chicago, Ill. apl 29-9-ly
D. B. GRAY. D. N. BAKER. U. H. KELLOGG.

RAPPLEYE & SHELDON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
248 South Water street, have facilities for shipping Broom Corn to Eastern Manufacturers. Cash advances made on Consignments and Shipments.
REFERENCE—Bowen Brothers, C. B. Blair, Chicago.
N. B. RAPPLEYE. (apl-n870-ly) SETH SHELDON, JR.

LEE & ANTES,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark.
OLIVER H. LEE. [mh26-n864m] CHARLES H. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building, Post Office Drawer 6102, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. mh18-n691-1v

BRUCE, SCOTT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 16 Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water, Chicago, Ill. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and other products on commission. We make liberal Cash advances on Consignments for sale in this or Eastern markets.
Post Office Drawer 6232. mh17-n558-3m
ALONZO BRUCE. GEO. E. SCOTT. A. P. QUEAL.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
47 Broad street, New York.
Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 132 South Water street, Chicago. apl-n897-ly

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE
General Commission Merchants,
Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts., No. 9 up stairs, Chicago.
A. S. CHADBOURNE. [mh1-n211-6m] G. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6307, Chicago.
F. H. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | F. BALL | GEO. P. COLT.
fe26 n187-3m

CASH ADVANCES MADE BY
N. K. FAIRBANK, No. 5 Board of Trade Buildings, on GRAIN, FLOUR, PROVISIONS and HIGHWINES,
For DAVID DOWS & CO., New York.
The property can be held here in store until the opening of navigation, and can be sold here or shipped. Chicago, Feb. 1st, 1862. fe7-k780-3m

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
218½ South Water Street.
jan29-k870-ly

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
84 Clark Street, Chicago—P. O. Drawer 6181.
☞ Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. de10'61-ly

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago.
STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. my17'61-ly
C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 8 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. F. GRIFFIN. [mh26'61-ly] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
mh23'73

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 121 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch.
GRANVILLE KIMBALL. [de6'61-ly] A. S. WOLCOTT.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 156 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on flour and grain for shipment to Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York.
ABIEL AKIN. [oc7-g797-6m] J. H. HURLBUT.

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1513.
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission.
RICE FAY. [au26'61-ly] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fel'60-ly

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill. no25-4328

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.
Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission. mh28-n187-1y

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAM'L A. FORD, [au17'60-ly] NATHANIEL NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to Commission.
ALBERT MORSE. [ja9-ly] M. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [apl5'61-ly]
M. S. NICHOLS. C. R. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,
No. 235 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sole Agents for Panton Mills. ly10'61-ly

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.
J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 186, 188 and 240 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELEY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.
mh21'60-ly

Removals.

REMOVAL—L. Dutton has removed his Livery Stable from Couch Place to the stable of M. Pilkington, on Wabash Avenue, between Randolph and Lake streets. The old stable is being torn down to make room for a new one, to be occupied by Mr. Dutton. apl-n909-1m

REMOVAL.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
Have removed from 83 Lake Street to their New Rooms,
58 Lake Street,
Where they will continue to receive all kinds of merchandise for sale at Auction. apl-n934-1w

REMOVAL.
T. WRIGHT'S LAND OFFICE
Is removed to
Room No. 8 in Portland Block,
Corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. Choice Residence Lots for sale, also to lease on long time, in South and West Divisions. Warehouse and best Water Lots on the Main River. Also Business Lots for sale and to lease on long time. Large or small tracts in the Grove North for sale. apl-n903-3t

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS.—The place to procure the very best article is at
STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 140 Lake Street,
Where our shelves are filled with goods manufactured under our own personal direction, of choice materials and workmanship. As a test of superiority we exhibit
FOUR SILVER MEDALS,
One of which was awarded by the
American Institute of New York,
FOR THE BEST WORK EVER IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
Of every description, SINGLY or in SETTS, made to order, of any desired style of
RULING, PRINTING AND BINDING,
At short notice and lowest living prices.
F. MUNSON, Manufacturing Stationer,
No. 140 Lake street.

Merchant Tailors.

H. BURWELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn street,
Is now receiving a well assorted stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and COATINGS, for Spring Wear, which will be made up to order in the most approved style and at the lowest cash prices.
H. BURWELL,
apl-n942-3m No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn street.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock..........Curtain rises at 7¾.
THURSDAY EVE., April 3d.
THE GREAT SENSATION DRAMA
The Quadroon;
Or, the Fourth Blood,
With its
IMPRESSIVE TABLEAUX.
THE INUNDATION!
THE SLAVE TRIAL!
THE TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM!
Camille........Miss Hosmer. | Enos Crumlet, McVicker
Hector Dunbar...........Mr. Myers.
Neighbor Jackwood..........Mr. Rainford.
To conclude with the highly successful and glorious burlesque,
MAZEPPA; or, The Untamed (Rocking) Steed.
Abounding in mirth, fun and frolic, local hits, comic dances and extraordinary horsemanship, together with the celebrated warbling Gideon's Band.
FRIDAY—Benefit of J. W. Whytal,
Scenic Artist of the Theatre.

Lectures.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURES.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.,
Will deliver his Second Lecture upon
"THE WAR,"
Before the Young Men's Association at Metropolitan Hall,
On Monday Evening, April 7th.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. E. W. RUSSELL,
apl-n948-1w Chairman of Lecture Committee.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A bargain to close a concern. A second-hand horizontal Steam Engine and double flue cylinder Boilers, from 80 to 100 horse power, suitable for a distillery, grist mill, saw mill, rolling mill, or any other purpose requiring heavy power. Cylinder 18 inch bore, 5 feet stroke, and has a governor, Judson's patent valve, 2 pumps and fly wheel. Address J. WYLIE, No. 25 Gansevoort street, New York City. ap2-n936-6t

FOR SALE—House 219 Monroe street, on lease ground, two stories high, containing nine rooms, and in good repair. Will be sold VERY CHEAP to a cash purchaser. For price, &c., apply on premises. apl-n937-1w

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, Horse, Buggy, Harness and Cutter. The Horse is sound and kind to harness, is six years old, and a good stepper. Apply at 35 Clark street.
apl n935-3t JOHN F. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—At a great sacrifice, a good two story House and Lot, 75x122 feet, west of Union Park. The House contains ten rooms, besides closets, bath room and good water, both hard and soft, shade trees set out, good barn and other outhouses—all in good order. Will be sold, for cash, cheaper than anything in the city. Inquire of THOS CARBINE, Real Estate Agent, 166 Randolph street, up-stairs.
mh31-n928-1w

FOR SALE.—4 small houses on leased ground will be sold cheap for cash, or will be traded for dry goods, Groceries, hardware or Boots and Shoes. Each house contains 4 rooms; situated on 4th avenue between Polk and Taylor streets. Apply to Robt. Phillips, 332 South Clark st. mh31-n919-3t

FOR SALE—Steam Engine—A six horse power portable steam engine at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at 84 West Washington street, or address P. O. Box 2283. mh31-n923-3t

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines for sale very low.—We have fifteen No. 3 Sewing Machines in perfect order. These machines have paid for themselves in six weeks in our business, but having no further use for them we will sell them very cheap. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street. mh28-n845-2w

FOR SALE.—A small portable Engine (3 horse power,) and a Slide Lathe for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 1·5 South Clark street, or address Post Office Box 2283. mh28-[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE.—A good grain carrying vessel. Capacity twelve thousand bushels. For sale by MAGILL & LATHAM. mh28-n[illegible]

FOR SALE.—Sixteen Horse Power Engine and Boiler for sale or trade cheap. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, corner of Canal and West Water streets. T. M. AVERY.
mh27-n828-1w

FOR SALE.—A First-rate Power Corn Sheller. Capacity—from 2,500 to 3,000 bushels per day. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,
mh11-n436-4w No. 226 & 228 South Water street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST.—The elegant House No. 143 Rush street, the present residence of C. Beckwith, Esq.
Also, Store, Offices and Basement, No. 45 South Clark street. For terms apply to DR. BRAINARD, No. 45 South Clark street. mh14-n499-1m

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and Wayman streets, with steam engine and patterns for house and machinery work, and all other tools complete and in good order for a foundry. Apply at the shop or address Post Office Box 1561, Chicago. mh5-n240-1m d&w

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
For improved Chicago City property, a splendid farm (divided into ten acre lots), 18 miles North of the city, in the town of Northfield, containing 116 acres, 30 of which is good timber, a good house, grain and horse barns, tenant house and all other necessary outbuildings, with a bearing orchard, &c., all well fenced and under a good state of cultivation. One of the most pleasant localities in the West. Address or call on A. Grannis, 134 Third av., Dr. J. N. Banks, 44 S. Clark st., or on the premises to S. W. Grannis. mh12-n478-1m

TO CAPITALISTS AND EMIGRANTS.
10,000 acres of Farming Lands,
Stores, Dwelling Houses and town lots, comprising the real estate in Iowa, of the late ANTOINE LE CLAIRE, deceased are now offered for sale at such prices as to invite the attention of capitalists, as they must soon become of largely increased value, and to parties seeking a home in this flourishing State, such an opportunity to purchase seldom occurring. For particulars apply to GEO. L. DAVENPORT, Executor,
Or, JOHN L. COFFIN, Land Agent.
Davenport, Iowa, March 21st, 1862. mh24-n743-3m

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Brick Stores No. 48, 46, 44, 42 and 40, with cellars on North Clark street. Also, No. 177 and 181, Kinzie st., all situated under the Foster House, corner of North Clark and Kinzie sts.
Possession given May 1st.
For terms apply to GEORGE F. FOSTER, 242 South Water street. mh10-n609-6w

TO RENT—Dwellings, Stores, Offices, and Basement. Also, Lots in all parts of the city. WM. H. SAMPSON, House and Land Agent, Room No. 3 Metropolitan Hall. mh27-n835-1m

TO RENT.—Warehouse to Rent with Lot 80 feet front on River, close to Clark street Bridge, North Side. WALTER WRIGHT, 78 Dearborn street. mh 4-n208-tm

TO RENT—Two first class Residences, Nos. 336 and 338 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, &c., etc., and Brick Stables attached. Inquire of C. C. CLARKE, between 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., at the office of Waite & Towne, 100 Washington street. mh29-n875-2w

TO RENT—The new stone-front, three story and basement, first class Dwelling with all modern improvements, No. 607 Wabash avenue. The owner might board in the house if desired by the party renting. Inquire of W. H. MALLORY, No. 71 Lake street, from 11 to 12 o'clock. mh25-n764-1w

TO RENT.—A two story Frame House, in the West Division near Union Park. It contains nine rooms besides kitchen and closets. To a good and responsible tenant a very moderate rent will be charged. Apply to L. PROUDFOOT, Room No. 11, Rice's Building, No. 77 Dearborn street.
mh28-n867-1m

TO RENT—Several very desirable Dwelling Houses, situated on the east side of North Lasalle street, between Chicago avenue and Chestnut street. Each house containing nine rooms, with gas, water and dry cellar. Possession given immediately. Inquire of PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 217 South Water street. mh25-n748-1m

TO RENT.—The stone front three story first class dwelling with adjoining grounds, No. 283 North Lasalle street, with or without furniture. Also in same block, house No. 395, both are well built and handsomely furnished, with water, perfect sewerage, and all modern improvements. Apply to THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall, Insurance and Real Estate Office. mh20-n640-2w

TO RENT—From April 1st, a lot on the South Branch, at Polk street bridge, 257 feet deep, with 200 feet river front, with rail road side tracks on the same, making it a desirable location for a Lumber Yard, Coal or Wood Yard. Inquire at WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO'S ice office, [illegible] born street. [illegible]

TO RENT—In the West Division, a first-class Brick Dwelling House, in Belgrave Terrace, May street, West Division, between Washington and Madison streets; a very healthful and pleasant location. Also, very desirable rooms for two families corner Green and Fulton sts. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, office No. 6. apl6-ly

TO RENT—New and second-hand
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons at wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL,
fe16-k389-ly No. 99 Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 288 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ap3-n974-1w

BOARDING.—Two fine rooms, suitable for families, and several single rooms, with board. Also day board can be had at 134 Michigan street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.
apl-n932-3t

General Notices.

WHEELBARROWS, &c.—500 Dirt Barrows, best Eastern manufacture, for sale cheap. Also, best qualities Water Lime, constantly on hand. THOMAS HALE,
apl-n967-1w 2 North Wells street.

Y. M. A.—All persons having bills against the Young Men's Association will please present them IMMEDIATELY to the undersigned. They will be paid as soon as audited by the proper Committee. CHAS. F. KELLOGG,
Chairman Finance Committee, Y. M. A., 37 Lake st.
Chicago, March 28, 1862. mh29-n757-1w

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
REVOLVERS of all kinds,
OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C.,
Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY,
ap3-ly 129 Lake street.

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.
One hundred acres in City Lots and Blocks, situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of this city, are offered at reduced prices by the subscriber. For particulars, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 88 Dearborn street. (upstairs.) mh28-n[illegible]

$5,000 MICHIGAN AVENUE RESIDENCE.—I am authorized to sell and exchange a new and modern built Brick House, with Lot 25x178 to alley, on said Avenue. The House contains ten rooms of good size, with cellar, bath room, gas, water, &c., &c. The owner will take in payment a good house and lot, of less value, say from $2,000 to $3,000, in an approved portion of the City (South Side preferred), a small payment in cash, and the balance on long time, annual interest. Address Post Office Box 502, giving location of property to be exchanged, or call for particulars at 88 State st.
mh28-n859-1w

NOTICE.—Wanted to exchange 80 ACRES OF LAND in Michigan, on Michigan Southern Railroad, and a three story Frame Building in Chicago with two horse power engine in good order. Building suitable for manufacturing purposes and now occupied for the manufacture of Tinware, for a Dwelling with a lot of ground. Lots to be in Ward. I have also 3 lots in Chicago for a Dwelling, all modern improvements, in Beloit, Wisconsin. The difference, if any, will be paid in cash, also the incumbrance, if any. All or either of the above property will be exchanged. Address Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, giving particulars.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
DRY GOODS
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on THURSDAY, April 3, at 9½ o'clock, at
58 Lake Street,
A variety of Dry Goods, consisting of DeLaines, Lawns, Embroideries, &c., together with a large invoice of Yankee Notions. Also an invoice of Fancy Dolls, Purses, &c.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
apl-n960-3t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on FRIDAY, April 4th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our rooms,
58 Lake Street,
A large amount of New Furniture, consisting of Parlor Suits, Chamber Setts, in Mahogany and Black Walnut; Wardrobes, Book Cases, Bureaus, Centre and Card Tables, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Extension Dining Tables, splendid Oak Side Board, together with a large and fine assortment of Second Hand Furniture, Carpets, &c. Also a large and fine assortment of Second Hand Furniture, Stoves, Crockery and Glassware. Also, an invoice of Bedsteads, Furniture in the wood, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash and Light Stands, &c.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
ap3-n[illegible] Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.
mh22-n683-ly

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT AUCTION.
☞ Without reserve for Cash. ☜
On THURSDAY, April 3d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
mh31-n[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
WOOL HATS, CAPS,
Furnishing Goods, Fancy Dress Goods, &c. &c.
AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.
On FRIDAY, April 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.
On SATURDAY, April 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street.
A variety of New and Second Hand Furniture, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.
ap3-n[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Ready-Made Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

CLOTHS, DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, at Auction, by S. NICKERSON, 222 Lake, corner of Franklin street, on Monday, [illegible] WEDNESDAY, April 2d, FRIDAY, April 4th, [illegible] cloths, cassimeres, satinets, bleached and brown sheeting, cottonades, prints, ginghams, dress goods, Yankee notions, jewelry, clothing and lots trimmings. At private sale all the time.
mh28-n854-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

CASH BUYERS, ATTENTION!
AUCTION SALES OF
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS
—BY—
CORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54..........LAKE STREET..........54
We shall offer to the Trade at Auction,

300 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans,	April 3, at 10 o'clock
300 " " "	[illegible]
300 " " "	[illegible]
300 " " "	[illegible]
300 " " "	[illegible]
300 " " "	[illegible]
300 " " "	[illegible]
300 " " "	[illegible]

Goods always open for examination.
Private sales throughout the week. Goods packed for country merchants.

Arts and Sciences.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER,
the Phrenologist from New York, on his way to the East, remains at the
Sherman House, Room 21,
TILL APRIL 8th ONLY.
Glad to see his old patrons and tell new ones of their themselves and children, health, avocations, marriage, &c. Everybody has the best opportunity of obtaining this valuable life aid, from his greatest living authority.
mh26-n780-2w

THE "YANKEE CARD WRITER," Introducer and Leader of Fashion, SHERMAN HOUSE. Latest styles Wedding, Visiting, Reception, Address and At Home Cards. [illegible] written in fifteen minutes. Ladies [illegible] Samples sent to all parts of the Northwest on receipt of letter and four red stamps.

Miscellaneous.

HONEY BEES FOR SALE.
A few Hives of Bees for sale at the
SUMMIT FARM.
They will be delivered in good order for a [illegible] any length at any of the Railroad Depots in the city. Address the subscriber, care of [illegible], Chicago, Illinois. [ap3-n981-1w]

GRACELAND CEMETERY
OMNIBUS LINE.
The omnibus to Graceland connects daily with the Horse Cars, which leave Clark street Bridge at
9 14:00 A. M. and 2 24:00 P. M.
Lot purchasers and owners can get free tickets to omnibus, and free from Cemetery upon applying at the office of the Company in Bryan Hall.
THOMAS B. BRYAN,
ap3-n973-3t President Graceland Cemetery.

STOCKHOLDERS—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.—Stock transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 8th of APRIL; after which, it is not intended that further transfer will be made, excepting as provided in the agreement heretofore made with the stockholders, with a view to reorganization.
By order W. H. BARNES, [illegible]

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.
☞ Certificates of Stock of this Company will be issued to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the
10th of April Proximo,
on their complying with the following provisions of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, viz:
"Holders of Stock of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, upon the assignment of such Stock to persons as may be designated, for that purpose, by the Purchasing Agents, shall be allowed to receive an equivalent amount in the new Corporation, in
Shares of One Hundred Dollars Each,
with Scrip Certificates for less amounts, [illegible] the holders to dividends."
The Assignment Books will be opened at [illegible] proximo. By order W. H. BARNES,
mh28-n857 1Maylst

SIX STYLES OF SCRIPT
FOR
MERCHANTS' CIRCULARS.
Call and examine specimens at
TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

FIRE PROOF SAFES.—Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., [illegible] which for BEAUTY OF FINISH [illegible] the kind made in this country, with round [illegible] plated handles and powder proof locks. [illegible] $50, $75, $80 and upwards. For sale by
mh31-n925-1w F. W. PRATT, [illegible]

FLOWER POTS! FLOWER POTS!!—I would call the attention of Florists, Gardeners and dealers, to my [illegible] the above.
No. 2 Board of Trade Building.
mh19-n639-1m WILLIAM H. RICE.

DRAIN TILE, FIRE BRICK, LOCOMOTIVE TILE.
For coal burning Locomotives, on hand or made to order, of any desired pattern.
No. 2 Board of Trade Building.
mh20-n689-1m WILLIAM H. RICE.

LAKE STREET [illegible]
Corner Lake and Desplaines [illegible]
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and [illegible] products, at low rates, at wholesale or [illegible]
ly14 J. S. [illegible]

MOSS—Suitable for Upholsterers and Carriage-Makers' purposes. [illegible] a fair stock in store. Also, COTTON BATTING [illegible] of which we are offering to the trade at [illegible] than can be purchased elsewhere.
mh19-n618-1m R. B. DUNHAM & CO., 21 Main street, [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE.—The advertiser is constantly in receipt of consignments of general Merchandise, which he is authorized to exchange for Western Farming Lands and parcels [illegible] wishing to make exchanges will please address Box No. 3848, Chicago.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Office 13 William street, New York, [illegible] The Annual Election for Directors [illegible] will be held at the Company's Office on Wednesday, the 2d day of April [illegible] The polls will remain open until 3 o'clock [illegible] The Stock Transfer Books will be closed [illegible] until the 3d proximo, both days inclusive.
mh17-n556-td D. P. BARHYDT, [illegible]

NOTICE.—All the notes and accounts assigned to me by T. R. C[illegible] 19th, 1861, remaining unpaid, will be [illegible] day of April next, at my office [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] for cash. A schedule of all said notes [illegible] be seen at the above place.
Chicago, March 21, 1862. Assignee of [illegible]

BEESWAX! BEESWAX!!!
BEESWAX!!!
Another lot of BEESWAX wanted [illegible] pay cash.

LAKE SUPERIOR [illegible]
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Conducted by the Spanish Government. [illegible] Drawing March 15th, 1862. [illegible] 5 & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., N. Y.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

We will sell on THURSDAY, April 3, at 9½ o'clock, at 58 Lake Street, A variety of Dry Goods, consisting of Delaines, Lawns, Embroideries, &c., together with a large Invoice of Yankee Notions. Also an invoice of Bonnets, Dolls, Purses, &c. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, AT AUCTION.

We will sell on FRIDAY, April 4th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our rooms, 58 Lake Street, A large amount of New Furniture, consisting of Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, in Mahogany and Walnut; Wardrobes, Book Cases, Bureaus, Centre and Card Tables, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Extension Tables, Spring Beds, Matresses, Carpets, &c. Also, a general assortment of Second-Hand Furniture, Stoves, Crockery and Glassware. Also, an invoice of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wash and Light Stands, &c. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st., opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

Without reserve for Cash. On THURSDAY, April 3d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, WOOL HATS, CAPS,

Furnishing Goods, Fancy Dress Goods, &c. &c., AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.

On FRIDAY, April 4th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c., AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.

On SATURDAY, April 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, A variety of New and Second Hand Furniture, Carpets, Looking Glasses, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY S. NICKERSON,

Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON. Chicago, Aug. 22d, 1861.

CLOTHS, DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, at Auction, by S. NICKERSON, 222 Lake, corner of Franklin street, on MONDAY, March 31, WEDNESDAY, April 2d, FRIDAY, April 4th, black Union cloths, cassimeres, satinets, bleached and brown sheeting, cottonades, prints, ginghams, dress goods, furnishing goods, Yankee notions, jewelry, clothing and tailor's trimmings. At private sale all cloths and carpets. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

CASH BUYERS, ATTENTION!

AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, —BY— CORE, WILLSON & CO., 54........LAKE STREET........54

We shall offer to the Trade at Auction, 300 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, April 3, at 10 o'clk.

300	"	"	8,
300	"	"	10,
300	"	"	15,
300	"	"	17,
300	"	"	22,
300	"	"	24,
300	"	"	29,

Goods always open for examination. Private sales throughout the week. Goods packed for country merchants.

Arts and Sciences.

PROF. O. S. FOWLER, the Phrenologist from New York, on his return to the East, remains at the Sherman House, Room 21, TILL APRIL 8th ONLY.

Glad to see his old patrons and tell new ones all about themselves and children, health, avocation, marriage, indeed, whatever concerns life and its interests. Embrace this last opportunity of obtaining this most valuable life aid, from its greatest living expounder.

THE "YANKEE CARD WRITER," Introducer and Leader of Fashion, at SHERMAN HOUSE. Late styles Wedding, Visiting, Reception, Address and At Home Cards, in a superior writing in fifteen minutes. Ladies can in Parlors. Samples sent to all parts of the Northwest on receipt of letter and four red stamps.

Miscellaneous.

HONEY BEES FOR SALE— A few Hives of Bees for sale at the SUMMIT FARM.

They will be delivered in good order for a journey any lengths at any of the Railroad Depots in the city of Chicago. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois. C. L. READ.

GRACELAND CEMETERY OMNIBUS LINE.

The omnibus to Graceland connects daily with the Horse Cars, which leave Clark street Bridge at 9 1-4:00 A. M. and 2 24:00 P. M.

Lot purchasers and owners can get free tickets for omnibus to and from Cemetery upon applying at the office of the Company in Bryan Hall. THOMAS B. BRYAN, President Graceland Cemetery Co.

STOCKHOLDERS—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 8th of APRIL; after which, it is not probable any further transfer will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.

Certificates of Stock of this Company will be issued to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April Proximo, on their complying with the following provisions of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, viz: "Holders of Stock of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, upon the assignment of such Stock to persons as may be designated, for that purpose, by the Purchasing Agents, shall be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of Stock in the new Corporation, in Shares of One Hundred Dollars Each, with Scrip Certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends." The Assignment Books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order W. H. BARNES.

SIX STYLES OF SCRIPT TYPE FOR MERCHANTS' CIRCULARS.

Call and examine specimens at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

FIRE PROOF SAFES—Manufactured by Diebold, Bahmann & Co., Cincinnati, which for BEAUTY OF FINISH excels anything of the kind made in this country, with round bolts, silver plated handles and powder proof locks. Prices $50, $75, $90 and upwards. For sale by F. W. PRATT, 15 LaSalle st.

FLOWER POTS! FLOWER POTS!!—I would call the attention of Florists, Gardeners and dealers, to my stock and prices of the above. No. 2 Board of Trade Building. WILLIAM H. SHER.

DRAIN TILE, FIRE BRICK, LOCOMOTIVE TILE, For coal burning Locomotives, on hand or made to order, of any desired pattern. No. 2 Board of Trade Building. WILLIAM H. SHER.

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. J. S. STEVENS & CO.

MOSS—Suitable for Upholsterers and Carriage Makers' purposes. We have on hand a fair stock in store. Also, COTTON BATTING, of which we are offering to the trade at lower prices than can be purchased elsewhere. R. B. DUNHAM & CO., 21 Main street, Saint Louis, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE.—The advertiser is constantly in receipt of consignments of General Merchandise, which he is authorized to exchange for Western Farming Lands and part cash. Parties wishing to make exchanges will please address Post Office Box No. 3542, Chicago.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office 28 William street, New York, March 1862. The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next. The polls will be open until 3 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from [illegible] until the 24th proximo, both days inclusive. D. F. BARNHART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—All the notes and accounts assigned to me by T. B. Carter, [illegible] 19th, 1862, remaining unpaid on the 1st day of April next, at my office, 37 Washington street, at 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder for cash. A schedule of said notes and accounts may be seen at the above place. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter. Chicago, March 21, 1862.

BEESWAX! BEESWAX!! BEESWAX!!! Another lot of BEESWAX wanted, for which we will pay cash. KING & [illegible], Commission Merchants, No. 11 La Salle street.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron for sale at [illegible] G. H. McCORMICK.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Conducted by the Spanish Government. Drawing March 15th, 1862. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Money by Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

WHAT LINCOLN SAID.

[Wendell] Phillips stated in his lecture [that] President Lincoln declared last week, [that] *a rebel's slave touched the hem of [the garment] of the Government he was free.*

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

[The slave] holders in Congress are making [their] last resistance to the abolition of [slavery] in the Federal District. But it will [be in vain.] The disgraceful stain will be [washed] from the National Capital. It [is] the imperative duty of Congress to remove the stigma from our Nation, and the sooner it is done the better. There are less than 3,000 slaves [in the] District, to 12,000 free colored people. [The predictions] of the terrible evils likely [to result] from the emancipation of the few [slaves] are nonsense. The assertion of [Mr.] Kennedy, of Maryland, that emancipation would be followed by scenes of [blood] and carnage, is the sheerest humbug uttered. Senator Harlan promptly [replied] and denounced the miserable [lie] and exposed its falsehood. We give [a] report of the debate on the subject [in the] Senate on Wednesday.

THE COMING BATTLE.

[The] great battle will be at Corinth, which shall decide, if not the issue [of the] war, at least the fate of the Mississippi Valley. Corinth is in the extreme [north-eastern] corner of Mississippi, at the [junction] of the Mobile & Ohio with the [Memphis] & Charleston railroads. It is [about] twenty miles distant from Pittsburgh [Landing] on the Tennessee river, where [Grant's] army is centered. Beauregard [has] the rebel army, said to be 60,000 strong. Already the pickets of [the two] armies are within hailing distance [of each] other. Gen. Grant has a large [number of] heroes of Donelson—and the [whole] corps is said to be admirable. [The] divisions of Gen. Buell's army—[Nelson's,] Thomas's and McCook's—have [probably] joined him by this time, as they [by the] last accounts made half the distance [to Savannah] from Nashville. When the battle [comes,] therefore, there will be no [great] disparity in numbers. We have on [our side] such names as Grant, Smith, McClernand, Sherman, Thomas, McCook, [Nelson,] Lew. Wallace and Hurlbut; while [the rebels] have Beauregard, Polk, Cheatham, [&c.] A victory at Corinth gives us [Memphis,] (80 miles distant) for all the fighting [men] of Memphis have come here to [make their] last determined effort. Memphis [in our] hands, Island No. 10 falls by its own [weight.] We shall take Island No. 10, [however,] by this movement on Memphis, [and] the brave Commodore Foote to [hoist] the flag and bring away the prisoners.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT BRYAN HALL.

[For] the week past the columns of the [Chicago] *Times* have been filled with appeals to violence to break up the Lecture of Mr. Phillips at Bryan Hall, announced by the Young Mens's Association. [No effort] was spared to bring about [such] an end. With a shamelessness [that in] a good cause would be brave[ry, and] a persistence worthy of a better [end] in view, they have openly urged [and] covertly plotted to reproduce in Chicago the Cincinnati outrage. And the attempt has failed utterly. Last night the [audience] was to be measured only by the [capacity] of Bryan Hall, and the reference [to] the architect's estimate would mislead, for probably more found admittance [than] could have believed possible. [The] tribute was a noble one thus paid to [free] speech and a free discussion of the [questions] of the day. Any one who was [there] last evening must have been blind [if he did] not to have read the augury. Bryan Hall been twice or three times [as large,] it would have been a duplicate or [greater] demonstration, and proof that [the hearts] of the people are right on this [question]—that in their view Slavery is dead [and] they prefer to listen to those who [come] to *bury*—not to praise." Well [may] Pro-Slavery men grow wrathful, and [their] journals strive to stir up the [mob at] such proofs of popular sym[pathy.] We do not attempt to reproduce [in our] columns Mr. Phillips' burning [invective] against the great national curse, [we can]not reproduce the effect of the silver[y] utterances of the orator, the breathless [attention] of the vast audience, and the [storms] of applause that at times swept [through] the audience. We can give [enough,] however, to show what is the mis[sion] of Wendell Phillips, pleading and [urging] his fellow citizens to spare not [the] monster evil of slavery, and to evi[nce the] spirit in which Chicago has re[ceived] him. Here at least there are no [mobs.] Never was the matter better tested [than last] evening, and it now stands em[phatically] of record that such is the case. [There] were appeals to base passions more [than] enough, and a premium on mob violence openly offered, and yet the vast [audience] came and went as quietly as to a [church] service, and the few minions of the [Times] slunk away rebuked. We have no [further] comments to make upon Mr. [Phillips]'s lecture. It was eminently patri[otic, and] our report will convince all who do [not seek] the salvation of Slavery before the [salvation] of the Union. It takes the [ground] that there can be no peace without [the extinction] of Slavery, whose roots the [war has] laid bare. Honest minded men [are very] much of that opinion.

THE CONVENTION AND ITS DOINGS.

[The] Congressional apportionment at[tempted] to be made by the Illinois Con[vention] excites the derision even of the [Democrats.] Their failure to elect a Senator [in] place of Mr. Browning proves that [they knew] their work to be illegal and ri[diculous.] The same clause in the [United] States Constitution which declares [that] the times, places and manner of [electing] Representatives shall be fixed by [the Legi]slatures of the several States, de[clares] the same thing as to the election of [Senators.] If the Convention was "Legis[lature"] enough to do the one it was Legisla[ture en]ough to do the other. There is a [clause] in the Federal Constitution declaring [that] the qualifications of electors for Rep[resentat]ives in Congress shall be the same [as those] for *"the most numerous branch of [the State] Legislature."* If the word Legis[lature me]ans Convention, what was [the "most] numerous branch" of this [Conventi]on? The secession branch un[doubted]ly. Well, there are now two sets [of dist]ricts in the State—one of them on [the statute] book, and the other on a sign[board.] The candidates who have the ma[jority in] the lawfully created districts will [have seats] in the next Congress, even [if] they have but one vote apiece; and [the] men who are gulled into voting in [the bogus] districts will simply waste their [votes, not] being heard in the national [councils] during the next two years. Noth[ing can] induce Congress to establish the [precedent] that a lawful apportionment in [any State] may be set aside whenever a po[litical] party chooses to call a Convention [for that] purpose. Members of Congress [are well] satisfied with their districts, [and do not] want them changed oftener than [once in ten] years.

GEN. HUNTER.

Major Gen. David Hunter left New York City on Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore, where he took the steamer for Fortress Monroe, and thence embarked on board the steamer Atlantic for Port Royal, the head quarters of his Department. He was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham, who will take the place held by the pro-slavery dyspeptic Sherman. The latter is assigned to Halleck for employment. The other members of the staff are Col. J. W. Shaffer of Freeport, Ill., acting as Quartermaster; Chief Surgeon Joseph K. Barnes of Mass.; Major Edward Wright of Chicago; Maj. R. M. Hough of Chicago; Capt. Jno. W. Turner of Chicago; Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton of New Jersey; Lieut. Arthur M. Kinzie of Chicago, and Maj. Chas. G. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant General.

Gen. Benham is a fighting man of the Lander style, being the very antipode of Sherman, whom he replaces. It will be observed that Chicago is handsomely represented. Gen. Hunter is a Chicagoan himself. What a pity that he cannot have a few Illinois regiments under his command to make victory perfectly certain and render his troops invincible. There are Farnsworth's splendid regiment of Cavalry on the Potomac, idle and spoiling for a fight; Col. Osborn's 39th Infantry, up at Harper's Ferry, Barker's fine dragoons, and the Sturges rifles, a crack battalion. These troops are all convenient to the seaboard and might be readily transported to Port Royal and set to work doing something for their country and the honor of their State.

IS REBELLION CRIME?

The cool impudence with which a thorough bred aristocracy will seize the rights, the liberties and property of the men whom they have been able to put under their feet, and then defend their conduct as entirely right, is matchless; and would be incredible if we did not see it done every day of our lives. The lord of a plantation, a nobleman of but yesterday, of most suspicious parentage, and the meanest special privileges to own, buy, sell, whip and maltreat his fellow man; a man whose order of peerage is offensive to the sense of all the civilized world, and whose symbols of authority are a shame and disgrace to human nature; this American baron whose escutcheon blazons evil deeds, and consecrates crime, has the brazen forehead to challenge Divine right for his wrongs and atrocities; and claims not only to be let alone when he sets up the standard of rebellion, but that he shall be given the largest license in crime and treason; so that if he cannot uphold his own opprobrious and ruinous institution, he may at least have the satisfaction of breaking down and destroying all the good ones in the land. If a slave master cannot satisfy his ambition, he will at least sate his revenge. If a rebel leader cannot build up a new empire for himself and his followers, he can greatly rejoice in the ruin of our Union and Constitution. And with the impudence of the devil, this disposition to have their own way or break things; to aggrandize themselves or destroy us; to rule or ruin, is paraded before the world as something lofty, grand and heroic.

Such an exhibition of the worst passions of human nature is bad enough in itself, but it is still more deplorable to find here and there indications that this headstrong and ungovernable spirit—this rooted purpose of never yielding to rightful authority or abandoning wicked and atrocious conspiracy and rebellion—has admirers and defenders in our midst. There are men claiming to be loyal, who seem to think that an exhibition of this kind of lurid hate and malignity, is proof of courage and heroism; and that those noble and undaunted victims of their love of slavery and devotion to rebellion, are worthy, if not of laurels and wreaths, at least of tenderness and forgiveness. Something in our time it seems must be pardoned, not to the spirit of liberty and loyalty, but very much to the spirit of slavery and treason.

If raising a parricidal hand against the best government in the world, is a venial offense; if revolting against the mildest authority ever known, is a slight matter; if offering up lives by thousands on the altars of the most reckless ambition, is a small crime; if giving up whole States and broad regions to fire and sword from the most selfish and wicked motives, go unpunished; and if aiming a deadly blow at that costly fabric of the Union, in which are gathered all the labors of the fathers, all the welfare of their children and all the hopes of the world, is to be forgiven and forgotten; and the men who have done these atrocious acts are to be praised and cherished for spirit, daring and high blood—then are traitors and rebels to be made saints and martyrs, vices and not virtues, sins and no longer graces, to be canonized.

Slavery has upset the Government, and destroyed, for a time, the Union. Can it also overthrow our inborn sense of right and wrong, and obscure in the soul and the country all distinction between the good and bad, between patriot and rebel, loyalty and treason!

BEGINNING OF THE END.

It would be a violation of common historical precedent if the Southern revolution against the authority of the Government should be terminated without a change, probably a violent and bloody change, of the rulers by which it was inaugurated. When, in the history of any people, restraints of authority are once thrown off, disorder, commotion and blood, involving the original authors of the movement, follow each other in natural and logical sequence. The records of all nations, the most advanced in civilization as well as the lowest of those whose annals are preserved for the instruction and warning of mankind, are full of the proofs of what we say. And it was a knowledge of these that impelled Mr. Stephens of Georgia, the Vice President of the man-selling Republic, to utter that solemn and emphatic admonition in one of his speeches before he was swept away by the current which has overborne nearly all loyalty in the South. We have not his speech at hand, and cannot quote his exact words; but we well remember the prophetic earnestness with which his warning was uttered. "Remember," said he, "before you "precipitate this thing upon us, that those "who begin revolutions rarely complete "them! Remember!" The sentence, gleaned from the studies of the closet, hence foreign to the frothy and windy declamation in which it is the habit of Southern orators to indulge, fell without effect upon those to whom it was addressed. It was a concise summary of the results of wide historical reading; hence was not adapted to the market in which it was offered. But the growing discontent in the minds of the masses of the South, with the mal-administration of their "Confederate" affairs,—discontent which the news of a counter revolution in Virginia will be sure to heighten and exasperate,—will call it to the recollection of all the thousands who read or heard it; and its author, though he may die the death of a rebel, will, in his fate, clinch his right to be named as a prophet.

If the telegraph does not lie, the criminations and recriminations in which the

rebel leaders, civil and military, have indulged, have culminated in armed resistance to the primary revolutionary power, and secession from the seceders, rebellion against the rebels, revolt against the revolted, has already begun. It is what has been expected. All careful readers knew that that was the inevitable tendency of events, and that they had only to wait until defeat had shorn Davis and his cabinet of their *prestige*, or until the pressure of taxation had been heavily felt, to see this realization of what they looked for with all the certainty that analogy and parallel could give. Once begun, we may not predict where this new movement will stop. The people of the South, naturally sanguinary if not brave, excited to madness by the fate which impends, inflamed by old animosities against each other, and by new hates that the war has developed, are in the mood and condition to stop at no half measures. The first flow of blood, if to that it comes, will be the signal for scenes that the world, unless we seek for precedents in the Reign of Terror, will not be able to parallel. We do not care, save that common humanity makes us shrink from the consequences which slaveholding ferocity can inflict upon those with whom it contends, how soon the throat-cutting begins. A revolution that had in its beginning no higher object than the unrestricted enjoyment of the "right" to steal, buy, sell, whip, and brand men and women, could have a no more fitting termination than that which is foreshadowed. Let Robespierre and Couthon lead Herbert and Danton to the guillotine as soon as they please; or, as that humane instrument is not the fashion where men are tied to the stake and burned, let the duel, the street fight, the gouging, the wayside assassination, and other methods of which the enlightened chivalry boast, be means by which the work of extermination will go on. Go it, Davis! Pitch in Floyd. The world will look on, if not with admiration, at least with happy content!

SLAVERY PERPETUAL.

The question that must soon be met and answered as to how this war must be ended, and what is to be done with slavery, is one of the gravest nature and involves tremendous results. Already men are turning over and discussing these great problems, and the conclusions which are reached, and the measures which are prepared, agree in all respects with the views and sentiment, of those who hold and defend them, entertain on the subject of slavery. There are men North as well as South who believe in maintaining and defending the peculiar institution; who if they do not hold that slavery is of divine origin and sanction, and right in all ages and in every land, yet believe that it is best for us in our country and at this day; that the only expedient and every way most desirable relation which can exist between blacks and whites while they live together in the same country, is that of master and slave; and hence if it be impossible that the negro should be removed and colonized in other regions, the institution must be perpetual in the slave States.

The men who hold this kind of opinion are not in favor of any policy which tends to destroy slavery; they hate any measure, and the authors and defenders of any measures, which tend even remotely to relieve a black man from his disabilities, and give him his rights. So palpable to their eyes are the untold evils and dreadful results of setting the negroes free and leaving them to dwell here, that they would resist such a proposition by all and any means in their power. It must not be supposed that this class of men are confined to the South; on the contrary, they exist in great numbers North; and as the only way in which they can be reconciled to ending slavery is by colonizing the negro, a plan which seems almost impracticable, they are virtually and really in favor of upholding and defending slavery.

A person with these views is obstinately and bitterly against confiscation: he rises up in fiercest opposition to President Lincoln's proposal for gradual emancipation, even if the owner should be paid full price for his slaves.

On the same grounds, these advocates of slavery should oppose, as in fact we know they always have during the war, any order, proclamation, or action; any march or any halt; advance or retreat; taking of prisoners or releasing them; any thing to be commanded or prohibited, which seemed in any way to threaten injury or destruction to this cherished institution. To their minds the Constitution was framed especially to guard slavery above any other interest; for this purpose the Union was established; and this Union is to be preserved and this Constitution to be enforced so that slavery shall enjoy perfect protection, and none of its rights nor privileges be diminished or abolished.

There is a difference of immense breadth between contending for the Constitution and the Union as the best and only means to guard the life of Slavery and secure its blessings to ourselves and to our posterity, and the opposing and better policy of the Fathers; which was, while they faithfully performed and lived up to all the guarantees and obligations of that instrument towards Slavery, yet always to regard it as an injurious and mischievous institution; which from its very nature so evil and wrong, could only have a temporary existence in this chosen land of liberty; and so administer the Government that this opprobious and wicked relation should be done away with and forgotten, while the Constitution remained and secured the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity forever.

SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.—Captain Massa of the 50th Tennessee, Lieut. Martin of the 7th Texas and Lieut. Ostrander of the 2d Kentucky regiments, were yesterday found at Camp Douglas among the rebel prisoners, passing themselves off as Orderly Sergeants. They were successful in the dodge, and had got along so well that they thought they were not to be detected, when recognized and compelled to come out of their disguise. They returned to St. Louis last evening in charge of the Federal soldiers who came here a few days since as escort to the new batch of confederate prisoners from the hospitals. Lieut. Ostrander, the last named of the three officers found sailing under the non-commissioned banner, was a Custom House officer under Buchanan, at Columbus, Ky., and was still acting in that capacity when his successor was appointed and sent down by the present Administration, to take possession of the office and effects connected therewith. The new Collector was not permitted to take his position, but was sent home by the present gallant Lieutenant upon the same boat that brought him to Kentucky. His game is now blocked most effectually, and he will be—or at least should be—tried for treason and suitably punished.

The New York *World* says: General Burnside is nothing if not surprising. He took Roanoke Island after the country had about made up its mind that his expedition was a failure, and made a dash at Elizabeth City and Edenton when the military critics were confidently predicting that he was about to march inland. By a feint in the direction of Suffolk he caused the concentration of a large rebel force at Norfolk, when, presto! he turns up at Newbern to win a most important victory. Beaufort fell at a time when every one was looking for an attack on Goldsboro, and the last news is that Washington, the great tar depot, has yielded to our arms.

Foreign Grain Trade.

The accounts from France and England to the latest dates present a continuance of the anomalous condition of the grain markets.

In the face of necessities rather greater than have hitherto been conceded—for estimates from reliable sources now induce the *Mark Lane Express* virtually to admit that the deficiency of the last crop was larger than heretofore stated—the British markets were "still slow; and no improvement could be noted in prices, but rather a decline."

Similar moderation in prices prevails in France. The quotations of flour at Paris, however, were firmly maintained for the first week in March, though the sales were light.

The accruing receipts in both countries were large. "France and England, though quiet just now," says the London grain oracle, "are importing at the rate of one million one hundred thousand quarters [nearly nine million bushels] monthly; and we may yet see a lively and much dearer time before the 1st of September."

These supplies will account partially for the low ruling of prices; and both French and English accounts furnish some additional reasons for the depression.

London papers say that the "extraordinary mildness of the season" during the last three months has "protected the valuable esculents of the market gardens so entirely, that the saving on this score is equivalent in Great Britain to eight million bushels of wheat." This, though not large compared with the aggregate demand, helps to account for the moderate prices of grain at this time.

"The distress among the manufacturing populations of England and France equally lessens the consumption of the necessaries of life, of which, with only one-half or one-third of the customary wages, the operatives are compelled to a partial deprivation for themselves and their families."

The K. G. C.'s.

This mischievous society of traitors, whose intrigues came near, at one time, to precipitate Kentucky into the hands of secessionists, and which doubtless did much to place other States in the hands of rebels, is now "contraband" in Kentucky, the Legislature having passed a law making it a criminal offence, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for from one to five years, to belong to any of its lodges. A pamphlet exposing the secret purposes of the managers of the order, has been published in Kentucky. It has the title, "An authentic exposition of the origin, objects and secret work of that organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, published by the United States National Union Club, February, 1862; and entered according to act of Congress, in the Clerk's office of the District Court for the District of Kentucky, February 20, 1862."

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, which has seen a copy of this work, says it learns from it that "the cry of abolitionism is the handle that the Knights of the Golden Circle have adopted to aid the rebel cause. It was found that the great masses of the people of the North were attached to the Union, and could not be moved; but something might be accomplished by getting them excited on the 'abolition' question." Accordingly, "when a person is invited now to join the K. G. C.'s, he is informed that it is a 'mutual protection society, to oppose abolitionists,' and little by little the candidate is led into the vortex of treason."

Testimonies to Truth.

John Stuart Mill, perhaps now the ablest of English logicians and reasoners, and also a political reformer on rational principles, has published a second article in the last number of *Frazer's Magazine*, in which he handles the Southern seceders with the various weapons of argument, precedent, policy, history, law, and satire. It is entitled "On the Civil War in America," and must be taken as a tribute at once powerful, voluntary and unanswerable, to the good cause of Constitutional Government.

The Liverpool *Daily Post*, one of the ablest and most popular of English provincial journals, characterizes the capture of Fort Donelson as "a splendid affair," and says "both sides fought well, and the losses are more in proportion than in any European battle in which the same number of men have been engaged." It adds, "it can hardly be denied that the operations evince a unity and coincidence of design which does much to elevate the war in a military point of view, as well as to improve the prospects of the Federals, to add to their trophies in prisoners and material, and to give them something really creditable to date from."

The Rebels Cheating.

The rebels have been playing their old Floyd game of cheating in the exchange of prisoners. When the twenty-five hundred rebel prisoners upon Roanoke Island were released by General Burnside on parole, it was upon the distinct understanding, entered into between General Wool and General Howell Cobb, that the Federal prisoners remaining at the South, including Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, should be immediately sent forward to Norfolk to complete the exchange. There are not enough Federal prisoners at the South to make good the number of rebels captured on Roanoke Island, but General Wool was willing to let the account go unsettled. He has been tricked, however. Four weeks have passed away, and neither Colonel Corcoran or Col. Wilcox have made their appearance off Fortress Monroe, nor one of the rank and file due according to the arrangement. It is considered highly probable that the rebels mean to shirk from their part of the arrangement, now that they have got back their troops captured by Burnside.

What a Falling off is There.

In the recent debates in the British Parliament on the American blockade, Mr. W. E. Foster denied that the blockade was ineffective, and stated that the list of upwards of 300 vessels which had been handed in by Mr. Mason as a list of vessels which had broken the blockade had, on examination dwindled down to 19, and most of those had escaped on dark and stormy nights. The Mason here referred to was him of the Trent. His statement is a fair sample of those put forth by the rebels generally. They are like the boy's hundred cats—dwindling down on investigation to a big track of something resembling a cat.

A New Way to Raise the Wind.

A proposition was made in Congress Monday by Dunn of Indiana to start an expedition westward, armed with picks and shovels, quartz crushers and washing cradles, to work the gold mines, and thus raise the means of carrying on the war. It is not very likely the proposition will receive any considerable attention, but it goes to show the absurdity of sending to Congress men who are incapable of comprehending the responsibilities of a statesman, and who go wild upon practical questions on the smallest provocation.

Newspapers at Nashville.

Gov. Johnson has applied wholesome regulations for the publication of newspapers in Nashville, and the *Patriot* and *Banner* alone have come to the necessary understanding. The *Times*, which was the new name of an old secesh concern, has been discontinued. Gov. Johnson has been urgent that Parson Brownlow should edit a daily paper in Nashville, but the Parson's health would not permit. He will resume his Knoxville *Whig*, however, after a tour in the North. Preparations were making at Nashville for a public Union demonstration on a large scale during the present week.

Secession Thugs.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, writing from Winchester, Va., relates the following:

Horrors will never cease. I witnessed some scenes to-day which impressed me strongly with the civilization of the South.

I visited the medical college in this town where M. D.'s are furnished to the Southern Confederacy. Prominent among the objects in the museum was the body of John Brown, the integuments taken off and the muscles, veins and arteries all preserved, the top of the cranium sawed off and the lips purposely distorted with disrespect.

It was the son of John Brown whose body was treated as above described by the secession slaveholders.

SOME SNOW.—A gentleman writes from Montpelier, Vt., under date of the 30th inst., that snow in that vicinity was, at the date of writing, *six feet deep*, and that during the winter *ten feet and eight inches* of snow had fallen, by actual measurement.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER EXPEDITION.

Continued Bombardment Without Perceptible Effect.

EXPLANATION.

A Island No. 10.	F Upper fort.
B Rebel shore batteries.	G Lower fort.
C Federal gunboats.	H Point Pleasant.
D Federal mortars.	I Riddle's Point.
E New Madrid.	J Merriwether's Land'g.

The cut comprehends the field of operations on the Mississippi for the reduction of Island No. 10. An interesting letter on our second page gives the incidents of the establishing a battery at Riddle's, or Ruddle's Point, shown on the above cut. The following from Island No. 10 is the latest intelligence by mail from the scene of the bombardment:

[From our own Correspondent.]
ON BOARD STEAMER V. F. WILSON, OFF ISLAND NO. 10, MISS. RIVER, March 26, 1862.

The siege of Island No. 10 has become as tedious as a twice told tale. Each day drags on its heavy length more wearily than the one before. The gunboats maintain the same position they did a week ago. The mortars are moored to the same stumps, and through the day and night, every half hour, their booming explosions mark the loss of time, if not the loss of life, on those distant tented shores.

What is the actual result of the mortar practice, cannot be ascertained at present. A deserter who has come in says that they have reached the main shore behind the Island, a distance of three miles and a-half. He says, also, that sixty-nine men have been killed in the upper battery, twenty-five upon the Island, and fifty-seven upon the main shore.

Prof. Steiner made three balloon reconnoissances on Monday, but little information was the result as the atmosphere was too hazy. It was ascertained that the rebels were attempting to build a new battery in the centre of the Island.

The upper battery, it is thought, is completely silenced, at least it has not replied for four days. No one can be seen about it. The earthwork is ragged and rent, the trees split and shivered, and one solitary gun alone appears in position. This is probably a near relation of the logs at Manassas. Our boats have fired at it in vain, and have finally given up the job, convinced that there is no use in trying to shoot a Quaker.

I have information of importance which I cannot send you without coming under the contraband rule. I may say, however, that Gen. Pope's movements are successfully progressing, and that within a few days you will hear some glorious news from Island No. 10.

In the meantime, we are lying tied to this miserable Mississippi shore, "water, water, everywhere;" not a square inch of dry land in sight; listening with careless ears to the boom of the mortars; wearied with *ennui*; "cribbed, cabined and confined." But to make amends, the weather is gorgeous. The trees are leaving out and the woods resonant with the music of blue birds, black birds, red birds and robins. As I write, the sun is sinking like a great blotch of shining blood upon the horizon, spattering the woods with red streams of light and bridging the water with a ruby track, ominous of the strife to come—let us hope to morrow. The thickest shower of shot and shell would be preferable to this weary waiting.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, March 28, 1862.

A steamer arrived from the flotilla early this morning reports no change in condition of affairs at Island No. 10. The bombardment continues with but little intermission, but the results are not known. There are no signs of evacuation by the rebels. Rumors were current that rebel gunboats had passed Pope's batteries at Point Pleasant from below, but they can be traced to no reliable source. The story is undoubtedly a canard.

The rebels are impressing citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee into their service, and arming them with axes and pikes.

Four rebels, armed with Arkansas toothpicks, were arrested near Charleston, Mo., yesterday, and brought to Bird's Point. They claim to be refugees from Tennessee, but their story is disbelieved. They remain in close custody.

General Strong visited the Island to-day.

CAIRO, March 28.—River rising slowly. No important news.

Memphis papers of the 29d state that only one man was killed in the first four days' fight at Island No. 10.

A gentleman leaving No. 10 last night reports heavy cannonading below there. One grand report was heard, after which firing ceased. Nothing definite known about it.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—The *Democrat's* Cairo dispatch says heavy and rapid cannonading at Point Pleasant was heard at the fleet night before last.

Capt. Maynadier and Col. Buford, who accompanied Prof. Steiner on his balloon reconnoissance on Tuesday, discovered that shells from our mortars had generally fallen beyond the enemy's batteries, the elevation of the mortars and charge of powder both being too great. This will be remedied immediately, and greater execution may be expected hereafter.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—Advices from New Madrid this morning state that the rebels had erected heavy batteries on the shore opposite, to prevent any attempt at crossing over on the part of Gen. Pope's command to get in the rear. They were occupying all the high ground on the Kentucky shore, but it is thought that they can be dislodged when it is wished.

BELOW ISLAND NO. 10.

Planting a Battery under Difficulties.

"Amusements" During a Fight.

A MODERN GRAVE DIGGER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
RUDDLE'S POINT, Missouri, March 28, 1862.

Here we are in the extreme southeastern part of Missouri, on the Mississippi, close to the Arkansas State line, on dry land, but surrounded with swamps, impassable for thirty miles below us. Our little body of troops, consisting of only one division of infantry of Whiting's Brigade, composes more than one half, with our field battery of four guns and our squadron of cavalry, is in advance of all the other United States troops on the Mississippi. To reach here we were compelled to march from New Madrid in the night and all night and in silence, as the confederates still controlled the river below New Madrid and had their gunboats on it. Our night march was for nine miles immediately on the bank of the river, and had we been discovered by their gunboats, they would have destroyed our men by the score.

Fortunately we remained undiscovered until we reached Point Pleasant. Then we moved two miles back from the river and marched the rest of the way in the day time, through low lands and swamps without any road. The fatigue was terrible on the men as have been their exposure and fatigue since arriving, but they bear it unflinchingly. To add to the fatigue of coming here we were, compelled to drag by hand two enormous pieces of artillery, (24-pounders.) The cannon were drawn by details from the different regiments. The work was done cheerfully, for the men understood the necessity of having the cannon planted on the river bank in order to prevent the confederate gunboats from going up or shelling our camp. One of the pieces was planted the night we arrived by the 47th Indiana, (Slack's regiment), and some forty or more rifle pits dug immediately on the river bank to conceal men to defend the place against any attempt to land and storm the battery. I placed one company of my reg't (the 46d Ind.), about 400 yards in the rear of the battery to aid in repelling any attack if made, but placed them in a ravine, out of sight of the enemy, that they might not be marks for his cannon and shell. The enemy's gunboats attacked the battery early in the morning. Their firing was hot and fast. Our one gun returned it coolly and steadily and effectually. Once one of their boats came close to the battery, but the riflemen in the pits drove her off by shooting her gunners. About 12 m. the boats hauled off. On that day the 47th was most exposed and behaved nobly.

Our gun, it was discovered, could be put in better position. Accordingly, the next night my own regiment (46th) planted both the big guns about two miles farther down the river, in the midst of a terrible rain and darkness impenetrable. They not only planted the guns and protected them by the necessary earth-works, but dug 20 rifle-pits, each capable of holding two men, and 250 guards in the rear of the pits dug two long and deep trenches, capable of holding 300 more men as a support, and likewise dug a large pit and securely covered it as a magazine.

I put 180 men in the rifle pits, two companies in the trenches, one company 200 yards further down the river and immediately near the edge of the water, protecting them by a hasty earthwork bank, to prevent any landing there, and the rest in some woods 400 or 500 yards back as a reserve, to be brought forward if necessary. These dispositions were made about sunrise, and after the pits, &c., were completed. The enemy's gunboats lay about two miles above us around a point of timber and on the north side of the river. The firing this time was commenced by our guns opening on one or two transports (steamboats) passing up. Until we opened fire, the enemy did not appear to be aware of our new position. Their gunboats soon fired up, however, to attack us, as our new position would cut them off from an important military depot, unless we were driven away. Their attack by five heavy gunboats was terrific. So thick and fast did they send shot and shell that our artillery were at times for 15 or 20 minutes unable to show a head above the parapet to load or fire. Our guns, however, were very well manned, and though only two against twenty, the enemy finally hauled off. Only one man (an artillery man) was killed on our side. The men in the pits took the thing very coolly. In the intervals between the discharges, more or less of them would rise up to look around; but when the smoke on one of the boats told them shot or shell was coming the cry was "down," and every head disappeared. Notwithstanding the hissing, screaming and whistling of the shot, round and conical, and the bursting of shells around and over them, they indulged in jests, and many of them were *found deeply engrossed in games of cards*. The remnants of shells fell into several of the pits; one pit was knocked in by a 32-pound shot, and buried the men in it a foot deep in sand. They kicked out and laughingly dug out their pit anew. It is almost a miracle that none of them were killed. I am proud of them. The enemy withdrew down the river about 1 P. M.

70,000 Rebels at Corinth.

Buell's Army en route to Join General Grant.

Seizure of Rebel Supplies in Alabama.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, March 28, 1862.

A gentleman returned here this morning from Pittsburgh and Savannah, on the Tennessee river, and reports that on Sunday and Monday last Gen. Sherman made a reconnoissance in force to Pea Ridge, near the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, where it had been reported the rebels were fortifying. The reconnoissance was complete in every particular. No enemy was found, however, in the neighborhood, and the expedition returned to Pittsburgh on Tuesday. Our forces at Pittsburgh are being rapidly augmented. Steamer after steamer is arriving continually, laden with fresh troops.

Latest advices from the rebel camp at Corinth give the strength of the force there at 70,000 strong. Recent indications relative to the present efforts of the rebels to fortify the town of Corinth would seem to demonstrate an intention to make vigorous resistance there. It is, however, the general belief of all prominent officers of General Grant's command that the rebels will retreat on our approach. But should a battle occur at Corinth, it will doubtless be one of the hardest fought and bloodiest affairs of the present war.

On Monday last information was received at the headquarters of Gen. Grant that a considerable amount of pork was stored at a point on the river called Nichols' Landing, 60 miles south of Savannah. Major Melancthon Smith of the 45th Illinois, with one hundred and fifty infantry and Capt. Osband's company of the 4th Ill. cavalry, was dispatched on a steamer to secure said property. Arriving at Nichols' Landing, information was given by contrabands concerning the locality of the pork in question. Within a circuit of fifteen miles, 15,000 pounds of fresh pork, 46,000 pounds of cured hams, shoulders, &c., were discovered and confiscated, placed on a steamer, brought to Savannah and turned over to the Commissary department. Nichols Landing and vicinity has been a mart of pork business for C. S. A. for a long time. Immense quantities have been bought and stored there for the use of the Confederate army. Had information arrived two weeks earlier, it would have secured to us upwards of two hundred thousand pounds of meats, as within that time the rebels have transported large quantities southward by teams.

On Monday the gunboat Tyler went up the river to the vicinity of Eastport, when which point a masked battery opened upon them at a distance of 200 yards, one shot striking the smoke stack of the Tyler. A number of shots were exchanged, with what effect on the enemy's works is unknown. The engagement was extremely spirited while it lasted, upwards of 50 shots being fired. The Tyler received no other injuries than those above stated, and nobody was hurt.

Captains Bedard and Carson, of General Smith's scouts, returned to Savannah from Nashville, overland, on Tuesday night, as bearers of dispatches from General Buell. Generals Nelson, Thomas and McCook's divisions, of Buell's column, reached Duck Creek on Sunday last. Capt. Bedard reports a strong loyal sentiment in several districts of Tennessee, between Columbia and Savannah. He overtook certain bands of marauding rebels, but their identity not being suspected, they were allowed to pass unmolested. Union men live in extreme fear of these marauders prowling about in their vicinity, and are anxious for the approach of Government forces.

A man named Morris, one of the "Jessie Scouts," was hung at Savannah on Sunday, for horse stealing and other depredations from private citizens thereabouts.

Gen. Grant has entirely recovered from his recent illness. Gen. Smith is still confined at his head-quarters, but is convalescent.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS—GENERAL BUELL.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

SAVANNAH, Tenn., March 21.—Corinth, Mississippi, seems to be the principal center of the force which is being concentrated against us, and is probably in possession of 20,000 or 25,000 men. At Eastport, where the river battery is placed, there is another formidable force, while at Chickasaw, and to the west, near Purdy, and even so far north as Lexington, in Henry county, there are other armies of greater or less magnitude. This force is being daily augmented, and to such an extent that it has created a very decided impression among our Generals that it is the intention of the rebel leaders to concentrate against this column every available man they can bring to bear, leaving the Mississippi, in the meantime, to take care of itself. At Corinth, on Tuesday, no less than thirteen trains arrived, each consisting of eighteen or twenty cars. Generals Beauregard, Johnston, Bishop Polk, Cheatham, and others, are reported to be with the rebel column in front. General Beauregard was at Purdy on Wednesday. If it be true that the Mississippi River defenses are being clandestinely bereft of the major portion of their commands, it is to be hoped that the movement is not taking place without the knowledge of our Generals in command there. The lesson of Manassas ought to guard against the repetition of such a *ruse de guerre* before our very faces.

The present whereabouts of Gen. Buell begins to excite considerable surmise. Now he is within twelve miles of us, now he is at Florence, again he is at Columbus, and then it is positively stated that he has not as yet budged from Nashville. There is no concealing the fact that his presence, to speak more correctly, the presence of his army, is supporting distance of us is regarded of very great importance.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Positively to be Opened on Wednesday, April 2.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—We are at length enabled to make the following reliable announcement: The engine, cars and track layers report the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad finished with the exception of three miles midway between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry. All the numerous bridges are completed, and the last rail necessary to reconnect Baltimore, Washington and the Eastern cities with Wheeling and Parkersburg and the Western roads, will positively be laid on Sunday morning, 30th inst. The first regular through passenger trains will leave Baltimore, Wheeling and Parkersburg on Wednesday, April 2d, at the latest.

Opening of Lake Navigation.

BUFFALO, March 28.—The propellers Equinox and Eclipse, of the New York Central Railroad line, have left for Toledo. The latter left last night; the Equinox this morning. Very little ice is in sight. Prospects are good for the early opening of navigation.

MISSOURI GUERILLA WARFARE.

OPEN RUPTURE BETWEEN GEN. PRICE AND VAN DORN.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—On Saturday night a band of rebels, to the number of 25 or more, under command of Quantrell, while scouring Jackson county east of the Big Blue river in this State, overtook a Mr. Allison, who, in company with his son, was peacefully traveling along the road on horseback. Both were ordered to dismount, and the horses were taken in charge by the robbers. The father was then deliberately shot under the eyes of his son. Sergeant Charles Fuller, of the 1st Missouri regiment, was also about the same time murdered in cold blood by these heartless ruffians. Mr. Allison was a respectable citizen of Jackson county, who formerly lived near Independence, but was compelled some time ago to seek refuge at Kansas City because his loyalty to the Federal Government had made him the object of threats. After the murder of Mr. Allison, his son was put across the river, and the bridge was immediately destroyed.

This villainous affair occured within 12 or 15 miles of the camp, at Shawneetown, of Col. Mitchell's 2d Kansas Regiment, who, on hearing of it, started with a detachment of two or three hundred men in three divisions, taking one himself, and detailing Majors Fisk and Pomeroy for the others.

It appears that Quantrell had taken his band to a large log house owned by Major Tate, a noted secessionist, three miles east of Santa Fe, in Jackson county. Here Major Pomeroy found them at about 10 o'clock on Saturday night. Appropriating the horses of the rebels and sending them back, the fight was commenced which lasted about an hour, Quantrell's men firing from the building, and the attacking party returning the compliment through the windows, with terrific effect. During the fight the house took fire, when several of the men escaped, Quantrell among them. Seven or eight of the marauders were killed, and nine taken prisoners. Two of the Union troops were seriously wounded, one of whom was Major Pomeroy, who received a severe wound in the thigh, the ball passing through.

Preparations have been made for putting an effectual stop to all guerilla bands in the western part of the State, and throughout Gen. Halleck's Department severe punishment will be inflicted upon these felons.

News received from below to-day indicate two engagements of Federals and rebels close at hand.

Correspondence from Gen. Curtis's command states that a rupture has broken out between the Missourians, headed by Price, and the Commander-in-Chief, Van Dorn. The latter is charged by the former with ordering the retreat at Pea Ridge in too much haste, when Price desired to continue the fight. It seems that the envy and bad feeling entertained by the Missourians against McCulloch has, since the death of the latter, been thrown on the head of Van Dorn. Among the bitter denouncers of the battle was Gen. Rains, who, taking up the cudgel in behalf of the Missourians, indulged in the bitter invective to such an inordinate degree that he was ordered under arrest by Van Dorn for disrespectful language to his superior officer.

A letter from Jefferson City, dated the 26th says: "On the 19th Lieut. Christian and 15 militia men captured 125 kegs of powder on a farm near Warrensburg, where it was buried. On the 22d Lieut. Jewett, with 20 men, went to a house where armed rebels were supposed to be concealed. The women assuring them there were no rebels there, they opened the door, when four rebels sprang out, firing upon the men, who promptly returned the compliment, killing three of them dead on the spot. One escaped. Our loss was one killed and one severely wounded. On the 23d an attempt was made, by rebel incendiaries, to burn the town of Warrensburg. The design was frustrated by Captain Hout. Two frame buildings were destroyed."

What Porter and Farragut have Probably Attempted.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Intelligence by the steamer Constitution from Fortress Monroe states that Commodore Farragut's fleet numbers twenty-three vessels, including the Hartford, Pensacola and Brooklyn, and Commodore Porter's mortar fleet numbers twenty-nine vessels.

The officers of the Constitution suppose the work of reducing Forts Jackson and St. Phillips, was commenced some days since.

It was supposed that some of the mortar boats would take position in an inlet in the rear of Fort Jackson, while others advance within shelling distance in the river, and endeavor to drive the enemy out of the forts. In the meantime the gunboats would silence a battery about a mile below the forts, which protects the barricade of the river.

If the forts should continue impervious to the bombs of the mortar fleet, those acquainted with the energy of Farragut anticipate he will take the fleet directly under the guns of the forts, and by repeated broadsides of grape and shrapnel, endeavor to drive the gunners from their posts.

THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

The Rebel Loss in Killed and Wounded believed to be from 1,000 to 1,500.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Gen. Shields telegraphs that our victory at Winchester has been more fatal to the rebels than was at first supposed. Union prisoners who escaped from Mount Jackson prison, just arrived, saw eight wagons loaded with dead and wounded enter Mount Jackson on Monday at 10 P. M., forty-four miles from the battle-field, in thirty hours. The rebels admitted that they had 11,000 in the field; also, that they lost between 1,000 and 1,500 in killed and wounded. We are finding their graves at some distance from each side of the road. The blow has struck terror to the heart of the Shenandoah Valley.

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX SEMINARY, March 27.

"To Brigadier General Shields:

"The Commanding General congratulates you and the troops under your command on the victory gained by your own energy and activity and their bravery, on the 23d. He is pained to learn that the wound you have received in the skirmish on the day before, is more serious than at first expected.

"By Command of GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
"A. S. WILLIAMS, Adj't Gen'l."

The following are Gen. Banks's general orders relative to the battle of Sunday:

HEADQUARTERS, 5TH ARMY CORPS, STRASBURG, March, 26th, 1862.

The commanding General of the Fifth Army Corps congratulates the officers and soldiers of Gen. Shields's Division, and especially the gallant commander, on the auspicious and decisive victory gained over the rebels on the 23d inst. The Division has achieved renown against superior forces and a subtle and barbarous enemy. N. P. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. SHIELDS'S DIVISION, WINCHESTER, March 27. GENERAL ORDER NUMBER 11.

Brig. Gen. Shields congratulates the officers and soldiers of his division upon the glorious victory achieved by them on the 23d inst., near Winchester, Va. They defeated an enemy whose forces outnumbered their's, and who are considered the bravest and best disciplined of the Confederate army. He also congratulates them that it has fallen to their lot to open the campaign on the Potomac. The opening has been a splendid success. Let them subscribe "Winchester" on their banners, and persevere for other victories.

Brigadier General SHIELDS.

NEW YORK, March 27.—General Shields telegraphs to Judge Daly as follows:

"WINCHESTER, 27th.—My wound is doing well. I will be able to ride in a buggy in a few days at the head of my command."

Intelligence from Strasburg states that no movement has taken place in that vicinity. Gen. Jackson, with the remnant of his army, is supposed to be near Woodstock.

WHEREABOUTS OF COL. GEARY.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A letter in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that Col. Geary's headquarters are at Apperville, Fauquier Co., Va., and the forces under his command are guarding the passes of the Blue Ridge.

LATEST FROM STRASBURG.

WINCHESTER, March 28.—The latest intelligence we have from Strasburg is dated yesterday. Ashby's forces, with four guns, appeared near Strasburg and threw several shells into our camp, killing one man and wounding another. His position was such as to prevent us from cutting him off. Gen. Banks reconnoitered all the positions of the enemy for several miles around, and returned to camp after dark.

The rebel Gen. Jackson is believed to be very quiet before Edinburg.

Most of the population of Strasburg have been Unionists throughout the war, and are so still. The agent of the Manassas railroad, and the station master, who have been hiding for weeks in the mountains to avoid Gen. Jackson's forces, have returned and given valuable information to Gen. Banks. Many of the inhabitants have been residing for weeks in the mountains.

The Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Private advices from London of the 15th state that Mr. Field, with other leading gentlemen and capitalists interested in the Atlantic Telegraph Cable enterprise, were to meet Lord Palmerston at noon on the 21st inst., and that the prospect of a satisfactory termination of negotiations with the Government in regard to raising the necessary capital to secure the proposed new cable were very encouraging. Mr. Field confidently expected to return to New York with assurance of the earnest co-operation of the British Government in the great undertaking which he has so long and ably endeavored to bring to a successful issue.

Further About the Rebel Steamer Nashville.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26.—Relative to the Nashville, the Cambridge reports that she was loaded with a valuable cargo of cotton and naval stores, and ran the blockade last Tuesday night, which was dark, with lights extinguished. She was abreast of the Cambridge before discovered. On Sunday the Chippewa, a faster steamer, arrived to take the place of the Cambridge. Fort Macon and Beaufort were still in possession of the rebels on Monday night.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Surprise Party from the West—Gen. Hitchcock and his functions at the War Department—The latest Newspaper Order—The Confiscation Bill—The Tax Bill and its Political Lessons—News from Gen. Milroy on Cheat Mountain—Senator Harlan's castigation of Davis and Kennedy.

[From our own Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1862.

Considerable merriment was created last evening by the arrival of a party of gentlemen from the West, including a member of Congress, who supposed that the army of the Potomac was at or near Richmond. They had heard nothing about the said army since Gen. McClellan's address to the soldiers announcing that the time for action had arrived, and they supposed that the long silence had covered a rapid and irresistible forward movement. From the fact that our army was overwhelmingly large and that of the enemy ridiculously small, they had been given over to strong delusion and to believe a lie.

Gen. Ethan Allen Hitchcock has been induced to come here and take the position of military counsel or adviser at the War Department. Gen. H. was tendered a Major-Generalship some time since, but declined it on account of physical disabilities. During Mr. Fillmore's administration he held the rank of Brigadier-General in the regular army, and was counted one of the ablest military men of the time—his services as the chief of Gen. Scott's staff in Mexico having won the admiration of the country as well as the army. After the termination of the Mexican war he was sent to California to take command of the forces on the Pacific coast. Much to his credit he quarrelled with Jeff. Davis, the new Secretary of War, and resigned his commission. He then returned and settled in St. Louis, where, by reason of long service at Jefferson Barracks, he had formed attachments. During the past ten years he has devoted himself to literary and scientific studies, enjoying an ample fortune and acquiring an enviable reputation as an occasional contributor to magazines in this country and in England. When the rebellion broke out, deeming himself unable to take the field, his counsel was sought by Captain Lyon, and to that intrepid and heroic young officer he gave such advice as the existing circumstances warranted. When he was nominated as a Major General, several Senators, who remembered his past usefulness and promise, commended the choice, and after the rest had finished discussing him, Judge Collamer of Vermont rose and remarked that he had known Gen. Hitchcock from boyhood, and he believed him to be, without exception, the most accomplished military man in America. At the same time he doubted whether Gen. H. could be induced to return to the army, inasmuch as he was now sixty years of age, and hence more or less incapacitated for service. The very emphatic eulogium of the Vermont Senator, whose sobriety and correctness are proverbial, has inspired a high degree of satisfaction in Congress, now that Gen. H. has accepted the President's invitation to come to Washington and give to military counsels the benefit of wisdom and experience, so much needed in the army of the Potomac.

The Sphynx never prepared such a riddle as the one now presented to the publishers of newspapers in the United States. First, concerning "information affecting the conduct of the war," we had Secretary Stanton's Order extraordinary, followed by Mr. Sanford's countermand, both of which were, and are to this day, unintelligible, and which met a proper rebuke from the Judiciary Committee of the House last week. This morning the order of Postmaster General Blair, more vague than any of its predecessors, added its moiety to the confusion. Of course the wisest man in the world outside of Washington does not know "what has been excluded from the telegraph." I called at the General Post Office this morning to procure a definition of the order for the guidance of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Mr. Kasson, the First Assistant Postmaster General, was equally in the dark with myself—said the order had been issued in conformity with a wish of the Secretary of War, and he presumed that the language adopted was such as Mr. Stanton desired. I observed that it was so indefinite that no two postmasters or publishers could ever construe it alike, and no one to his own satisfaction, as was evident by the fact that Mr. Kasson himself could not—hence it could be productive only of mischief, and in all probability would fail to secure the object for which it was intended. Mr. K. replied that he could not hope to enlighten me in points which he did not himself comprehend, but he would consult Mr. Blair and Mr. Stanton during the day, and obtain a general answer to the queries likely to be provoked by the order. It is the universal conviction here that this series of orders cannot have been the result of carelessness or confusion of ideas. There is already an article of war, enacted by competent authority, covering the whole ground of improper publications. It provides a lawful way for preventing and punishing such offenses. The order issued by the Postmaster General, or by the Secretary of War through him, is unlawful, and its effect is to substitute an arbitrary and capricious will in the place of a tribunal provided by statute for that class of offenders.

The Confiscation bill has been allowed to rest in the Senate for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, but it has been gaining strength rapidly in the country, and hence it has gained friends in Congress. At every Republican caucus of late (and there have been half a dozen held to consider it,) it has counted some supporters who were before either doubtful or unfriendly. Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania is not entirely easy and satisfied with the response of his constituents to his able but unprincipled speech. Judge Trumbull will reply to Mr. Cowan and the other assailants of the bill when it is again reached.

The tax bill which is slowly grinding through the House, in Committee of the Whole, is one of the most telling anti-slavery documents ever devised by the wit of man. If there had been no slavery there would have been no rebellion, and of course no tax bill. Every man, woman and child in the loyal States must now commence paying for the luxury of having neighbors who own and flog negroes. There are none so poor that they can escape this slavery tax—none so dull that they cannot see what has caused it. Duties, imports, excises, stamps, land tax and the whole category of torments are our penalty for "the wild and guilty fantasy that man can hold property in man." Before another year passes away the besotted wretches who mobbed Wendell Phillips at Cincinnati will have had the price of their whisky doubled because South Carolina had slavery and wanted more of it.

News has been received from Gen. Milroy's camp on Cheat Mountain. The General did not get his copy of the President's order of Jan. 27th, directing a forward movement on the 22d of February, *until the 15th of March*. "Better late than never," thought the plucky Indianian, and he ordered his troops to prepare with the utmost haste to march into the Valley of Virginia. He was just on the eve of pushing forward when he received orders to attend a militia academy for the examination of officers, which has occupied his time till now, and may keep him from "moving on their works" till the first of the coming month.

Senator Harlan to-day gave Garrett Davis, and Kennedy of Maryland, a capital flagellation for their atrocious statements that if the slaves were emancipated the whites in the South would butcher them. After showing, for Mr. Kennedy's enlightenment, that there are already 80,000 free negroes in Maryland, whom nobody ever thought of butchering, he proceeded to inform the two gentlemen that they were lower down in the human scale than a pair of Camanches, for the Camanches only assassinate their enemies and never harm their friends. Mr. Davis at last grew restive under the chastisement, and said his meaning had been misapprehended—he only said that extermination would be the result of emancipation, not that he favored or desired any such savagery. Mr. Harlan replied that that would undoubtedly be the result if such teachings as those of Davis and Kennedy should be generally accepted at the South. Common people naturally shudder at the thought of committing murder, but if they were taught by their public men in the Senate of the United States that wholesale murder was necessary and inevitable, they might possibly be led even to that monstrous crime, the like of which the world had never yet seen.

A poem by an Iowa bard telling "how McClellan took Manassas" was handed around the Senate this afternoon, and created inextinguishable laughter. A subscription was raised by one of the pages to have it printed, and there is some talk of electing the author of the lines poet laureate.

Beverly Tucker in Paris.

A Paris correspondent says:

Beverly has no influence here, excepting, perhaps, upon the proprietor of the "American Bar-room," whom he may induce, by his winning ways, to trust him for liquor when his funds are exhausted, and among the elegant and virtuous females who frequent the Casino and the Valentino, and who are always proud to greet distinguished foreigners. So far as sustaining the character of the confederacy in the points in which he is strong is concerned, the business could not have been confided to better hands than Beverly Tucker; for he can drink more whisky in a shorter space of time, and pay less for it, probably, than any other chivalric son of the South on the continent. Outside of this, however, it is greatly to be feared he will not accomplish much.

Colonel William G. Murray, of the 84th Pennsylvania regiment, who fell at Winchester, is the first Pennsylvania Colonel killed in battle. He was a veteran of Gettysburg, and a Lieutenant in the Mexican war. He was about 35 years of age, and a good soldier.

FROM GEN. CURTIS'S COLUMN.

The Retrograde from Pea Ridge.

THE ARMY AFTER THE BATTLE.

[From our own Correspondent.]
HEADQUARTERS SOUTHW'N DIST'T OF MISSOURI, CAMP NEAR KEITSVILLE, MO., March 21.

The days have been so bright and beautiful, the weather so fair, together with the sweet warble of birds and the opening of early spring flowers, as to lead me to believe I was at length in the "sunny South," where the winds and storms of winter were unknown. But to-day the old Storm King is around, just to pay his respects before leaving for his drear dominions among the glaciers of the North; and the dark, lowering clouds and snow hurrying through the air, interrupts all my pleasant reveries of spring. A succession of cold March storms has prevailed for several days, rendering the roads almost impassable. The sun shows his face but seldom, and at no time since the expedition set out has there been so many difficulties to contend against.

We have been lead to believe that large reinforcements were on the way, and lay in camp expecting that each day would bring the much needed aid. Day before yesterday the 13th Illinois arrived, and though they are a noble set of fellows, yet they are not sufficient to make up our recent losses. None others have as yet made their appearance, though rumors of a large force on the way are floating through the camp. The question asked ten thousand times each day is, "Where is Hunter?"

We have sent Price skedaddling to warmer climes than Missouri. We have subsisted for weeks in the country—aye, the very camps—where McCulloch and Price for nearly a year have maintained their armies; and when the whole banded hosts of secesh, of every shade, color and degree of civilization—from the wild and painted Indian, the sallow half-breed, the greasy negro, and the haughty Southerner—under such leaders as Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch, McIntosh, Slack, Pike, and others no less notorious, came in locust swarms to sweep us with the besom of destruction, we have buried them back in the wildest confusion, leaving no vestige of an army behind but the dead which strewed the ground. Let not Southern Chivalry talk more of their courage and Northern cowardice. The thing does not exist.

After exhausting the forage in the whole country, our army has fell back fifteen miles to Keitsville, in Missouri. However much a backward move may be regretted, yet without the means for a permanent advance, it is better to get within reach of forage and supplies than to remain in an exposed situation, with no means of subsistence within reach.

Our losses at the recent fight, in killed, wounded and missing, amounts to near 1,300, which attests the severity of the conflict. Very many of this number are only slightly injured, and are ready for duty. I visited some of our wounded at Keitsville yesterday. They are all doing well, and with skillful treatment and nursing, will be able to return to their homes or their duty. Very many have already gone home. One poor fellow was shot near the temple, the ball passing entirely through his head and coming out near the other temple. One eye was shot out and the other turned inside out. It was not expected he would live, but strange as it may appear, he is yet alive, and with prospects of recovering. It will be necessary to extract his other eye. Better have died upon the field than thus to suffer in the darkness all his days. A large number of Indians were killed, and I am not aware if they are yet buried. Their secesh brethren could solicit their aid—could associate with them in the field, and perhaps join them in the dance around the gory scalps of our soldiers, yet they could not bury them when they came to bury their dead, and they were thus left to moulder where they fell. Seventy were laying in one pile more than a week after the battle. Our own men, as they look upon the mouldering mass, ask "where was mercy when our brethren fell beneath your rifle and tomahawk, and in savage glee you tore their bleeding scalps from their heads." For 'tis a fact that very many of our dead were found scalped upon the field. Lieut. Cols. Herron of the 9th Iowa and Chandler of the 35th Illinois, who were wounded and taken prisoners, came in yesterday under a flag of truce, and were exchanged for a Colonel and Major in our hands. I learn from them that the rebels at Pea Ridge amounted to 40,000 men, and their loss from killed, wounded and missing amounts to several thousand. This includes those who disbanded and returned disheartened to their homes. The leaders are discouraged at their severe repulse, and it is doubtful if another stand will be made. Price is reported to be at Fort Smith entrenching himself, and has received considerable reinforcements from the surrounding country, and from Texas. Meantime his guerilla parties sometimes approach our lines to cut off and harass our foraging parties. A party of rebels were bagged on Big Sugar Creek, about twenty-five miles from camp, and eighteen brought in as prisoners. Our foragers proved too many for them. Among the prisoners are three captains.

Several hundred rebel firearms were found secreted under a rock in the forest, about 15 miles from the battle ground. It is reported they belonged to Pike's brigade of half breeds, and that they left their arms here and disbanded. The number of arms picked up by us must amount to several thousand.

Col. Herron confirms the death of McCulloch, McIntosh, Clarkson and Slack, and many other officers of rank.

About two inches of snow now whitens the hills and fields, and covers the desolation which everywhere marks where the ravager has been. If this country has ever presented the glad spectacle of flocks whitening the hill sides, or reapers rejoicing in the harvest, one quite different is now presented. The country is laid waste and presents one wide field of desolation. If in the South liberty has been rifled of the whole country has partaken of her death.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]
SPRINGFIELD, MO., March 21, 1862.

Through great tribulation and almost bottomless mud I have made this point on my way to the army of Missouri. Our forces have fallen back to Keitsville, and have selected a strong defensive position. Price has been largely reinforced since the battle at Pea Ridge, and the best informed military men here think his force is fully up to 40,000. Four hundred men, from north of the Missouri River, passed within six miles of this place to reinforce Price, only three days before the battle of Pea Ridge.

Why is it that the Union forces are left to contend against a force at least three, if not four to one, is to me a mystery. A large train of ammunition left here last night for the column, *urgent dispatches having been sent by Gen. Curtis for it.* Three pieces of artillery, which had been partially disabled in the Pea Ridge fight, and had been sent here to be repaired, *were ordered back immediately, and were sent, although they had not been in Springfield an hour.* These, and other evidences all point to another and more desperate conflict as near at hand.

One of the pieces of artillery sent here for repair, had a ball from the gun of the enemy strike it directly in the muzzle. The ball penetrated some six inches. Our gun was a rifled one, and of a smaller calibre than the ball unceremoniously thrust into it. This might be called a centre shot, and equal to Davy Crockett's best.

One of our boys was in the heart of the fight wounded in both feet by a cannon ball. Our forces having fallen back, his Irish wit was brought into play. Seeing a big secesh coming by, he presented his musket, made the fellow surrender, shoulder him, and in this position he rode in to our lines, where he delivered Mr. Butternut over as a prisoner.

Since the fight, our boys have the most unlimited confidence in their power to whip any number of Butternuts that Price & Co. may bring.

Mortality in the Rebel Army at Winchester.

[Winchester Cor. of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

When Johnston had his army quartered here last summer, sickness made terrible ravages in his ranks. The prevailing diseases were mumps, measles, and typhoid fever, and we have it from excellent authority that out of the large army of thirty or thirty-five thousand, over one third were not unfrequently upon the sick list. Not a day passed that one or more were not carried to the grave, and consequently in all the directions in the vicinity of the town are now to be seen small and smoothly planed boards jetting from the ground. The troops from the extreme South and South west lost the greatest number of men, and even when Loring removed his command, a few weeks since, many invalids were carried away in vehicles.

The rebel leaders have evidently endeavored to deceive our forces as to their loss by disease. In many instances the name of the deceased has not been placed upon the headboard, and many have been interred in the burying-ground heretofore reserved for negroes. In one graveyard, a short distance from the town, on the Strasburg road, it is impossible to distinguish the last resting-place of the soldier from that of the slave. One grave we noticed here was partially dug, the operations of the digger being suddenly suspended upon the entrance of our troops.

Whereabouts of Wisconsin Regiments.

[From the Madison State Journal, 27th.]

The regiments from this State are likely to see no lack of service. The 1st, 10th and 16th are in Tennessee; the 2d, 6th and 7th have embarked at Washington upon an important expedition South; the 3d is in the van of Gen. Banks's division; the 4th is at Ship Island, Mississippi; the 5th was in Gen. McClellan's division near Manassas at the last accounts; the 8th is in active service under General Pope, below New Madrid; the 9th, 12th and 13th were at Fort Scott, Kansas, the last heard from them; the 11th has been relieved of its disagreeable guard duty on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and expected to take up the line of march from [illegible] to a scene of active service on Sunday morning last; the 14th, 17th and 1st cavalry are at Benton Barracks, Missouri, whence they will doubtless be transferred to active service without delay; and the 15th is now at Island No. 10, ready to take a hand in the fight there.

Affairs at Newbern, N. C.

[From the Newbern Progress, March 22.]

Brigadier General John G. Foster has been appointed Military Governor of the city of Newbern and its suburbs.

Corporal John B. Reed, of Company C, 25th Massachusetts Regiment, has been appointed [illegible] of Newbern. The [illegible] twice a week.

On Saturday morning, Capt. [illegible] regiment, found 300 barrels of [illegible], 100 barrels of turpentine and [illegible] cotton.

On Sunday, Capt. [illegible] captured a large gun, a [illegible] several muskets and [illegible].

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

ON THE POTOMAC.

All the information, private and public, that comes from Washington, point to battles soon to be fought and won on the banks of the Rappahannock and York rivers. Sumner's Division is pushing the rebels southward, beyond Manassas. Banks's Division is moving steadily forward down the Shenandoah valley, in the direction of Staunton. The Eastern papers state that a powerful column have gone down the Potomac to Fortress Monroe, to take the rebels in the rear, by marching up the York river, or up the James, direct on Richmond, while the main army pushes forward along the Railroad track from Fredericksburg to Richmond—repairing it as they go. But whatever may be the plan of operations, there are men enough in the Grand Army of the Potomac to march whither they please. It is not in the power of the rebels to arrest the advance of 227 regiments of soldiers equipped and armed as are our troops. Nothing but their own officers can keep them back. And any General in the Federal service, fit to command a brigade, could not fail to win any field which the rebels were fool-hardy enough to contest. Gens. Sigel, Grant, Burnside or Hunter, would lead the Grand Army of the Potomac into Richmond in ten days from the time either took command of it. All that is needed is some one to order the soldiers to "move on the rebels works."

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

The slave holders in Congress are making a desperate resistance to the abolition of slavery in the Federal District. But it will be in vain. The disgraceful stain will be wiped away from the National Capital. It has become the imperative duty of Congress to remove the stigma from our National escutcheon, and the sooner it is done the better. There are less than 3,000 slaves in the District, to 12,000 free colored people. The predictions of the terrible evils likely to flow from the emancipation of the few bondsmen are nonsense. The assertion of Senator Kennedy, of Maryland, that emancipation would be followed by scenes of bloodshed and carnage, is the sheerest humbug ever uttered. Senator Harlan promptly refuted and denounced the miserable stuff and exposed its falsehood. We give a brief report of the debate on the subject in the Senate on Wednesday.

GEN. GRANT'S FORCES.

The supposition that Gen. Buell is to command the army at Corinth, is ill-founded. Gen. Grant is his superior in rank, and the frivolous charges against him being now withdrawn, he is at the head of his old army, prepared, we hope, for a victory. That he has been strongly reinforced, our readers know; but we are not at liberty to state what his strength is. We may say, however, that no army ever engaged in battle on this continent, with half the number of that which is at this day under the General's direction. We do not know how he will be opposed; but from the fact that all the remaining energies of the South have been drawn upon to make head against him, we cannot hope that the battle which impends will be anything but obstinate and bloody. We do not doubt what the result will be; but when we remember that efficiency of preparation, courage of men and skill of officers are sometimes powerless to destroy the effect of some unlucky accident, and that blind chance seems sometimes to carry the day against bravery and science, we may not look upon a victory as a thing already assured.

WHAT LINCOLN SAID.

After the President's emancipation message of March 6th had been sent to Congress, a large delegation of Border State members waited on him at the White House to remonstrate. They set forth various objections, and insisted that he must recede from the position which he had assumed. Mr. Lincoln listened patiently to all they had to say, and then replied in substance as follows: Gentlemen, the difference between your views and mine consists in this: You *love slavery*, and therefore desire to have it protected, strengthened and extended, as a good and desirable institution. Now *I hate slavery*, because I believe it to be *wrong*. Therefore I think it should be restricted, discouraged, and the support of the Government withdrawn from it; and whatever can be done, constitutionally, towards terminating it, ought to be applied. Hence, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution that the United States ought to *co-operate* with any State which may take steps for its abolishment. And as all parts of the country are responsible for the existence and tolerance of slavery among us, I suggested on grounds of equity that pecuniary aid on the part of the United States should be tendered to the emancipation States to compensate for the inconvenience produced by such change of system. I hope, gentlemen, that on more mature reflection you will consent to lend me your influence to bring about a result that, in my judgment, would redound greatly to the happiness and prosperity of the border States, and do much towards saving and perpetuating the Union.

THE SYMPATHISERS.

We are glad that the proposition to make the troubles growing out of this war the signal for the organization of a party with the lying label "Democratic," the object of which can be no other than to aid the enemy by making war upon Mr. Lincoln's Administration, comes from one whose sympathies for the rebels and the rebellion are always avowed. We mean that man Vallandigham of Ohio. Certainly there can be no fear that a fellow whose loyalty is of the quality of his, can, though aided by the Chicago *Times*, the Dayton *Empire* and other kindred prints, rally any considerable force under the doubtful banner that he will raise. It would, however, be neither inconvenient nor unprofitable to group together the rebel sympathisers in the North, to the end that there may be visited upon them collectively the indignation which individuals now escape by dodging around in the crowd. Vallandigham will do well to go ahead.

THE BEST METHOD.

There was an old schoolmaster in England, at Lichfield we believe, who, when complimented on his success in teaching boys, made a brief speech which may be commended to the politicians of our own time, who are for holding back the armies of the country, while the rebels are taught loyalty by buttered words. Said he, "I never taught a boy in my life. I whip and the boys learn!" This method of teaching grammar has gone by; but it is still potent for teaching rebels loyalty. Let the blows fall and the learning begin.

CHICAGO PORK TRADE.

The full returns of the season's packing are not yet in; but we have sufficient to show that Chicago this season has packed more hogs than any other city in the United States. At present the indications are that we come up close if not quite to 530,000.

☞ We may soon expect to hear something from Gen. Pope, who has been a quiet spectator thus far of the sixteen days' siege of Island No. 10. Col. Bissell has succeeded in getting some boats through to him, via the bayou, and may have been able to give him some of our gunboats; but whether or not, the preparations in that quarter now look more to New Madrid than to Island No. 10. It is stated that several transports have succeeded in running the batteries at Riddle's Point and Point Pleasant, and Cairo is not at all easy under the apprehension lest some monster like the Merrimac may have come up from New Orleans to imitate the precedent of Hampton Roads.

THE SOLDIER'S SUFFRAGE.

The Convention, which has just framed a new constitution for this State, was eagerly seized upon by the pro-slavery portion of the Democratic party as a means to an end. That end is the return to power of the party in this State, or rather of that portion of it which originally opposed the war for the restoration of the Union, and now looks with jealousy upon every leading politician in the field.

This faction made the Convention a partisan body, and this at a time when the people had all agreed to throw aside politics, and labor for the good of the whole country. Every act of theirs has been of a party character—the apportionment of the State, the removal of the Governor and other officers, the very formation of the judiciary system—all were arranged with an eye singly to the benefit of the Democratic party and the slave power, with which it again seeks to renew the old alliance.

But the worst feature in the entire Constitution is the means by which it is proposed to take the vote of the volunteer soldiers now in the field for or against the Constitution. Calhoun, of candle-box notoriety, one would think, must feel inclined to rise up out of his grave and congratulate the Convention on having completely outdone him in this respect. If the vote of the volunteers comes within forty thousand of being fairly recorded, it will be little short of a miracle.

In the first place, we have a committee of three to visit the companies and collect the votes. And who compose this committee? Two bitterly uncompromising, pro-slavery Democrats—one of them, S. A. Buckmaster, a noted political schemer and wire-puller; the other, a street-brawling politician at Springfield named Curran. He is a mere man Friday to Buckmaster, and will do just as "Sam," his master, says, hit or miss. The third is Mr. Gale of Knox county, the most doughy Republican in the Convention, and who made no bones of voting with the democratic faction, for the mere pittance of a judicial or congressional apportionment arrangement of his district. Mr. Gale made the interests of freedom and of the Republicans subserve his own personal ends, and no doubt is ready to do so again. For this he has got his reward.

This being the composition of the Committee, which is in fact simply rolled into the person of S. A. Buckmaster, candidate for Governor, what are the restraints upon them? Why, simply nothing. They can do as they please; act or not, as they please; receive votes or reject votes, just as they please. In fine, they are clothed, with unlimited power, with no check whatever placed upon them.

For instance, if they find a regiment which they fear will vote against the Constitution, (and remember every man on the Committee is in favor of the adoption of the Constitution), they can pass it by. On the other hand, if they know a regiment will vote for it, they will be sure to have that vote recorded.

They are not sworn to do justice, or as to their duties and mode of fulfilling them. Thus it is all left to their own discretion. They can take the votes in a hat, by *viva voce*, by ballot, or in any other way they choose, or they can refuse to take them.

In fine, there is no mode of ascertaining whether these gentlemen do their duty honestly, or whether they neglect it altogether.

There is thus, in the creation of this Committee, the material for one of the most outrageous and unblushing swindles ever perpetrated in the history of elections.

But what could be expected of a Convention ruled as our State Convention was by a pro-slavery faction of the Democratic party? a Convention which was compelled to swallow daily the dose compounded the previous night in the Democratic caucus? Buckmaster boasts to his friends that he has gerrymandered the State so that the Legislature *must* be Democratic for years to come. This is the man that in reality composes the Committee to take the vote of the volunteers. The others are mere men of straw, of no earthly account, only as far as they can be used by Buckmaster.

What do the people of the State and the volunteers in the field say to this unblushing swindle which has been perpetrated upon them?

Will the Committee take the vote of that Colonel's regiment who stated publicly in Springfield that there were a score of traitors and secessionists in the Convention, and that he could prove it?

THE TAX ON RAW COTTON.

The country will learn with astonishment that the proposition to tax raw cotton has been negatived in the House of Representatives by a decided vote. This staple, for the enlarged culture of which, and hence for the more profitable employment and more perfect security of slave labor, the South has hazarded everything by plunging the country into war, will, if the action of one House of Congress is to be accepted as final, escape the burdens which are, directly or indirectly, imposed upon every branch of industry and all forms of capital in the loyal States.

We have read the debate in the House to which the proposition gave rise; and we can discover no reason why the proposition of which we speak was rejected—no reason that will be at all satisfactory to the men of the Northwest, the very bottoms of whose pockets will be reached by the hand of the tax gatherer, in his pursuit of means by which the war of the South for more cotton and more niggers is to be carried on. On the contrary, the debate brought out reasons as plenty as blackberries and as cogent as facts always are, why the tax should be levied, and, at whatever cost, collected. It was shown:

I. That the agricultural produce of the West is to be subjected to tax, direct and indirect; and that the peculiar product of the Border Slave States, tobacco, is taxed heaviest of all.

II. That of the cotton raised in the country, full three-fourths is exported, hence though a tax of two cents per pound should be imposed, out of which a revenue of twenty to thirty millions of dollars per annum must eventually be secured, the burden of payment will fall at last upon the people of other countries, for whose cheap shirts we care nothing.

III. The per cent. of advantages for cotton culture, which, owing to soil, humid and warm climate, and cheap labor, this country possesses over all other countries, would not be neutralized by a tax so moderate as that proposed; and that in spite of it, the United States would continue to be the great, in fact almost the only, source of cotton supply for all the world.

IV. That the objection urged against the tax by the mill-owners of New England—the objection that it would further cripple their business and diminish their dividends—is fallacious, the per cent. of tax being so small as not to materially affect the consumption of their products, and because the tax would not fall upon them but upon the consumers of their fabrics, who would pay it in a fraction of a cent per yard on all they buy.

V. That the cheapness of cotton, which cannot be approximated by any other material for textile fabrics which the world has yet discovered, makes the staple one that is peculiarly and especially fitted to bear the burden that ought to be imposed upon it.

These are the main reasons which were adduced by Mr. Arnold and others of the West why the proposition should be accepted, and they, to our minds, are conclusive. They cover the whole ground. That included under the second head is of itself of weight enough to silence all debate, and at once to cause the amendment to take the form of law.

But the old fear which has possessed the House since its first assembling—that something may be done to hurt the feelings, injure the property, or release the slaves of the men who are clutching at the throat of our Government, and encompassing with destruction the civilization of the Continent,—was uppermost; and this plan, necessary and just, was included in the list of Things, like emancipation in the District of Columbia, confiscation of rebels' slaves, taxation of persons held to service or labor, not to be done for fear of wounding the tender sensibilities of the sellers of men.

But it cannot be that this mawkishness which would be unbecoming women even, can last. The lesson will soon be brought home to our national law-makers, which will convince them that the war is an earnest business, and that the immense resources of the country, including the property of rebels as well as the property and industry of the loyal, must be all invoked to secure a victory which shall endure. At the rate of four millions a day, or even two millions, the bottom of the treasury cannot be far off! At that rate, the people of the North cannot always be expected to acquiesce in the policy which heaps all the burdens upon them. The day is not far off in which with one voice the North will demand that, by entreaty if they will, forcibly if necessary, at all events in some way—by taxation, confiscation or fines, one or the other, or all—the men who have brought this war upon us shall be made to bear their full share of the burdens which it has imposed. The opponents of the cotton tax will have but a momentary triumph.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION—BANK ARTICLE.

In the new Constitution provision is made for the submission of three articles to the people separately, inclusive of the article respecting the Chicago Police Commissioners, &c., which, however, is only submitted to the people of the city of Chicago. Now, in each of these three articles the cloven foot of Lecomptonism may be plainly seen.

First, as to the negro article. It contains three sections. One of these provides that no negro or mulatto shall be allowed to settle in the State, and thus shall have no more rights on our soil than a horse or a dog. Another provides that he shall not vote or hold office. Now, if no negro is to be allowed to settle in the State, the section relating to his voting or holding office is mere surplusage. Originally it was intended that these sections should be voted on together, but the indignant remonstrances of the Republicans compelled the Democracy to submit them separately. Still one is intended to sugar-coat the other section. The anti-voting and anti-holding office section is dragged in merely to give strength to that other section, which is the infamous old black law of the State revived—a law disgraceful both to humanity and religion, in fact so disgraceful as to be generally utterly disregarded.

The bank law contains several sections, to be submitted to the people in the lump. One section provides that no more banks of issue shall be established in the State. Another provides that no bills under the denomination of ten dollars shall be issued, of banks outside or inside the State; and after 1866 no bills of any denomination whatever. There is no exception made in favor of United States Treasury notes, on which the Government now depends to prosecute the war. Another section provides that no more corporate banks of discount or deposit, or for dealing in gold or silver coin, shall be created in the State.

Thus we have a nice medley presented to the people to be swallowed in a mass. If you desire to vote for one section only, you cannot have the privilege. You must shut your eyes and take the entire dose. It was argued by those who advocated the article in the Convention that it was necessary to sweep away the present banks of issue, or they would have a monopoly of the business, the creation of all such banks being prohibited in the future. Then why not carry out their logic to its legitimate conclusion, and sweep away all corporations that now deal in money, in any shape or manner, in the State? Such corporations now in existence, if this article is adopted, will have a monopoly unparalleled in the history of legislation. Was it because some of the parties in the Convention who passed this section, are interested in such banks that it was inserted? We have heard it so intimated.

The bank article, as its stand, is thus a fraud, for two very good reasons. The first is, that it contains sections, for one of which thousands might cheerfully vote, and for another of which not one man in a hundred would desire to cast his ballot. The second is, that one section proposes to prevent a monopoly by the present banks of issue in the State, while another creates a monopoly of banking corporations now in existence more odious than any ever before heard of. We have heard men in this city, who own bank charters, boast that if this article is adopted by the people, it will put ten thousand dollars into their pockets.

Such is the description of special legislation, fraud and Lecompton engineering that characterizes the new Constitution. Whichever face of the copper turns up, the politicians and speculators are sure to win and the people as sure to lose. There were nearly two score and ten lawyers in the Convention. Almost all of these were old Democratic political hacks. They certainly have done excellent credit to their earlier and later schooling, in the production of an instrument which has pettifogger, fraud and deceit written in nearly every article it contains.

☞ At last accounts all was quiet at Fortress Monroe, the rebels still threatening a movement and our little Monitor still on the lookout. But the extreme sensitiveness of the country has been seized upon by speculators to keep the public always raw on this subject. Thus, at New York, Boston and in the western cities there have been all sorts of wild rumors current for some days, to the effect that the Merrimac had sunk the Monitor and put out to sea. The very idea startles people on the seaboard out of all their usual propriety. It would appear from our Eastern exchange that the streets have been active over the "news," that editors' rooms have been thronged with anxious inquirers, and that the newsboys have coined money out of the all-pervading alarm.

War Sentiment at Belleville, Ill.

At the opening of the Circuit Court, (Judge Gillespie) at Belleville, Ill., on Monday, it was proposed that the jurors and counsel take a voluntary oath of allegiance. The jurors objected, wishing to have the fugitive slave law and the rights of the South included in the oath. Hereupon the other members of the jury wished to be excused from the panel, and a debate sprung up between Messrs. Kœrner, Reynolds, Niles, Underwood, and the presiding judge. Underwood defended the three objecting jurymen; Gov. Kœrner pitched into him and denounced such weak-kneed patriotism; Col. Niles hoped the usual oath would be taken by all; and Gov. Reynolds wanted the discussion stopped, as out of place in a court of justice. Finally the court administered the usual oath, the entire bar and audience rising to their feet and joining—*with a few exceptions!*

On Saturday evening last week, Rev. W. F. Boyakin, chaplain of the 30th (Fouke's) regiment, gave an address at Belleville in which he said that as a native of the South and a believer in slavery, he had early expressed his sympathies with the rebellion, and only accepted the tendered chaplaincy as a non-combatant. But he had seen the hideousness of the strife, and he returned now to tell his old friends that the rebellion must be crushed out, if it took the last dollar they had, and their last son. He added that, while he hoped that the rebellion might be put down without the necessity of disturbing any right which States had previously exercised, yet if it become necessary, in order to suppress the rebellion, to knock out the brains of slavery, then knock out its brains. This declaration was uttered with an energy that told how deeply the soul entered into it.

Gen. Hunter's Late Department.

The troops ordered to Kansas some time since for the "Lane Expedition," are now being sent to other and more active fields of operation. For some weeks they had been collected at Fort Scott, but at last accounts they had been divided into nearly equal portions—about 5,000 each—to reinforce Gen. Canby in New Mexico and Gen. Curtis at Pea Ridge. Among the troops ordered to New Mexico are the Wisconsin Twelfth and Thirteenth. The Wisconsin Ninth and the Second Ohio cavalry go to Gen. Curtis.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts of Flour, Grain and Live Stock for the week ending March 28, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brl	14,644	141,970
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	5,536	1,199
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	10,[illegible]	1,972
Seeds, lbs	[illegible]	176,505
Pork, brls	[illegible]	183,739
Cut Meats, lbs	579,683	27,366,911
Lard, lbs	114,316	16,892,[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	11,361	1,949,10[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	5,394	87,858
Dressed Hogs, No	671	50,490
Beef Cattle, No	4,733	12,234

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since Jan. 1, to date for three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, brls	225,189	266,183	96,095
Wheat, bu	1,560,975	1,471,688	672,471
Corn, bu	1,086,681	3,318,614	1,215,706
Oats, bu	172,607	137,349	398,516
Rye, bu	172,336	95,945	37,992
Barley, bu	265,590	125,465	117,681
Seeds, lbs	1,641,189	2,112,072	1,898,078
Pork, brls	[illegible]	20,475	9,686
Cut Meats, lbs	4,257,090	6,683,880	5,818,369
Lard, lbs	9,571,975	4,281,848	3,169,498
Tallow, lbs	170,513	155,819	22,916
Live Hogs, No	141,465	77,598	29,936
Dressed Hogs, No	170,053	112,985	43,065
Beef Cattle, No	44,087	30,434	23,746

The Arizona Bill.

The following are the yeas and nays in the House of Representatives on Monday last, on the motion to lay on the table the bill to organize the territory of Arizona with the Wilmot proviso:

YEAS—Messrs. *Allen*, *Ancona*, BIDDLE, JACOB B. BLAIR, CALVERT, CLEMENS, *Cobb*, *Corning*, *Cox*, *Cravens*, CRISFIELD, CRITTENDEN, DUNLAP, Dunn, *English*, *Fouke*, Granger, *Haight*, Hale, HARDING, *Johnson*, *Law*, *Lazear*, LEARY, *Lehman*, McPherson, MALLORY, MENZIES, Morris, Nixon, *Noble*, *Noell*, *Odell*, *Pendleton*, Timothy G. Phelps, Porter, *Robinson*, *Shiel*, *John B. Steele*, *Vallandigham*, *Vibbard*, *Voorhees*, WADSWORTH, *Ward*, Wheeler, *Chilton A. White*, WICKLIFFE, *Woodruff* and *Wright*—49. Rep. (Roman.) 9. Un. (Small Caps) 14. Dem. (Italics) 26.

NAYS—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Ashley, Babbitt, Joseph Bailey, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Francis P. Blair, Samuel S. Blair, Blake, *George H. Browne*, Chamberlain, Clark, Buffington, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Fenton, Fessenden, Gooch, HARRISON, Hickman, Hooper, Hutchins, Julien, Francis W. Kellogg, Wm. Kellogg, Loomis, Lovejoy, McKnight, Mitchell, Moorhead, Anson P. Morrill, Olin, Patton, Pike, Potter, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Riddle, Edward H. Rollins, Sargent, Sedgwick, SHEFFIELD, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Francis Thomas, Train, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Valkenburgh, Wallace, Charles W. Walton, E. P. Walton, Washburne, Albert S. White, Wilson, Windom and Worcester,—75. Rep. (Roman) 71. Un. (Small Caps) 3. Dem. (Italic) 1.

Among those who voted to kill the bill are Dunn and Porter of Indiana, elected as Republicans. A strange kind of Republicans are they. Nine members elected on the Slavery Restriction issue, are found voting against excluding slavery from a territory, while a slaveholder's rebellion is devastating the land, and placing in peril the very existence of the nation. There is some accursed infatuation connected with slavery that seizes upon men and deprives them of manhood, independence and sense of justice, and converts them into blind devotees. Nothing can break the spell that binds them to the service of this Moloch but death itself.

The Music of the Union Army.

Correspondents say that with the advance of our army into Dixie the people are everywhere pleased and impressed with the "music of the Union," and even if they do not readily fall in and keep step to it themselves, they are leastwise glad to hear it. Jeff Davis cannot afford the luxury of martial music. And it would seem to be a luxury indeed from statistics just furnished to Congress by the Adjutant General. He reports that of 503 volunteer regiments 213 have full instrumental bands, the balance being contented with the drum and fife. The regular army has in addition 26 instrumental bands, making a total of 239. Infantry bands consist of 25 musicians, and cost $7,602 a band per annum. Cavalry bands consist of 17 musicians, and cost $5,490. The total cost, therefore, of these bands is estimated at $1,734,510 in salaries, and nearly as much more in rations, transportation, etc. And upon this basis it has been estimated that for wind musicians, drummers and fifers for the entire army, the Government is at an annual expense of between six and seven million dollars.

The Condition of the Contrabands.

The commission appointed by Gen. Wool to examine into the condition of the contrabands at Fort Monroe, reported that they should not be made objects of Government charity. That their material wants and moral and intellectual culture should be left to the intelligence and generosity of the people. That the wages of their labor be paid to them directly, its prices to be determined by individual skill, industry and ability, and regulated by supply and demand, or by any other system which governs the army, and that as part of the compensation each laborer receive one ration per day, and quarters in all respects similar to those enjoyed by white or black free laborers. That their quarters near the Fort be used for a school for the contraband children by day, and the adults at night. That a man of elevated moral character and high social position be appointed by the Government to improve these people morally and physically. That a provost marshal be appointed to protect them from wrongs and recover their wages, and that all officers, soldiers and attaches of the army who have employed them heretofore be compelled to pay them.

Revenue Legislation in Iowa.

The Iowa Legislature has been a long time at work upon the revenue question, which has this year been more perplexing than ever. How to deal with delinquents and devise an efficient mode of collection without embarrassing the people, has has been a hard nut to crack. The delinquent taxes of five years amount to over $400,000. To stop this the penalties of delinquincy have been increased, and extra inducements given for the purchase of property and tax sales. Collectors have been themselves remiss in duty, and hereafter will be paid a per cent instead of a salary—thus moving them to quicker and larger returns. The general appropriation bill of this year calls for $300,000, of which $72,000 is needed to pay interest on the State debt. Expenses have been cut down by razeeing salaries and reducing the price of public printing. The Legislature will probably adjourn next week.

Free Negro Population.

The subjoined table, compiled from the census of 1860, is interesting at this time. It will be seen that the free negro population of the South is considerably in excess of the North:

NUMBER OF FREE NEGROES.

IN THE FREE STATES.		IN THE SLAVE STATES.	
California	3,816	Alabama	2,630
Connecticut	8,543	Arkansas	137
Illinois	7,069	Delaware	19,723
Indiana	10,869	Florida	918
Iowa	1,023	Georgia	3,459
Kansas	693	Kentucky	10,146
Maine	1,195	Louisiana	18,638
Massachusetts	9,454	Maryland	83,718
Michigan	6,823	Mississippi	731
Minnesota	229	Missouri	2,983
New Hampshire	450	North Carolina	30,097
New Jersey	24,947	South Carolina	9,648
New York	49,006	Tennessee	7,235
Ohio	36,225	Texas	339
Oregon	121	Virginia	57,579
Pennsylvania	56,373	Dist. Columbia	11,107
Rhode Island	3,918		
Vermont	682		
Wisconsin	1,481		
	229,745		259,078

Wisconsin Farm Mortgages.

A farm mortgage bill passed the lower House of the Wisconsin Legislature last Thursday by forty majority, which indicates its ready passage in the Senate. It is one of the most important measures of the session, and will probably secure the final settlement of the whole mortgage difficulty. It provides that 12 per cent. of the gross receipts of all such railroads as have received the benefit of farm mortgages shall be applied to the extinguishment of the farm mortgage debt. The proposed act is not compulsory upon the railroads affected, but it depends for its execution upon the previous assent of those roads.

Another Opera House Affair.

The Cincinnati mob in honor of Wendell Phillips has had its counterpart in Burlington, N. J., where Rev. Samuel Aaron, a Baptist clergyman of some local distinction, was pelted with rotten eggs for saying that slavery was the cause of the war, and as such should be the first to suffer. He had one of the largest audiences ever assembled to hear a lecture in Burlington, but the secessionists, as in Cincinnati, were there in force, and the police were not.

☞ The following named five States have a double-headed government—some roving and others stationary:—

STATES.	GOVERNORS.
Kentucky	Beriah Magoffin, George W. Johnson.
Missouri	Hamilton R. Gamble, Claiborne F. Jackson.
North Carolina	Marble Nash Taylor, Henry T. Clark.
Tennessee	Andrew Johnson, Isham G. Harris.
Virginia	Francis H. Peirpont, John Letcher.

☞ Four young men from St. Louis, duck-hunting in St. Clair county, Ill., last Sunday, were eating their dinner by a bonfire, when one of them sportively proposed to shoot the other, and levelling his weapon (half-cocked,) at only five yards distant, the gun was discharged and the young man shot dead. The murderer, who alleges that he had no intention to shoot his companion, and did not touch the trigger—at once walked to St. Louis and gave himself up to the police.

Gen. McClellan Serenaded.

HOW HE HOPES TO END THE WAR.

Illinois Soldiers Captured at Manassas.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1862.

A motion to reconsider the confirmation of Gen. Edward R. S. Canby was made in the Senate yesterday, upon facts touching his conduct in New Mexico, received here since his confirmation. There is now considerable opposition to him.

The expedition which took Big Bethel was under command of Gen. Fitz John Porter. Two companies of Berdan's sharpshooters were in the advance.

Information received here from the vicinity of the Rappahannock, states that the rebels do not appear to be building any fortifications in that region.

The Commissioners appointed by the Government to examine into the cases of State prisoners, go north this week.

Gen. McClellan arrived in Washington last evening from a trip into Virginia. He is said to be in fine health and spirits. He was serenaded last Friday evening at Fairfax Seminary.

Gen. McClellan ended a speech in response to a serenade, by assuring the soldiers that he relied on them to help him, to fight for him. He added that he did not think this last would be necessary, as he hoped to subdue the rebellion without resorting to such sacrifice.

It is said that the Ways and Means Committee have voted to abandon a discriminating tax against patents.

Col. Buford of Illinois was nominated Brigadier General.

The system of passes for civilians will be abolished to-morrow.

Russell of the London *Times* starts to-morrow for Fort Monroe.

Nearly eighteen hundred thousand dollars worth of legal tender notes, in fives, tens, and twenties, reached the treasury to-day.

The Paymaster-General responded to a resolution of the House calling for the number of paymasters, with the disbursements and compensation of each, by saying he had not sufficient clerical force for the work required.

Pennsylvania avenue was cleaned to-day by order of the Government, which purposes hereafter to keep it clean.

Schuyler Colfax left the chair in the Committee of the whole to-day, to oppose the tax on advertisements. No vote was taken.

Several privates and officers have recently been nabbed by the rebels at Manassas; among them, as reported, the Adjutant, Sergeant-Major and five privates of Farnsworth's Ill. cavalry.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1862.

The bodies of Lieut. Budd, in command of the Penguin, and of Acting Master Mather, commanding the Henry Andrew, were brought here to-day in the Bienville, from Florida. Commodore Dupont's dispatch narrates the circumstances of their death. They were ordered with their vessels to blockade Mosquito Inlet, where rebel commerce with the West Indies had been carried on. To capture rebel vessels there, and to protect the live oak timber on Government lands ready for shipment, with four or five boats and 43 men they adventurously (exceeding orders) pushed inland fifteen or twenty miles. On the return the commanding officers having landed to inspect abandoned earthworks were fired on suddenly from a dense grove and killed. Other boats were fired on as they came up, and six seamen were killed and seven wounded before they could make cover. Com. Dupont adds that the bodies of Lieut. Budd, and Acting Master Mather, were received under a flag of truce, and that the commanding (rebel) officer, Capt. Bird, who had come from his camp at a distance, made some show of courtesy by returning some papers and a watch, as if ashamed of this mode of warfare, for these were the very same troops that, with a sufficient force, means, and every material for respectable defense, had ingloriously fled from St. Augustine on our approach. Dupont concludes his dispatch by bestowing a hearty eulogy on the dead officers. Budd was formerly one of the most gallant officers of our Potomac flotilla.

Letters from the west recount instances of the atrocious conduct of the Missouri State Guards, acting under Gen. Halleck's order, towards slaves, fugitives from rebel officers, and who had rendered our troops important assistance.

Senator Lane is suffering from a seriously ulcerated sore throat.

In the executive session the Senate fought over Carl Schurz's nomination. Charges were made against him as a Red Republican, and his recent speech at the Cooper Institute in New York was brought up.

There will be news from Gen. Fremont's department before long. Gen. Milroy writes of a gallant act of thirty-five scouts of the 3d Virginia, who, on a reconnoissance to Huttonsville, were surrounded by two hundred and fifty rebels, and cut their way out, losing one man.

Colonels Robert B. Mitchell of Kansas, and Chas. Devens of the 15th Massachusetts, (hero of Ball's Bluff,) were nominated Brigadier Generals to-day.

Great Bethel was burned by the rebels previous to evacuation. Nothing but a mass of ruins was found on the entrance of our forces. Our letters from thence predict that Yorktown will be occupied in a few days.

Saturday afternoon a detachment of Stewart's Virginia Cavalry, while ransacking and pillaging the house of Mrs. Tennant, living six miles from Chain Bridge, were charged upon by a party of Bayard's Pennsylvania Cavalry. After an engagement in which one of our men was wounded, the rebels fled, carrying off Mrs. Tennant and daughter, with their horse and buggy. She was a good Union woman, whose husband and son are already killed fighting for the flag.

The *Intelligencer* says there is such confidence in the early restoration of Richmond to the Government, that the old Southern Mail Line Company are making arrangements for a resumption of travel via Aquia Creek.

Bids for twenty-five hundred mail routes had been received up to ten o'clock this morning. They will average ten bids to each route. Decisions will be made on the 24th of April.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A dispatch has been received by the Secretary of the Navy, from Commodore Dupont, dated "Steamer Mohican, off Brunswick, Ga.," which says that in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, of March 5th, he left Fernandina on the 8th, accompanied by several vessels, and went to St. Simon's Islands. He found the forts and batteries commanding the channel to be of formidable construction, but deserted, and the guns, &c., remained. Those on Jeckyl Island he also found deserted.

The expedition then proceeded up the Sound to Brunswick. On arriving there the Railroad depot and wharf were found to have been fired by rebel soldiers. We landed without opposition and hoisted the American flag on the Oglethorpe House. The town was deserted and nearly all the property carried away that could be. Proclamations were then posted on public buildings urging the inhabitants to return, and promising protection to persons and property of all good citizens. We removed nothing from the houses, and the landing party returned to their vessels.

A dispatch of the 19th from Commander Gordon to Commodore Dupont, gives details of reconnoissance by the inland passage from Brunswick to Darien. Commander Gordon, with the Pocahontas and Potomac, and the launch of the Mohican, proceeded to open the communication between St. Simon's Sound and the Altamaha river. They encountered several obstructions in the river which they removed.

When arriving in sight of Darien, two rebel steamers were just moving off. Contrabands who came off reported Darien entirely deserted, only one company of horse remaining to fire the town should the steamers approach. The reconnoissance was not pushed farther, and the expedition returned to Brunswick.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A gentleman just returned from the Rappahannock reports that Maj. Vasstelnhausen and Capt Camp, while out on service, were surprised and taken prisoners by the Louisiana Tigers. Lieut. Colonel Cloynish and Capt. Koenig, in encountering a rebel scouting force, killed two of the enemy's officers, whose horses were brought into our camp. Capt. Newstader was taken prisoner by the enemy.

Shots are frequently exchanged between pickets and scouting parties. A reconnoissance was made yesterday, and ten wagon loads of forage secured.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Progress of the First Train Through.

PIEDMONT, Va., April 1.—3 P. M.—The first passenger train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has just arrived from Baltimore on its way to Wheeling, with over 100 passengers, and a party of civil engineers. At all points West of Harper's Ferry the soldiers and citizens have given many hearty demonstrations, hailing our movement as a great revival, and welcoming the newspapers of this morning from Philadelphia and Washington as a wonderful improvement over the stage and canal routes of the last ten months, since the closing of the road. The train will be due at Wheeling at four o'clock to-morrow morning, in time to connect with the western roads. We passed many large trains moving in both directions at different points, and although evidences of the great destruction of property are visible in many places, it is plain that a new face is being put upon affairs by the restoration of the road. The thorough military aspect of everything on the line gives much additional interest to it and dissipates all idea of fear that it will be again disturbed by the contending parties during the war.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Col. Buford Takes Union City.

30 Rebels Killed and 100 Taken Prisoners.

OUR FORCES CLOSING IN AROUND ISLAND NO. 10.

DESPERATE BATTLE PREDICTED.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 1, 1862.

Advices from Hickman, dated yesterday, say that Col. Buford, of the 27th Illinois, accompanied by his own regiment, the 42d Illinois, (Douglas Brigade), Lieut. Col. Roberts commanding, and 400 of the 15th Wisconsin, Col. Heg, (Scandinavian,) all from Island No. 10, and two companies of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, under Col. Hogg, and a detachment of artillery, the last two from Hickman, made a reconnoissance in force and descent upon Union City, 20 miles from this place, and after a forced march of 24 hours, to-day surprised a large force of rebel cavalry and infantry under the notorious Clay King. Our cavalry dashed into the place at a furious rate. The utmost consternation seized the rebels, and they fled helter-skelter in every direction. Several of them were killed and about 100 taken prisoners. One hundred and fifty horses were captured, with a large amount of forage and spoils and several secession flags.

Our forces returned to Hickman after destroying the tents and other property they could not carry away. The rout was complete in every respect, and cuts off an important rebel communication.

Union City has been long the rendezvous of rebel spies. The nest is now effectually broken up.

One of our men was killed by the explosion of a gun in a burning tent.

The rebel forces numbered 700 infantry and between 700 and 800 cavalry. So unprepared were they, and so unsuspicious of attack, that when the alarm was given they were leisurely eating their breakfast. This was incontinently abandoned and they ran for a train of cars standing on the track near their encampment, and mostly escaped. Col. Buford burned the remaining cars and the booty he could not conveniently carry with him, and returned to Hickman.

Parties who accompanied the expedition say that had it been properly planned and executed, every rebel would have been captured.

The steamer Polar Star has just arrived from Hickman with three hundred hogsheads of sugar and five hundred barrels of molasses, belonging to Union citizens there.

SOUTHERN NEWS VIA CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, April 1, 1862.

F. B. Wilkie of the New York *Times*, who accompanied the expedition to Union City, returned this evening with copies of the Memphis *Appeal* of the 27th, and the Charleston *Mercury* of the 22d, from which I condense the following intelligence:

President Davis, in secret session, had advised the Confederate Congress that the prisoners released by the Yankee Government on parole be absolved from their oath, and allowed to take part in the approaching struggle for independence. He urged it as retaliation for the "infamous and reckless breach of faith exhibited by Mr. Lincoln in the exchange of prisoners."

Attempts are being made to raise troops by conscription. Editors and compositors are not to be enrolled except for local duty.

The New Orleans *Delta* of the 26th, referring to the gallantry exhibited by Capt. Rucker in defense of his battery at Island No. 10, says that one single battery has thus far sustained the brunt of the bombardment, repulsing the Federal gunboats and sending one of them back to Cairo crippled for repairs.

The *Appeal* says the recent reverses of the Confederate army are nerving them with good faith, confidence, and hope, and that it entertains no doubt of ultimate success; also, that Generals Van Dorn and Jeff. Thompson are concentrating large forces at Pocahontas, Arkansas, preparatory to an attack upon the Federals at New Madrid, and that General Pope will be compelled to evacuate. No damage had been done Island No. 10 up to Wednesday, but the Confederates had sunk two Federal gunboats. The works at Fort Pillow were completed. General Pope was building flat-boats at New Madrid to transport his troops across the river to the Tennessee shore.

In Mississippi planters were piling up their cotton, for fire and faggot.

A dispatch from New Orleans, dated March 26th, states that the Confederate steamer Vanderbilt had foundered at sea with all on board.

The *Mercury*, in view of the scarcity of lead, suggests that the linings of tea chests be melted and run into bullets. The ladies of Charleston are contributing jewels, silver spoons, watches and money to build a gunboat to be called the ladies gunboat.

9 o'clock p. m.—The gunboat Conestoga arrived from Island No. 10 this evening, and reports no change in affairs there. The mortars fire every half hour, eliciting no response.

The rebel mail, captured yesterday at Union City, contained letters from Confederate troops at the Island, representing the forces there as being disheartened and dispirited.

We have nothing from General Grant's column.

The river is falling.

To-day forty or fifty soldiers came into Hickman and gave up their arms, and desired to return to their allegiance and join the Federal army. They were a portion of those who escaped from Union City yesterday. They report that large numbers of rebel troops are also disposed to yield.

LATEST FROM ISLAND NO. 10.

ON BOARD STEAMER WILSON, OFF ISLAND NO. 10, March 31, 1862.

The mortar bombardment is continued as usual, but with much more accuracy. The rebels are strongly fortifying. The lower portion of the upper battery, which we supposed completely silenced, is submerged, but large gangs of men and teams are at work upon the upper part repairing and mounting guns.

New and extensive lines of fortifications have been erected upon the main shore, and three or four new and large camps established. They have evidently been largely reinforced.

A new battery has also been established upon the Island, and transports have been busily plying from the head to the foot of the Island all day.

Everything indicates a desperate battle. The day cannot be far off.

CAIRO, March 31, 1862.

An atrocious murder was yesterday committed in a drunken brawl on the levee in a drinking saloon, which flourishes here in spite of provost marshals and martial law. General Strong immediately issued General Order No. 13, commanding the arrest of all venders of liquors, and the confiscation of all intoxicating liquors and beverages found on their premises; and also ordering the breaking up of all gambling houses and disorderly resorts. The order went into effect this morning.

Rebel gunboats and transports have passed Riddles's Point in the night, with supplies for the batteries opposite and below Point Pleasant. The rebels have established a battery at Merrywether's Landing.

Virginia Mason in the British Parliament—He Commits a Breach of Privilege.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is an extract from a private letter from London to a gentleman in Washington, describing the debate in Parliament on the American question:

"Mr. Mason, who was on the Tory side of the House, did not at all like the way it went. The members who were near him (Mason) say he cheered when Mr. Lindsay, in the course of his speech, attacked Secretary Seward. This puts him in an awkward fix. When I remember his tyrannical, insolent bearing in the United States Senate, it was sweet to see him solitary and alone during the debate. Only one or two went near him."

To the same effect Mr. Wilson, U. S. Secretary of Legation, writes:

"An incident occurred in the debate the other night, which admirably illustrates the 'plantation manners' of the rebel commissioner, Mason. When Lindsay was pouring out the vials of his wrath on America, and abusing Mr. '*Sheward*,' as Lord Palmerston takes care to pronounce the name of the Secretary of State, the Tories raised a cheer, which was *joined in by Mr. Mason from his seat on the floor!* The rebel's voice was distinctly heard by some of the peers, who were seated near, so that there can be no mistake respecting it. The matter has since been freely talked about at the clubs. It was such a bold breach of privilege, as well of etiquette, that it may be imagined Mr. Mason did not raise himself much, by the procedure, in the estimation of a people who are exacting to a fault, in everything pertaining to gentlemanly conduct. Indeed he may consider himself fortunate that he was not indignantly expelled from the House."

Disastrous Boiler Explosion.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—A most remarkable steam boiler explosion occurred this afternoon at the Baltimore House of Refuge. A boiler attached to the Bake House, several feet from the main building, was blown up fully 200 feet in the air; then taking an easterly direction, exploded again; after which it passed in a straight line 250 feet to the north and fell directly on the roof of the school building, carrying with it a slate roof, rafters, beams and plaster, and crushing into the school room where there were about seventy boys, but two of whom were killed and seven wounded.

THE WESTERN SEAT OF WAR.

A GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING.

The cut we present includes a region towards which the eyes of the whole country on both sides of the border of loyalty to the Union, are turned with interest. It comprises the entire rebel line, the purpose of which is the defence of Memphis and the Lower Mississippi. The left of this line is anchored fast at Island No. 10, where for sixteen days Commodore Foote's cannon and mortars have been operating with no large amount of success as yet, it must be confessed, and that too (the failure, not the confession,) for causes beyond the control of the War or Navy Department.

Considering Island No. 10 as the left of the rebel line, it will be seen from our map that the line thence stretches southeasterly to Corinth, Mississippi, in the extreme northeast corner of that State. We have designated with a black parallelogram the points between the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, where rebel forces are—at Union City, twenty miles back of Island No. 10; Humboldt and Jackson, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; Grand Junction, fifty miles east of Memphis; and Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The largest force is supposed to be at Corinth, where Beauregard commands, and in this vicinity the first battle will probably be fought.

In the impending battle there will be more troops engaged than met at Waterloo or Borodino. It will decide the fate of the rebellion in the Mississippi Valley and settle the future policy of the war. Ours is strictly a rebel map. We would not designate if we could precisely where and in what force the soldiers of the Union are. That is nothing to do with the question, since the public are not to be taken into the confidences of our military men, and——the editors go with the public, of course. It is not contraband to write that——yes, precisely that number of transports and men are up the Tennessee, had landed at Savannah, where Gen. Grant's headquarters were, and have already done some little skirmishing at Purdy, and burned a railroad bridge on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, between Jackson and Corinth.

And of course Com. Foote is at Island No. 10, and Gen. Pope at New Madrid, and his batteries at Point Pleasant and Riddle's Point, several miles below. The rebels hold a position, thus marked out in our map, of formidable strength. It is traversed by railroads connecting them with all parts of the South. The river is theirs, and by such means, with uninterrupted communication, the enemy will only succumb to hard fighting and defeats beyond a single day's reverses. Beauregard and Cheatham, Polk, Clark, and their lesser and greater leaders, are in command in this field, and many a soldier sees the Saturday night in which we write this, who will not complete another week. The very Sunday in which some of our city readers will peruse these lines may be the battle Sunday, for thus imminently and nearly impending is this battle.

And now one more reference from our map. Every Soldiers' Aid Society in the West should see its duty laid down upon it. The boys that we have there on the Tennessee are our brothers, sons, husbands. There will be tens of thousands of wounded men to care for while April is yet new, and hospital stores never so ample will wane and grow light before this coming call. Let every noble hearted woman fall at work and remember that the Chicago Sanitary Commission is for the many thousand readers of the TRIBUNE the best channel of communication. Do not wait until from up the Tennessee comes the news of a battle fought and the preparations of humanity yet incomplete. The map does not show nor shall we indicate what has already been done by way of precaution, but we suggest these hints as worthy to accompany our engraved answer to the just now universal question, "Where is Corinth."

OUR ISLAND NO. 10 LETTER.

PREPARATIONS LOOKING TO A BATTLE.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

ON BOARD STEAMER V. F. WILSON, OFF ISLAND NO. 10, Sunday, March 30th.

Exactly two weeks have transpired since the first gun was fired by our fleet at the Island batteries, and still we remain, apparently no nearer the capture of the Island than at that time. The cause, it is impossible for an outsider to solve. A fortnight's delay in front of an enemy is pregnant with chances. It is throwing into their power the accomplishment of secret results. In a fortnight's time they may have received heavy reinforcements, a fact which the Memphis papers corroborrate; they may have built new batteries, a fact which the balloon reconnoissance last week developed. Again, it was affording the most complete opportunity to decamp intact, after shipping their guns and destroying their valuables, if they had been so disposed, and thus have turned Island No. 10 into another Manassas. Whether the delay has been favorable to us remains to be seen. Ostensibly, we are waiting for the accomplishment of Gen. Pope's plans below, an accomplishment not yet reached, if we can judge from the constant cannonading at that point. That it has been advantageous to the rebels, in many respects, cannot be doubted.

It is with no surprise that I learn from a gentleman, just arrived from Cairo, that the people are beginning to grow anxious about Island No. 10, and are asking why the attack is not made. Many here are asking the same question, and all are growing rusty with the tedious *ennui*. In the meantime, according to the Memphis papers, the rebels are improving their time, sending reinforcements to the Island and mounting heavy guns. This, however, is exceedingly doubtful, and probably a rebel canard to keep up the spirits of the people and prevent them from asking troublesome questions.

There are some favorable features, however, which would seem to indicate a speedy move. Yesterday the steamer Pike arrived with some long range steel rifled guns, and a large quantity of hand grenades for the gunboats. The guns were immediately discharged and placed in position. Later the Ike Hammitt arrived with the Assistant Secretary of War on board, who had come post haste from Washington. A short interview was held with the Flag Officer, after which the Secretary returned to Cairo. As it is only a few days since he went on to Washington, his sudden reappearance would seem to indicate a movement of some description.

The firing for a day or two has continued much the same as during the week, in fact during the fortnight past. The gunboats have remained idle, and but few of the mortars have been in practice. The latter enter upon their daily duties as regularly, as the mechanic goes to his shop or the factory girl to her loom. At eight bells, the tugs take the mortar men from the ammunition boats to their respective rafts and at half past eight the first mortar is fired. Firing is continued once an hour until one o'clock when the tugs bring down their dinner. Meals are furnished at half past one, and firing is resumed and kept up at the same rate until four o'clock. The tugs come down again and take the mortar men back for the night, with the exception of the crew of one raft who remain and fire at intervals of two or three hours, until the next morning. Thus the days go tediously along, the hours marked by mortar explosions; the gunboats lying lazily in the stream, puffing their whirls of smoke from their chimneys; the marines lounging listlessly about decks, writing epistles homewards, reading old papers and smoking old pipes. The transports, tied to the banks, sometimes do not wet their wheels for days, and thus we lie through these delicious, balmy spring hours, watching the blossoming of the trees, listening to the carols of the birds and the heavy reverberations of the occasional explosions, forgetting that we are in the midst of war, and that to-morrow may witness scenes of strife and carnage, sulphurous clouds veiling the woods, and the grim dogs of war devouring in their thunders all the gentler utterances of nature.

The land forces have removed some three miles up the river, and are encamped upon a broad plat of ground, before their occupation carpeted green with the young wheat, and the only dry locality for miles about, with the exception of the Island itself, which would not just now be an agreeable camping ground. Their camps are on the upper Roberts's plantation, of which I have spoken in a previous letter, and their next door neighbors contrabands, belonging to the estate. Their white Sibley tents, with the thin blue columns of smoke curling up from them, form quite a picturesque element in the dreary landscape. The contrabands at first were exceedingly terrified at their approach, as they had been told they would all be stolen and probably murdered. Gradually they have become accustomed to their presence, and now mingle quite freely with the troops, and, in fact, are very desirous to go with them and participate in the fortunes of war.

Rebel spies continue to prowl about us. Sometimes they come in as strong Union men, anxious to see "your general," and obtain protection for their stock against the depredations of our soldiers, as if the major part of their stock were not already drowned by the turbulent flood, which has swept over the whole Missouri point and extended back into the country for sixty miles, carrying everything before its resistless torrent, except those fortunate few who inhabit a high ridge running along the banks in the direction of New Madrid. Others come in with a boar or a basket of eggs, and under the guise of ignorant rustics, desirous to dispose of their produce, obtain the coveted information. Still others paddle through the woods under cover of the darkness to the log cabins in our vicinity, and obtain from their willing occupants the position and movements of the fleet. Hickman is also numerously infested with them, in spite of the presence of our forces there, as is evidenced by the fact that the Memphis papers of a late date state the number of our troops and the name of the gunboat lying there, the number of men aboard, and the calibre of her armament. The name of every steamer passing and re-passing is also sent on to the Confederate headquarters, and is probably known there as soon as we know it. It is apparent that too much confidence is reposed in the thin-skinned Union men living hereabouts. One-half of them would sell their principles for a very poor mess of pottage, and only declare in favor of the Union because they are surrounded by a cordon of bayonets. On the other hand, there are sincere Union men whose title to that name has been earned by tribulations and oppressions which have stripped them of all their earthly possessions and subjected them to hide in cane-brakes for days at a time, venturing out at night in quest of food, to escape impressment into the rebel army.

After leaving Lavalle's, the river makes one of those majestic sweeps for which the Mississippi is famous. A levee three or four feet in height above the present water mark runs along the bank, broken in many places. Through the breaks, the water rushes madly and overflows the country in every direction. The only living things visible are the buzzards, lazily soaring in circles, with eyes keen for any unfortunate hog or other animal, the flood may have overtaken, or perched upon some dry stump, with drooping heads, gorged with their late repast upon some rotten carcase and too lazy to outstretch their wings, although we puff along directly under them and envelope them in the long black ribbons of smoke from the chimneys. They are no unfit emblems of the Southern Confederacy and certainly most apropos to this wretched, tumble-down, God forsaken river country.

Thus we steam along until we reach James's Bayou, a wide creek setting inland from the river for some three or four miles, then losing itself in a dense cypress swamp and again emerging in the shape of an extensive, deep slough, emptying opposite New Madrid. The pilot and his crew start off in their yawl, reconnoitering down the bayou, and we are left to admire the beauties of the settlement at this point.

The place is familiar to all river men. In summer it has been a regular landing for steamers where they have laid in supplies of provisions and taken on freights of corn; when horse racing was the fashion, and cutting and slashing with bowie knives the amusement of the day. In winter, when trade was dull, James's Bayou was in its glory. The results of the summer's trade went for whisky or were squandered at draw poker. The small vices were abundant, and the larger ones not squinted at when occasion demanded. The war has been the ruin of James's Bayou, however. No steamers stop there for supplies. There is no money to waste at draw poker, and the young men of the settlement have been impressed into the rebel service, so that it looks old, dilapidated, decayed, overflowed and thoroughly wretched.

The settlement is composed of about a dozen houses, a sawmill and a wharf boat, all standing in the water. The houses are mainly log cabins and the inhabitants, like those of Venice, the pride of the sea, navigate the streets in dug-outs, very unlike a gondola, however. Did you ever navigate in a dug-out? If not, you have missed an opportunity of proving the maxim that we are the creatures of circumstances. The sawmill is fast going to pieces under the influence of wind and weather. The wharf boat is a decided curiosity. The upper story was formerly used as a hotel but the rooms now are littered with straw beds, broken bedsteads, old coats and hats, and remnants of rebel newspapers. A sign upon the lower story shows that the concern was occupied by "Wilson & Gardiner, boat store, forwarding and commission merchants." The only stores in this quondam scene of busy life are some heaps of corn, a barrel of ancient pork, a brood of chickens, and a litter of hogs which have sought protection from the flood and are living sumptuously in the rotting concern. The filthy buzzards flying over the settlement, two or three frowzy women standing in a doorway with dirty aprons over their heads, and a contraband half clothed and half terrified to death, complete the picture of one of the effects of war.

We remained at the Bayou for an hour waiting the return of the pilot. During that time we were an object of interest to several natives, who paddled up very much as the Indians came to visit the first white settlers. They repeated the same stories we have heard all along the river. While the rebels were at Columbus and Hickman, officers came down frequently, robbed and plundered as they pleased, and impressed all the able-bodied men into the service. Of the resources and number of the rebels at the island, they were mysteriously ignorant. They only knew that the rebels had fortified the entire river bank down to New Madrid—an assertion absurd on the face of it.

LATER.

MONDAY March 31st.—The Wilson has just received orders for Cairo and I improve the time to add to my letter a few items of interest which would seem to indicate a different line of policy upon the part of the rebels. From our position while communicating with the Benton, by the aid of a glass I could discover gangs of men and teams at work upon the upper battery, which we had supposed was completely silenced. The lower part of the battery is submerged, but the upper portion is being repaired. Upon the main land a long line of new fortifications have been thrown up, and several intrenched camps established. This would seem to corroborate the assertion of the Memphis papers, that reinforcements had been sent to the Island; at least, within the past day or two the rebel camps have largely increased upon the Island; also another battery has been erected and transports to-day are plying busily between the head and foot of the Island. Everything enemyward indicates a desperate struggle. Cheering news comes from Gen. Pope which I cannot detail. The day of our deliverance is at hand. Look out for stirring news. G. P. U.

LATE FROM NASHVILLE.

Interesting Intelligence from Tennessee and the South.

[Special Corresponence Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 29, 1862.

The latest information regarding the movements of the rebels on the Memphis and Charleston railroad indicate that they are making preparations for a more formidable stand, or struggle perhaps, than it was supposed they were capable of at this time. The capture at Fort Donelson of such a large army, of such numbers and varieties of arms, was thought to have curtailed to an effective degree the resources of the enemy. The wish was father to the thought. The loss of the arms fell heaviest on the rebel Confederacy. The men can be replaced. You are aware that it is almost impossible to replace the arms. We have had sufficient indications to positively prove this—a fact mentioned here and spoken of very freely, I have not seen mentioned. As early as December last, Governor Harris of this State disbanded about 10,000 enlisted men, whom it was impossible to arm. He urged upon them to take pikes until it was possible to furnish them with better weapons, but these 10,000 were not of the "die in the last ditch" men. Besides, there is nothing pleasant or agreeable in making a bayonet charge with pikes that would not entice a man, provided they ever even reached him. The language of the Richmond papers in regard to John Letcher's proclamation, calling out the militia of the State, would indicate that the same were to serve without arms.

But it is not the part of wisdom to underrate rebel resources, and particularly at this time. The rebels, though they have lost Missouri and Tennessee and Kentucky and Virginia—though ten thousand armed men have been captured at Donelson, are to-day stronger than they were when Fort Henry was in their possession. This may appear at first like a broad and untrue assertion, but it stands to reason, and this is the reasoning: First, they are positively strong in their own concentrated position, near the source of supplies, in a country where forces can be hurriedly concentrated for any effort, and where they are being concentrated. Secondly, they derive strength, negatively, from the fact that we are necessarily weakened as we lengthen the distance between our armies and their sources of supply. The rebels were weak in their former lines because so unconnected. They assumed them for the purpose of drawing their supplies from the States in which the lines were laid, and when they left them they were left desolated. It was a terrible price to pay, but the absence of the confederates was well worth a good price. When they fell back, it was not, as is generally supposed, to a land desolated and robbed of all its produce. On the contrary, it was upon a country which had produced a large crop of corn, wheat and cattle, and from which the rebels had not previously drawn any of their supplies. It is stated here that not less than 1,000,000 head of hogs have been killed and packed in this vicinity. In the little town of Shelbyville, I am told, they packed 20,000 head, where before none had been killed. These hogs were drawn from this State and Kentucky. All the pork from these animals has been transported to the points south of this State which are now occupied by the rebels. They are thus in the midst of plenty, and more than this, in a country peculiarly adapted to defensive operations and works, and we in the meantime are getting weaker in the proportion of the distance from home.

The concentrations against Gen. Smith are most formidable and threatening, and demand hasty movements on our part. Gen. A. S. Johnston's whole force has been withdrawn from Decatur. There is hardly a corporal's guard at that point. The forces of Brig. Gen. Cheatham were removed from Jackson to Corinth. Gen. Polk has passed a large portion of his army to the same point, leaving Brig. Gen. T. J. McCowan in command at Island No. 10. Gen. Bragg holds Humboldt with the majority of his splendidly drilled men from Pensacola. It is said that these are the finest troops in the Confederacy, and are 10,000 strong. The whole force thus concentrated against Gen. Smith will aggregate not less than 60,000 men—probably double his force. Unless Gen. Halleck pushes Gen. Buell forward, Gen. Smith may be overcome, and we may meet with a terrible reverse. At any rate, troops will have to be poured in upon Gen. Smith. He has assumed the position which must be defended, and which must be held, and I have no doubt will be. But certain it is that he must have the men now or never. A reverse to the rebels with Beauregard in command would be most terribly demoralizing. Maj. Gen. Brooks, of the Tennessee militia, has ordered the brigade forming his division to hastily rendezvous at a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad conveniently connected with Corinth. I have seen a special order from a Brig. Gen. Ruggles to the Tennessee regiments of Cols. Lee and Browder, to report at Corinth, and the 7th Mississippi at the same point, designated for the division of Gen. Brooks.

There are no "burn your cotton" and "die in the last ditch" men in this vicinity—at least we have found none. Particularly are the former scarce. We did not capture a large amount of the "great staple," but it is coming to market, not in large quantities, but that was not to be expected here. The southern papers said we had taken about 50,000 bales. I don't suppose we have taken 5,000. In the best days it has ever known, the cotton trade of Nashville never amounted annually to 30,000 bales, and it is not to be expected that with all the restrictions laid on its transport by the rebel Government, that a greater amount than usual would accumulate. None at all that I am aware was found in the warehouses. *Apropos* of King Cotton I understand from a friend that De Bow, of the *Review* had an elaborate article on your editorials regarding the cultivation of cotton in Illinois ridiculing the idea as absurd. You know the philosophers of the *De Bow's Review* think that it is impossible for any country but "our glorious Confederacy" to produce the "great staple."

Of the warlike movement here I can afford to be brief. The situation is plain. The main army has advanced to Columbia and will shortly move forward in search of the foe. In what direction they will go remains to be seen.

Gen. Buell took the field yesterday, leaving for Columbia, to place himself at the head of his six divisions.

Acting Brigadier General Duffield of the 23d brigade, consisting of the 9th Michigan, 3d Minnesota and some Kentucky and Pennsylvania regiments, took up his line of march yesterday for Murfreesboro.

Gen. Turchin has no longer the advance, his division, under Gen. Mitchel, having been placed in the rear of Gen. McCook.

By the way, this man McCook deserves a passing notice at your hands. He has lately made himself busy in catching and returning slaves who have escaped to his lines, and employs a portion of his provost guard for the especial purpose. He is the only man or officer who has been guilty of any depredation. He took possession of the residence of a widow lady near Nashville for his headquarters, and against the remonstrances of the lady, permitted and told his staff and body guard to go into the cellar and get whatever they d—d pleased." A remark elegant alike for its tone, *morale* and grammar. In an article on the proslavery sentiments of the United States Generals in this vicinity, one of the secession papers at Nashville singled McCook out for the purpose of quoting his actions in returning slaves, and highly complimenting him for his *justice*. This is the Southern view of justice. The slave of a rebel flies from him, perhaps from his persecutor—for many masters are harsh—goes to the camp of the enemies of rebels, is harbored, watched, recorded, and when demanded, given up to the slavered rebel. This is justice. The Southern rebellion is a disease, an insanity, and it is quite prevalent here. Gov. Johnson, as medical director, will have a sufficiency of practice before he is done, unless he is able to doctor the body politic as a whole. SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1862.

MEETINGS OF REBELS IN WASHINGTON.

Within a few days past, or some reason not yet discovered, whether from laxity of discipline on the part of the Provost Marshal, or from some information derived from other sources of a new bold *coup d'etat* to be made by the rebels, the rebel sympathizers here have been unusually bold. Meetings have been held, and crowds of Baltimore rebels, whose visits to Washington have been rare of late, participate in them. Rebel songs are sung with great glee, and it is alleged that, under the influence of syrens, even Union army officers have been induced to join in the chorus. It may be the last dying song of the swan, or the promise of renewed efforts to cherish the rebellion. The leniency of the Government towards this class of people has not been appreciated by them. When our troops occupied Leesburg, eight rebel flags of the new pattern were found. It has been ascertained that they were made in this city and forwarded to Leesburg.

THE NUMBER OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The number of chaplains in the army, as officially reported from the War Department, is four hundred and twenty-two. New York has ninety-seven; Pennsylvania, sixty-four; Massachusetts, nineteen; Maine, eleven; New Hampshire, six; Vermont, seven; Rhode Island, four; Connecticut, seven; New Jersey, eleven; Delaware, two; Maryland, three; Virginia, four; Kentucky, sixteen; Ohio, forty-four; Indiana, thirty; Illinois, forty-six; Missouri, nine; Kansas, four; Iowa, twelve; Wisconsin, eleven; Michigan, thirteen; Minnesota, two.

ARRIVALS OF FUGITIVE CONTRABANDS.

Since the retreat of the rebels from the Potomac batteries, about a hundred and fifty contrabands have eluded the vigilance of their unfortunate kidnappers, and succeeded in reaching the camp of General Hooker's division. They come generally in squads of eight or ten, sometimes having belonged to one family. When we consider the difficulties they must meet with in their endeavors to escape, we cannot doubt the statement, that hundreds are anxious for an opportunity to join them. On their arrival they are placed in the custody of Provost Marshal Abbott, who registers them, and dispatches them to various points, to be employed on Government works, where an exact account of the service performed by each is kept, and a regular report made of them at stated periods.

PROBABLE ELECTION OF EMERSON ETHERIDGE TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

It is stated by the friends of Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the House of Representatives, who accompanied Gen. Andrew Johnson to Tennessee, to aid in the construction of a loyal State Government, that he will probably be returned as one of the United States Senators from that State.

REPORTS OF REFUGEE VIRGINIA CONTRABANDS.

On Saturday another lot of contrabands came into the camp of General Hooker's division. They state that Lieut. Baum and Doctor Gregg were confined in Stafford jail at the time they left. They report the story that the negroes are being armed, as far as arms can be had for them, the rebel government promising to pay the owners for those who may be killed or injured in any battles.

The European Situation in Brief.

[London cor. Philadelphia Press.]

The placid condition of affairs here contrasts favorably with the troubles all over the rest of Europe. Russia, plagued to death by the patriotism of the Poles, and unable, as yet, to carry out the emancipation of the serfs; Prussia, with a squable between the Legislature and the King, who, had he common sense and half the liberality of his son, Victoria's son-in-law, might reasonably aspire to the Imperial Crown of Germany. Austria, in debt and out of credit, doubly fearing an outbreak in Hungary and Venetia. Greece with a very pretty rebellion, as it [illegible]. Turkey, sinking beneath a load of [illegible]. Italy, aspiring to nationality, but compelled to retain that *imperium in imperio*, the Pope. France, compelled to retrench expenses, and with the first serious difference [illegible] mounted the throne, between Napoleon and his Parliament. Everything shows a troubled future abroad—all is quiet in England, [illegible] cotton labor, which is down to starving [illegible].

The Campaign on the Potomac.

In his late proclamation after the rebels had quit Manassas, Gen. McClellan held out this flattering promise to the army of the Potomac:

"I shall demand from you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privations;" etc.

Per contra, here is an item of military information which we copy from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*:

"We learn indirectly that Gen. King's brigade, now under command of Col. Cutler, the General being in command of McDowell's Division), has got back to its old encampment at Arlington Heights, after several days' [illegible] into Secessia."

The usually cautious and well informed Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing under date of the [illegible], says:

Is the present generalship on the Potomac to continue? Or is a change of policy to be attained without a change of generals? These are vital questions, in the exigency to which, if I am correct in what precedes, we are now reduced. Certain it is that these questions are now uppermost in the thoughts of all who are really in earnest as to the prosecution of this war.

I began by speaking of a great battle as probably close at hand. It cannot be disguised that the dilatory dallying of McClellan leaves it doubtful whether—despite [illegible] erent proclamation—he will "[illegible]" that occasion. The event, however, [illegible] be said with confidence, will not [illegible] the will of that General in regard to [illegible] movement. There is a higher power [illegible] and a little more "hanging fire" [illegible] in a sudden change of leadership, for [illegible] long patient people cannot, at this [illegible] be unprepared. This intimation is [illegible] gratuitous one, but based upon [illegible] knowledge.

Decision of a $150,000 Land Suit.

[From the Peoria Transcript, [illegible]]

The Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, recently made a final decision in the case of Jacob Darst, James [illegible] and Maria Harkness against [illegible] relative to the title to about [illegible] land, lying on North Madison and [illegible] streets, in Underhill's addition to [illegible] value of the land is some [illegible] matter has been in litigation for [illegible] ten years. The case was decided [illegible] ago in the United States District Court [illegible] cago, in favor of Mr. Underhill, [illegible] to the Supreme Court by the [illegible] The latter Court now affirms the [illegible] lower Court, placing Mr. Underhill [illegible] quiet possession of the property.

☞ The mechanics of Boston [illegible] strike for twenty-five cents [illegible] around. They have been getting [illegible] a day.

The [illegible] Tribune.
[illegible]DAY, APRIL 2, 1862.

of his splendidly drilled [illegible]. It is said that these are the finest troops in the Confederacy, and are 15,000 strong. The whole force thus concentrated against Gen. Smith will aggregate [illegible]—probably double his force. Unless Gen. Halleck pushes Gen. Buell forward, Gen. Smith may be overcome, and we may meet with a terrible reverse. At any rate, troops will have to be poured in upon Gen. Smith. He has assumed the position which must be defended, and which must be held, and I have no doubt will be. But certain it is that he must have the men now or never. A reverse to the rebels with Beauregard in command would be most terribly demoralizing. Maj. Gen. Brooks, of the Tennessee militia, has ordered the brigade forming his division to hastily rendezvous at a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad conveniently connected with Corinth. I have seen a special order from a Brig. Gen. Ruggles to the Tennessee regiments of Cols. Lee and Browder, to report at Corinth, and the 7th Mississippi at the same point, designated for the division of Gen. Brooks.

There are no "burn your cotton" and "die in the last ditch" men in this vicinity—at least we have found none. Particularly are the former scarce. We did not capture a large amount of the "great staple," but it is coming to market, not in large quantities, but that was not to be expected here. The southern papers said we had taken about 50,000 bales. I don't suppose we have taken 5,000. In the best days it has ever known, the cotton trade of Nashville never amounted annually to 30,000 bales, and it is not to be expected that with all the restrictions laid on its transport by the rebel Government, that a greater amount than usual would accumulate. None at all that I am aware was found in the warehouses. Apropos of King Cotton I understand from a friend that De Bow, of the Review had an elaborate article on your editorials regarding the cultivation of cotton in Illinois ridiculing the idea as absurd. You know the philosophers of the De Bow's Review think that it is impossible for any country but "our glorious Confederacy" to produce the "great staple."

Of the warlike movement here I can afford to be brief. The situation is plain. The main army has advanced to Columbia and will shortly move forward in search of the foe. In what direction they will go remains to be seen.

Gen. Buell took the field yesterday, leaving for Columbia, to place himself at the head of his six divisions.

Acting Brigadier General Duffield of the 23d brigade, consisting of the 9th Michigan, 3d Minnesota and some Kentucky and Pennsylvania regiments, took up his line of march yesterday for Murfreesboro.

Gen. Turchin has no longer the advance, his division, under Gen. Mitchel, having been placed in the rear of Gen. McCook.

By the way, this man McCook deserves a passing notice at your hands. He has lately made himself busy in catching and returning slaves who have escaped to his lines, and employs a portion of his provost guard for this especial purpose. He is the only man or officer who has been guilty of any depredation. He took possession of the residence of a widow lady near Nashville for his headquarters, and against the remonstrances of the lady, permitted and told his staff and body guard "to go into the cellar and get whatever they d—d pleased." A remark elegant alike for its tone, morals and grammar. In an article on the proslavery sentiments of the United States Generals in this vicinity, one of the secession papers at Nashville singled McCook out for the purpose of quoting his actions in returning slaves, and highly complimenting him for his justice. This is the Southern view of justice. The slave of a rebel flies from him, perhaps from his persecutor—for many masters are harsh—goes to the camp of the enemies of rebels, is harbored, watched, recorded, and when demanded, given up to the aforesaid rebel. This is justice. The Southern rebellion is a disease, an insanity, and it is quite prevalent here. Gov. Johnson, as medical director, will have a sufficiency of practice before he is done, unless he is able to doctor the body politic as a whole.

SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1862.

MEETINGS OF REBELS IN WASHINGTON.

Within a few days past, or some reason not yet discovered, whether from laxity of discipline on the part of the Provost Marshal, or from some information derived from rebel sources of a new bold *coup d'etat* to be made by the rebels, the rebel sympathizers here have been unusually bold. Meetings have been held, and crowds of Baltimore rebels, whose visits to Washington have been rare of late, participate in them. Rebel songs are sung with great glee, and it is alleged that, under the influence of syrens, even Union army officers have been induced to join in the chorus. It may be the last dying song of the swan, or the promise of renewed efforts to cherish the rebellion. The leniency of the Government towards this class of people has not been appreciated by them. When our troops occupied Leesburg, eight rebel flags of the new pattern were found. It has been ascertained that they were made in this city and forwarded to Leesburg.

THE NUMBER OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The number of chaplains in the army, as officially reported from the War Department, is four hundred and twenty-two. New York has ninety-seven; Pennsylvania, sixty-four; Massachusetts, nineteen; Maine, eleven; New Hampshire, six; Vermont, seven; Rhode Island, four; Connecticut, seven; New Jersey, eleven; Delaware, two; Maryland, three; Virginia, four; Kentucky, sixteen; Ohio, forty-four; Indiana, thirty; Illinois, forty-six; Missouri, nine; Kansas, four; Iowa, twelve; Wisconsin, eleven; Michigan, thirteen; Minnesota, two.

ARRIVALS OF FUGITIVE CONTRABANDS.

Since the retreat of the rebels from the Potomac batteries, about a hundred and fifty contrabands have eluded the vigilance of their unfortunate kidnappers, and succeeded in reaching the camp of General Hooker's division. They come generally in squads of eight or ten, sometimes having belonged to one family. When we consider the difficulties they must meet with in their endeavors to escape, we cannot doubt their statement, that hundreds are anxious for an opportunity to join them. On their arrival they are placed in the custody of Provost Marshal Abbott, who registers them, and dispatches them to various points, to be employed on Government works, where an exact account of the service performed by each is kept, and a regular report made of the same at stated periods.

PROBABLE ELECTION OF EMERSON ETHERIDGE TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

It is stated by the friends of Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the House of Representatives, who accompanied Gen. Andrew Johnson to Tennessee, to aid in the construction of a loyal State Government, that he will probably be returned as one of the United States Senators from that State.

REPORTS OF REFUGEE VIRGINIA CONTRABANDS.

On Saturday another lot of contrabands came into the camp of General Hooker's division. They state that Lieut. Baum and operator Gregg were confined in Stafford jail at the time they left. They report the story that the negroes are being armed, as far as arms can be had for them, the rebel government promising to pay the owners for those who may be killed or injured in any battles.

The European Situation in Brief.

[London cor. Philadelphia Press.]

The placid condition of affairs here contrasts favorably with the troubles all over the rest of Europe. Russia, plagued to death by the patriotism of the Poles, and unable, as yet, to carry out the emancipation of the serfs. Prussia, with a squabble between the Legislature and the King, who, had he common sense and half the liberality of his son, Victoria's son-in-law, might reasonably aspire to the Imperial Crown of Germany. Austria, in debt and out of credit, doubly fearing an outbreak in Hungary and Venetia. Greece, with a very pretty rebellion, as it stands. Turkey, sinking beneath a load of debt. Italy, aspiring to nationality, but compelled to retain that *imperium in imperio*, the Papacy. France, compelled to retrench expenditure, and with the first serious difference since he mounted the throne, between Napoleon and his Parliament. Everything shows a troubled future abroad—all is quiet in England, except cotton labor, which is down to starving point.

The Campaign on the Potomac.

In his late proclamation after the rebels had quit Manassas, Gen. McClellan held out this flattering promise to the army of the Potomac:

"I shall demand from you great and heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats and privations;" etc.

Per contra, here is an item of military information which we copy from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*:

"We learn indirectly that Gen. King's Brigade, now under command of Col. Cutler (the General being in command of McDowell's Division), has got back to its old encampment at Arlington Heights, after several days' tramp into Secessia."

The usually cautious and well informed Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing under date of the 20th ult., says:

Is the present generalship on the Potomac to continue? Or is a change of policy to be attained without a change of generals? These are vital questions, in the exigency to which, if I am correct in what precedes, we are now reduced. Certain it is that these questions are now uppermost in the thoughts of all who are really in earnest as to the prosecution of this war.

I began by speaking of a great battle as probably close at hand. It cannot be disguised that the dilatory dallying of McClellan leaves it doubtful whether—despite his belligerent proclamation—he will "preside" on that occasion. The event, however, it may be said with confidence, will not depend on the will of that General in regard to a forward movement. There is a higher power behind, and a little more "hanging fire" may result in a sudden change of leadership, for which a long patient people cannot, at this late day, be unprepared. This intimation is not a gratuitous one, but based upon positive knowledge.

Decision of a $250,000 Land Suit.

[From the Peoria Transcript, March 31.]

The Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, recently made a final decision in the case of Jacob Darst, James P. Harkness and Maria Harkness against Isaac Underhill, relative to the title to about forty acres of land, lying on North Madison and [illegible] streets, in Underhill's addition to Peoria. The value of the land is some $250,000, and the matter has been in litigation for some eight or ten years. The case was decided a year or two ago in the United States District Court at Chicago, in favor of Mr. Underhill, and taken on appeal to the Supreme Court by the other party. The latter Court now affirms the decision of the lower Court, placing Mr. Underhill in quiet possession of the property.

—The mechanics of Buffalo [illegible] strike for twenty-five cents more a day [illegible]. They have been getting [illegible] a day.

The First of April.

[illegible] of April came and gone, and [illegible] the usual amount [illegible] by the knowing ones, to [illegible] and disgust of the [illegible]. We could fill a column with the different "sells" perpetrated [illegible], but have space for but [illegible].

[illegible] speculators [illegible] by several fine specimens "just from the South," which [illegible] and prepared for the purpose [illegible] to be of three or [illegible] varying from "crushed [illegible]" grade, having all the [illegible] color, grain, etc. The [illegible] conspicuously exhibited in [illegible]. One anxious grocer [illegible] up to the stand, took a [illegible] in his mouth, and [illegible] making wry faces [illegible] dealers in Bourbon whisky—[illegible] that they should look in [illegible] at the dealers in that [illegible] whisky than at the traffick[ers]. We do not know why, but so it [illegible] wholesale sugar dealer after [illegible] saying nothing, and in[illegible] that his rival would come [illegible] equally and as cheaply "sold." [illegible] were taken in and done [illegible] delight of the unknown [illegible]. The deceptive compound [illegible] of saltpetre and common dairy [illegible] was too good to keep, and the [illegible] were laughed at considerably [illegible] about that new importation of [illegible] of Dixie.

[illegible] afternoon a large and excited [illegible] on Clark street near its junc[tion] [illegible] important thoroughfare. [illegible] crowd swelled to a multitude [illegible] obstructed the streets, and [illegible] called. They soon cleared [illegible] bore away as a trophy the [illegible] bulletin, which some un[illegible] competitor of the telegraph had [illegible].

IMPORTANT!

Startling News!

[illegible], April 1.—It is reported [illegible] steamer Merrimac came out to [illegible], had a brief cannonade with [illegible] and then fastened on to her with [illegible] prepared for the purpose, and [illegible] Norfolk in spite of all our ef[forts]. The big Lincoln gun burst [illegible] discharge. Capt. A. F. (April [illegible]) [illegible] the Monitor and had her [illegible] excitement at Washington. [illegible] when the gun burst. The Fed[erals are] now engaged in obstructing [illegible] Fortress Monroe, to prevent [illegible] from getting out.

LATER.

[illegible] P. M.—While the Merrimac had [illegible], the latter poured into the [illegible] hot shot until she sunk her. [illegible] Fool—"My Boy," was drowned.

[Cott]on Seed for Illinois.

[Springfield State Journal, 29th.]

[The fol]lowing dispatch it will be seen [illegible] of this State who design at[illegible] culture of cotton the present [illegible] on getting a supply of good [illegible] the special agent of the Depart[ment of the] Interior, now in Tennessee. [illegible] for distribution is so short, we [illegible] by Mr. Reynolds, Correspond[ing Secretary] of our State Agricultural Soci[ety] [illegible] applications for seed should [illegible] to him or to either of the sta[tions] on the line of the Illinois Central [illegible] of the State will confer a spe[cial favor] by copying this notice and the dis[patch].

PADUCAH, March 28, 1862.

[illegible] Corresponding Secretary of the Agricultural Society, Springfield, Ill.:

[illegible] purchased a large quantity—say three [illegible] bushels—of cotton seed, in Tennes[see], [suited] to the climate and soil of South[ern Illinois]. I will forward, under the direc[tion of the] Interior Department, to your State [illegible].

D. C. DONNOHUE, Gov't Agent.

THOSE WOODEN GUNS.

[Im]pregnability of Manassas.

[illegible] belonging to the Grand Army of [illegible] writing to a friend in this city [illegible]:

CENTREVILLE, March 23, 1862.

I observe that the Philadelphia In[quirer] [illegible] that there were any wooden guns [illegible] rebel works about Manassas, on [illegible] of Colonels E. H. Wright, and [illegible]. There were none on the farther [illegible] Bull Run, but to my personal [knowledge] there were at least *twenty* "dummy" [illegible] works around Centreville, and [illegible] in this regiment can testify to [illegible] we all examined them, handled [illegible] at them, and swore at those [illegible] this huge army to be kept half [illegible] by these shams. The army feels [illegible] and disgraced—I can speak positive[ly of] Sumner's division. Strategy and [illegible] activity are good in their places, [illegible] had too much of them on the Potomac.

[illegible] of officers obtained permission [illegible] Bull Run battle-field and inspect [illegible] natural and artificial strength [illegible] so long held by the rebels. [illegible] to you that I never was so [illegible] and disappointed in my life. [illegible] Bridge to Manassas is four to five [illegible] that whole distance there is not [illegible] embankment, or military work that I [illegible] my horse over without trouble. I have been in Missouri, Kentucky [illegible] Virginia since the war broke out, [illegible] seen a piece of country better [illegible] for a fair, open, stand up fight than [illegible] Manassas, where our troops, last [illegible] so ingloriously defeated. Instead [illegible] terrible rifle pits, forts, bastions, re[doubts], ditches, traps, dead falls, hid[den] [illegible], masked batteries, and earth filled [illegible] to be exploded and blow thou[sands] to eternity, told of by the cowards [illegible] from the battle field like a flock of [illegible] sheep, we found an undulating [illegible], with some clumps of trees, and [illegible] of woods along Bull Run and Cub [Run]. [illegible] strongest protection the rebels ever [illegible] the banks of Bull Run—a little [illegible] almost dry in summer, which could be [crossed] at any point by infantry in two min[utes]. If McClellan had led us against the [illegible] last November or December, or this [illegible], we would have flanked them on either [illegible] there were no natural or artificial ob[stacles] that could have prevented it; or [illegible] have broken their centre with ease, [illegible] them like antelopes over the plain [illegible].

[illegible] slander on this grand army of a quar[ter of a] million of soldiers, to say that fifty or [illegible] thousand butternut secesh could have [illegible] us—could have stood one charge [illegible] made. Place no confidence in what [illegible] reporters tell about the "impregnability [illegible]." Such falsehoods are the price [illegible] for permission to ride round with the [illegible] and near the General's staff. It is [illegible] conviction of the officers and soldiers—[illegible] have their eyes about them as [illegible] the former—that Manassas could have [illegible] any time during the last six [illegible] had the leaders been as capable and [illegible] as the regiments were to follow. [illegible] is the biggest humbug on the face [of the] globe. Future travelers will point it [illegible] place that 227 regiments of Union [illegible] not assault for seven months, [illegible] defended by less than one-third of their [illegible]. Will historians ascribe the torpor of [illegible] army for this long dreary period, to [illegible] or imbecility of leaders, or to some [illegible]? Oh! that we had a Grant to or[der] [illegible] to "move on the enemy's works."

—One Peter W. Nowels, who had bought [illegible] in Hancock county, Ill., was arrested [illegible]port, Iowa, on the 26th, for the rob[bery] of the county treasury at Waverly, Bre[mer c]ounty, Iowa, of $6,650, early in January. [illegible] paid for the farm in money that was [illegible].

—Adjutant General Baker of Iowa re[illegible] order that recruiting agents of other [illegible] shall cease to canvass within his military [illegible].

—Emigration shows some slight signs of [illegible] this spring. It is confidently [illegible] that the news of the recent Union [illegible] will encourage the immediate emi[gration] of thousands of Germans who are now [illegible] back, doubtful of the result of our war.

—The Rock Island bridge burning case, [illegible] United States Supreme Court at Wash[ington], has been put over another year; mean[while] Col. Bissell, the alleged incendiary, is [illegible] laurels in the field—now at Island 10.

—D. M. Barbour, a Pittsburgh (Pa.) mer[chant], who had arrived home from Washington [illegible] $3,840 in his pocket, was waylaid and [illegible] of the sum, on the streets of the city, [illegible] walking (after midnight) home from the [illegible].

—The New Orleans *Bee* remarks upon the [illegible] frankness with which the Federals [illegible] their plans of invasion, and the sin[gular] fidelity with which they have thus far [illegible] to those plans.

—The New York *Caucasian*, which asks [illegible] small facilities as the "abolition pa[illegible]" is the organ of the secret Democratic [illegible] of the North, printed upon the types of [the] *Daily News*.

—[illegible] Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lo[zenges], sold by all druggists at 25 cents per box. [illegible] ap1-d2w

—D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Sale[ratus] [illegible] a luxury, as it makes such nice, [illegible] biscuit and pastry of all [illegible]. Smith always use it, [illegible] their being such model cooks. [illegible] for premiums."

SEARCHING FOR BODIES.

Recovery of the Remains of Rhode Island Officers.

The remains of Col. Slocum, Major Ballou, and Capt. Tower, of the 2d Rhode Island regiment, arrived in New York city Saturday afternoon, by the New Jersey Railroad, under escort of Lieut. Col. W. H. P. Keese, and nine non-commissioned officers of the same regiment.

Each corpse was placed in two coffins, the inner being lined with zinc, and made air-tight for obvious reasons.

The coffins were enveloped in the American flag, and during the afternoon the ladies of the Astor House covered the lids with fragrant flowers.

A correspondent of the *Belvidere Press*, who accompanied Gov. Sprague to the field of Bull Run, to recover the mortal remains of these gallant Rhode Islanders, who there found their graves, gives us the following graphic description of some of the sorrowful scenes the party witnessed:

The cavalry pushed on over the Warrenton turnpike, while the Governor and staff went down to the memorable bridge where the 2d battery were obliged to leave their guns. The object of this visit was to see if any graves were thereabouts, as it was in the slaughter that occurred at this spot Capt. S. J. Smith is supposed to have lost his life. But no sign of a grave could be discovered; no marks of a burial were discovered in the vicinity, and the bridge itself was blown up and destroyed. The party then crossed the fields to the fording place near Sudley church, there went through the stream and joined the cavalry in the vicinity of the battle-field, near the little house to the left of the church where Slocum and Ballou died, and in the garden of which they were interred. Mr. Richardson at once recognized the spot, and pointed out the graves of the heroes, and the preparations for exhuming were at once commenced under the direction of Mr. Coleman.

During this time, the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Clark and the remainder of his staff, rode in search of the place where poor Tower lay. And now occurs an incident which I am almost afraid to pen. It causes a shudder to hear or to relate; but it is true, alas! too true.

The party had but just commenced digging, the troopers had lifted out but one or two shovelsful of earth, when a negro girl came down the woods from a house near by on the hill, and watched the proceedings. Suddenly she came up by the side of the grave and asked if they were not digging for Col. Slocum's body. On being answered in the affirmative, she said, "You're too late; the Georgia regiment have dug him up a good many weeks ago to procure his bones for trophies—[it sickens me to write the revolting account]—that his body had been burned for this purpose, and finding the bones consume with the flesh, and the stench intolerable, they had thrown dirt on the fire to extinguish it."

She pointed out the place where the cannibal rites occurred, and there, in the midst of coal and cinders, the horror-stricken party saw verified the woman's almost incredible narration. She also guided the party to a spot a little further down on the banks of the brook, and in the water, stopped by a little clump of bushes, the blanket and shirt, stripped from the body, were floating in the current. The calico shirt, from its pattern and figure, was at once pronounced by Mr. Richardson, who nursed him in his last moments, to be that of Major Ballou and not of Colonel Slocum. After circumstances also proved that the Ghouls had mistaken the object of their vengeance, and that the fate intended for the remains of Col. Slocum was received by those of the heroic and unfortunate Major Ballou.

I write this with a trembling hand and a burning heart. I would have spared you the pain of such a narration, but a calm, clear version of this fiendish outrage must be given, and sensibility laid aside for the moment.

The ashes and bones were gathered with scrupulous care, and wrapped in the blanket, were with the clothes laid carefully in the coffin.

The body of Col. Slocum was discovered to be unmutilated. It was enveloped in his blanket, and had been contained in a rude box. So well defined were the distinguishing traits that none of the party failed to recognize instantly and with certainty the identity of the remains.

With uncovered heads the body was laid in the burial case, which in each case was marked with the name and date of disinterment.

For the purpose of gleaning further intelligence about this horrible affair, the Governor and Col. Arnold visited the house from whence the colored girl had issued, and there conversed with the occupants, who corroborated every word the girl had said. Mr. Coleman also made inquiries at another house in the neighborhood, and held a long conversation with a white woman on the premises, who had nursed our sick and wounded at Sudley Church. She assured him that she herself had witnessed the whole affair, and had expostulated, begged and entreated that the dead should be held sacred, but the savages mocked at her; and then finding all endeavors useless, she had saved a lock of his hair, and preserved it for his friends, who, she was confident some day would appear, and this lock of hair she gave to Mr. Coleman. The men who performed this hellish deed were members of the 21st Georgia regiment, and it will be remembered that it was the Georgia regiment that the 2d Rhode Island had met and vanquished on the battle field.

On through the woods again, across brooks, the horses waded and floundered, the mire was deep and night had set in, but on went the little band, until the cavalcade emerged into the battle ground of Bull Run. The tired horses, shivering and trembling, were picketed to the fence, and by the flaring candles, for no lanterns were to be obtained, the search was commenced for Capt. Tower at 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Clark, by looking from a window in the house where he lay wounded on the day of the battle, and now occupied by Mr. Mathews, pointed out the spot where the Captain was interred.

The ground was wet and marshy, and as often as a spadeful of earth was thrown from the grave the water would trickle in.

The work was therefore reluctantly deferred until the morrow, and the party, tired and mournful, clustered in the little white hospital building in which our wounded men were carried on the 21st of July. All wrapped themselves in their blankets, and with saddles for pillows, sought repose on the hard floor.

On the morning of Saturday, the water stood in pools on the surface of the ground—for it had rained heavily in the night, and a ditch was dug around the graves to facilitate digging, and the bodies were again uncovered. The dead were all found buried with their faces downward, as a mark of foul indignity, and thus lay "in one red burial blent." Poor fellows! the tears gushed from the eyes of the troopers as they reverently gazed upon their dead comrades in arms.

The body of Capt. Tower was identified by Col. Arnold, who stood by the side of the grave, and who was one of the most earnest among all the saddened group in his endeavors to recognize his remains. It is a matter of congratulation that, guided by the directions of Messrs. Richardson and Clark, the precise locality of each of the remains recovered was satisfactorily determined, and it is to be regretted that the party who, as I am informed, left Rhode Island for the purpose of identifying the remains of Lieut. Prescott, failed, for some reason, to join this expedition, and consequently no guide was at hand to aid in finding his remains.

DARING ROBBERY IN ST. LOUIS.

A Private Soldier with a Squad of Wisconsin Boys Arrests a Banker and Robs his Safe.

The St. Louis *Democrat* gives a statement of what will rank in the annals of crime as one of the boldest and most impudent robberies on record. The young man Redman is, by his own statement, only sixteen years old. The *Democrat* says:

On the 20th instant, Sergeant C. W. Redman, of Company H, Third Missouri Volunteers, arrived from Rolla with Col. Shepard and guard, having in charge the prisoners from Pea Ridge. Sergeant Redman has since distinguished himself by conduct exhibiting far more shrewdness, impudence and love of money, than integrity and love of country. On Tuesday, Mr. McClannen, Mr. Jennings, and two or three other citizens residing several miles from the city, on the Bellefontaine road, made complaint at the Provost Marshal's office that a U. S. Sergeant and six privates, ostensibly acting under regular orders, had visited and searched their premises, and, after seizing various sums of money and other valuables, had departed without giving any further explanation of their conduct than that they were obeying orders. The description of the Sergeant was too general to promise his speedy detection, and it was even questionable if he were really a U. S. officer. Steps were, however, taken with a view of discovering and arresting the rogue. On the day after these steps were initiated, an officer claiming to be Sergeant Reed, presented himself at the headquarters of Major McConnell, commanding the Provost Guard, on Sixth near Morgan street, and exhibited an order, purporting to be signed by Provost Marshal Leighton, for a detail of six men to accompany the said Reed at once, upon particularly pressing and important business. A perusal of the document satisfied Major McConnell that it was a blunder or a forgery, and he accordingly ordered an officer to proceed with the applicant to the Provost Marshal's office. On the way over, "Sergeant Reed" suddenly gave his companion the slip, and disappeared. Thursday morning, in the absence of Major McConnell, "Reed" again appeared with an order for six men and presented it to Lieutenant Ashton, who perceived it to be irregular and refused to grant it. Not knowing of the previous affair of the kind, the Lieutenant did not order the man's arrest, but sent him to the Provost Marshal's office.

Of course, he did not call there. Soon afterwards he appeared at Benton Barracks, No. 60, the quarters of the Seventeenth Wisconsin infantry, and informed Capt. Southworth of Company G, that Gen. Halleck has sent him for a detail of eight men to be immediately placed in his command for the execution of business of great moment. Although, as we are officially informed, "Reed" exhibited no written document to Captain Southworth, but verbally communicated the pretended order, the Wisconsin captain at once complied with the demand!

Sergeant "Reed" and squad moved with military dignity down Grand avenue, Morgan street and Broadway, to the banking house of G. S. Hammer & Co., No. 231, on the east side of Broadway, between Cherry and Wash streets. The officer placed several of his men at the door to prevent the intrusion of outsiders, and entered with the others. Only Mr. Hammer was in the store, and he was engaged in counting some fifteen thousand dollars which he had in piles around him behind the counter. "Reed" promptly told the banker that he had General Halleck's order for his immediate arrest. Mr. H. asked for what? but "Reed" replied that he did not know, he had simply to take him in custody, and no doubt wrong would not be done him. Mr. H. said he would place the money in the safe and go at once, but the officer told him he must leave the money as it was. Mr. H. hastily seized a package of $7,000 in gold, and also snatched a pile of bills, hurriedly threw them into a small vault in the interior of his large safe, and shut the door. This locked the door of the vault. He then attempted to close the remaining doors of the safe, but a bayonet was inserted between them and he was collared. He at once resigned the key, and was then allowed to shut and fasten the doors. "Reed" gave him in charge of his men, and bade them take him to Broadway Garden, to be guarded by the soldiers there till further orders. The party proceeded up Broadway on a car, and "Reed," with a single sentinel at the door, attempted to unlock the safe. In this he failed, but indignantly dispatched a messenger to Broadway Garden, with an order that the prisoner should be brought back again.

At the Garden, Hammer was received by the commanding officer without a suspicion that he was not properly in military custody, and in the full belief that his commitment was fully authorized. The requisition for his return was obeyed with alacrity. In half an hour after his arrival he left the Garden, again guarded by the six soldiers, and was taken in a street car down Broadway. In the store he was compelled to take the key and unlock the safe. In his eagerness the robber sergeant failed to notice the interior vault, and hence it remained closed. "Reed" next ordered the seven men to escort the captive back again, and saw them safely off.

Leaving the door locked and a sentinel standing outside, he proceeded to the restaurant, No. 347 Broadway, and soon afterward returned in *citizen's clothes*. He then entered, and dismissed the sentinel, who of course obeyed orders and moved off. A party of curious gazers on the sidewalk, could look directly through the windows into the store and observe all the sergeant's movements. He took several piles of bills from the safe and the rear of the counter, and a large quantity of gold and silver. A banker's tray stacked with half dollars, piled full of them, he covered with some sheets of paper, and leisurely placed under his arm. Laden with his booty, he passed to the door, locked it in sight of the crowd, and walked off with the dignity and speed of a smart man of business engaged in an every day transaction!

Of course the spectators were impressed with the idea that Messrs. Hammer & Co. had been violating some law, and were being summarily dealt with in consequence.

The amount taken was $3,280.10, in United States Treasury notes, Illinois currency, and gold and silver.

Immediately after Mr. Hammer's arrest, and when he had been sent off, his partner, Mr. Stryker, arrived, but could only learn that Mr. H. had been subjected to military arrest. He called on the Provost Marshal General, Provost Marshal Leighton, General Halleck, Major McConnell, but none of them new aught of the matter. He received a pass to go through all the military prisons, and not till near 5 P. M., did he discover where Hammer was.

The facts at last appearing, the prisoner's release was ordered, and the matter was laid before U. S. Police Captain Tunnecliff. His investigations and those of his officers soon showed that "Reed's" real name was Chas. W. Redman, a native of St. Louis county, and whose father resides near the Six Mile House, on the Bellefontaine road. Thither several of the detectives proceeded, and there obtained Redman's portrait.

The officers searched the city during the night, and became satisfied that he had not left town, but did not secure him. Yesterday morning a detective was stationed at each depot to arrest the rogue should he attempt to leave on an early train. The officer at the Alton & Chicago train waited in vain till the cars were just starting, and was then rewarded by seeing Redman leap on board. The detective, Samuel L. Jones, followed and accompanied him to Alton, being unable to get off the cars nearer this city. He returned with the prisoner at about 12 M. yesterday.

Redman acknowledged that he took the money, but insisted that he acted under the orders of a superior officer, who furnished him with a note bearing Gen. Halleck's name. Sergeant "Reed" was averse to giving that officer's name, and could but awkwardly explain his own conduct. He is a small and sprightly person, of light complexion, prompt and decisive in his movements and speech, and is slightly cross-eyed.

Yesterday afternoon the U. S. police visited the restaurant where Redman doffed his uniform, and there they arrested Henry Miller and Thos. True, the proprietors. These men and their premises were searched and some $630 of the stolen money was there found. On the officer's entrance, one of the keepers threw $30 of the money into an adjoining yard. Soon afterwards they acknowledged that Redman changed his clothes there and afterwards handed them the money. Only $176 were found on his person, making some $776 so far recovered.

Redman passed Thursday evening making extensive purchases of fine clothes. He put up at night at Maggie Saunders's place, on Seventh street, and thence took a Cyprian to the Varieties Theatre. Evidently, with all his hardihood, his good luck intoxicated and betrayed him. It is believed, however, that he was not alone in concocting the ingenious plan he so well executed.

Capt. Southworth was arrested for violation of military rules in sending a detail with Redman upon his verbal statement merely. Several other arrests will probably spring out of this remarkable and almost unprecedented affair.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S LETTER.

The English Government, Press and People in relation to the American Contest.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

OXFORD, ENGLAND, Feb. 25th, 1862.

My very soul has been bowed down by the troubles of your country. Great were my hopes and thanksgivings upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, and great the anxiety upon the development of the slave-holder's conspiracy. Never was a new government so beset, betrayed, paralyzed. I saw all: all the enormous political difficulties with the border States, and with the old Democratic organization and pro-slavery tendencies in the North. I saw, too, and deplored the misfortune of the long interval between the vote and the inauguration. Then it was that *extra constitutional action* was required; then the Governors and leaders of the free States should, in more or less secret council, have met conspiracy by union and by action. But there was neither the clear, statesmanlike perception, nor, perhaps, sufficient moral advancement in either leaders or people, so to have met the traitors. The South had morally subjugated the North before attempting the destruction of the Union. All the while, I have not reproached or hardly judged the Government, contrary to the general opinion both here and to some extent with you. I have affirmed that, apart from emancipation, this cause is a great one—great beyond estimate. If it *saved the territories*, and so *limited* the area of slavery, *that*, I have said, was the girdling of the tree. I saw, or thought I saw, that if the President had proclaimed the policy of emancipation, it would have thrown the border States with the South, and so have *secured* Southern independence; while the North would not even have been in a case to enforce honorable conditions. I have, therefore, been tolerant of the apparently feeble policy, which I now fear has been dictated by too great a regard for the South and slavery, and which will prevent either a moral or political triumph for the North and for freedom. If the President, his advisers and supporters, and his generals, *all* fear striking slavery too hard, why then, assuredly, slavery will the less fear to strike them.

Then I may say to you, without danger of being misunderstood, that, next to those enormous evils, if even next, is *the shame and universal delusion in the United States regarding "the course of the British Government."* I am a close observer and a sharp critic of our Government. I see, as much as any Englishman can see, things from the American stand point. I know something of our public men, and of their principles of action; with one of the Ministers I have had free and frank personal communication, and spoke as the most anxious American would have had me speak. I. Now I declare to you, and you will accept my testimony, that the conduct of this Government, from the first, has been irreproachable. In this Government there was no safe or honorable ground but that of neutrality. That ground has been taken and kept, as to the recognition of a state of war—not to have recognized this would have been dangerous and chaotic; otherwise the contest would have been, in a manner, outside of law and civilization. Not to do so, implies that our Government, should have done what the Washington Government itself has shrunk from doing, viz: Treat the South as pirates.

II. The Southern Commissioners utterly failed here from the first. This is demonstrated, first—by their own memorial to Earl Russell in August last; and secondly—in a labored apology for, and confession of, failure published at Richmond.

III. This Government has held back that of France from movements in favor of the South. This, now, is beyond dispute.

IV. Our manufacturers, merchants, chambers of commerce, our poor, fine spirited people of Lancashire and Yorkshire, have been forbearing, patient, self-denying. Not a word, much less clamor and "insurrection," for cotton and a broken blockade.

V. In the Trent affair, our Government, especially Earl Russell and Lord Lyons, forbore threatening; France and all Europe, (and Messrs. Lincoln, Seward and Sumner,) were *only* one in the British view. How we feared that the South would triumph in this case, and through it! How earnestly hosts of us hoped, and prayed, and pleaded that your Government would surrender those wretches. Not that we cared for *them*. It was a shocking and dangerous blunder of Wilkes; and the exultation of your people upon it, though natural enough, was a great error. But I cannot enlarge.

All the while, the conduct of the London *Times* has been infamous. That paper has *always* been West Indian and pro-slavery. It is so now. It has not had an honest or fair article on America since the conflict commenced. It has, especially for four years past, sought to make a bug-bear of Democratic America, of "Democratic" France, and of our Democratic Australian colonies.

This is the way in which our South fights against us, and the extension of our liberties, and the cause of good government here. So of two or three other papers of less importance. Now see the terrible American fallacy and delusion. The *Times* is accounted "the British press"—the English newspapers and the British nation. Hence the British Government has been accounted as going to destroy American commerce; to break the blockade, "*immediately*," for months past; to recognize the South! And England is accused of having "*first* caused the disunion and *then* done what would make the disunion permanent"!! And hence the violence and reproaches, and fierce anti-English spirit, which, as I have said, is full of present, and big with future evils of awful magnitude, and there would seem to be no help for it. The American press insists that we, the English nation, parts and whole, are full of unamiable "malice" against the United States! I despair of correcting this state of feeling, [illegible]; some sentence has been pronounced against the Great Republic and her people; and that they are "left alone,"—to eat of the fruit of their own designs. And yet, it did look like a resurrection—like a great moral triumph, the beginning of a new and nobler national life, when the election of Mr. Lincoln was carried.

I have said and done, and written beyond my strength, in aid of the American cause; I would willingly be spent in the work. This, in my humble degree, I have done; but far abler and worthier than myself have spoken and written for the North. But with you there is no recognition of this, but a universal condemnation of this country. If the belief that "British policy" has sustained the rebellion,—if this belief has acted injuriously upon the interests of the North *then*, most certainly the American press, which inverted that "British policy," is responsible for the evil.

Interesting from the South.

NEW ORLEANS AND ITS DEFENSES.

Matters at Memphis and on the River.

[From our own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, March 31, 1862.

A flying visit made to Cairo in the tedious interim of the siege has placed me in possession of some interesting facts relative to the Mississippi river country between Island No. 10 and New Orleans, as well as the condition of the Southern popular mind relative to the rebellion and its future prosecution. In lieu, therefore, of the monotonous descriptions of mortar practice and the movements of the fleet at this point, I shall devote this letter largely to the former topic. My information is derived from a source I deem thoroughly authentic, being the result of a conversation with a Chicago man of old acquaintance, who has spent the last three years in Texas, New Orleans and Memphis, and whose opportunities for acquiring information have been peculiar. He is now upon a visit to Commodore Foote, whom he will undoubtedly furnish with valuable information relative to the exact condition of the enemy and his resources at the more important river towns. I do not give the name of the man for the obvious reason that as our papers reach Memphis regularly, it would compromise good Union men who aided in his escape to the North.

THE GUN BOATS.

My informant left New Orleans three weeks ago. At that time the citizens were expecting an attack of the Federalists daily, the result of which would be a sure success to our arms, as the defenses of the city are unimportant, comprising only two or three forts, mounting seven guns in all, and of small calibre. Seven gunboats were in process of construction, three to be plated with boiler iron, and four with railroad iron. The boiler plated boats were by no means formidable, and could not for a moment withstand an attack of our gunboats, but the railroad plated ones were very long, sharp and fast, and although vulnerable in many places, still were possessed of great strength and might prove formidable opponents to our fleet.

UNION FEELING IN NEW ORLEANS.

There are a large number of Union men even in New Orleans, more especially in the heavy business circles, among merchants who have sagacity enough to see the direction in which their interests lie. The French Creole population almost unanimously entertain strong Union sentiments, and were it not for the native pride and strong influence attaching to the name of Beauregard, the Louisiana regiments would be entirely destitute of French soldiers. Many of the citizens who are of Northern nativity, and others who are attached to the North by business interests or consanguineal relations, are also sincere in their professions of allegiance, and only await the proper opportunity to prove their devotion by their actions. It is only your native born Southerner, the owner of a sugar plantation or cotton estate and a gang of slaves, who indulges in a bombastic and ridiculous State pride, and swears by Jeff. Davis as the only true prophet, who really is a secessionist at heart. But even this class of people are disheartened by the late Federal victories and now see no path to an ultimate success. They keep up the cry, "repel the tyrant and his minions from our sacred soil," and coolly talk of annihilation as the price of Northern conquest. Pride is the great motor which is used to keep up the interest of their troops. Woman's influence in the South is perhaps more potent than in the North, at least for evil, and an unrestricted use is therefore made of it. It is through woman that the strongest appeals are made to the soldiery; woman's smile is to reward them upon their return, flushed with victory; woman's eyes are to watch over them on the field and in the camp; woman's charms are to be reserved for those who go forth to the battle, and denied to those who stay at home. Generals, instead of addressing the soldiers direct, address the women, urging them to use their influence. Pride and vanity, the leading characteristics of the Southron, are thus strongly appealed to, and women and whisky collaterally lend their powerful aid to foster these characteristics. The ignorant mass of the Southern people, removed several degrees even below the slave, know nothing of the progress of the war. Their defeats are either falsified into victories, or so stripped of their unfavorable surroundings that they appear as mere skirmishes.

NO CONFIDENCE.

In spite of all efforts to the contrary, a sad lack of confidence has arisen. Little faith is reposed in the military talent of Jeff. Davis; Pillow is represented as lacking in the elements composing a competent general; Floyd is everywhere denounced as an arrant knave and coward. People have no confidence in each other. Secret organizations exist, ostensibly for intellectual purposes, really for political. A secret system of espionage, approximating to that of the French Revolution, is being established, and spies infest the bar room, the hotel and the theatre. There is no confidence financially, and all business is conducted upon a compulsory unlimited credit system. Specie is hoarded up in old vaults or old stockings; at any rate, it has suddenly disappeared from sight, and even in New Orleans, where there has always been a surplus of coin, cannot be found. In its place the Confederate scrips, bits of pasteboard and brass checks, each good for five or ten cents, as the case may be, are in circulation. The trash was originally quoted at two per cent premium, but is now worth simply the cost price of the paper. Men who are purchasing pay it out with the utmost willingness. Those who are selling prefer to grant unlimited time rather than touch it. The refusal to take it, however, involves treason to the Confederacy, and the unlucky merchant runs the risk of being reported to the military authorities and court martialed for disloyalty.

THE FOUNDRIES.

The manufacturing business of New Orleans is dead. The foundries, among them the Algiers, find a little to do in connection with the war, such as the manufacture of plates for gunboats, and casting of cannon. Iron is scarce, and were it plenty, the wretched character of the cannon cast at these foundries would soon necessitate their closing up business, in this direction at least.

YANCEY.

Yancey, the great southern What Is It, has not been captured, as I see reported by telegraph. He has arrived safely at New Orleans and was serenaded upon his arrival. He replied in a brief speech in which he assured his friends of the Crescent City that he was satisfied they could not expect intervention upon the part of England, and that the cheerful prospect was left them of fighting it out single handed. He remained in New Orleans but a few days and then left for Richmond to consult and make a report of his pleasant sociable with the fishmongers of London, to Jeff. Davis.

UP THE RIVER.

Between New Orleans and Memphis there are few, if any, fortifications. Orders have been issued by the rebel War Department to fortify the mouth of the Red river, Helena, Napoleon, Vicksburg, and Natchez, but it is doubtful if all the Southern factories can turn out sufficient ordnance to meet the order. They are forced to look entirely within their own borders for cannon and even small arms. The blockade has been strictly maintained, and the continual reports published in Southern papers of the arrival of arms from foreign countries, are simple roorbacks to keep up the courage of the people. The character of the Southern small arms is wretched, composed largely of the old United States muskets of a breech-loading pattern, and about as efficient as so many cornstalks. The best arms in the possession of the rebel government were used at Fort Donelson, and in fact the users themselves were the flower of the rebel army, picked for the occasion.

AT MEMPHIS.

Albeit Memphis is the very hotbed of secession, the same Union proclivities outcrop as at New Orleans, and even in a more marked degree. Many men openly avow their Union sentiments. Secret organizations exist in various parts of the city, the meetings of which are attended by over five thousand Union men. It is well known in Memphis that a splendid Union flag, made by a lady living in the city, is concealed, but will be unfurled at the approach of our gunboats, an event daily looked for and prayed for by thousands of hoping, anxious hearts.

The city is under a worse than military despotism. The desperation of waning fortunes has seized upon the secessionists, particularly among the military men. Appeals for voluntary recruits are made in vain and impressment has become general. Men and boys are seized in the streets, in the shops, and even dragged out of their beds and hurried to the camp of rendezvous, upon the fair grounds, to swell the ranks of the rebel army. Women fill the streets with their lamentations and prayers, and beseech the officers to release their husbands and children.

ABOVE MEMPHIS.

There are no fortifications of importance at Memphis. Between the city and Island No. 10, the principal points where resistance may be expected are Fort Pillow and Fort Randolph. The former is an earth work with bastions and trenches, mounting from eight to ten guns in barbette. The strongest fortification is at Randolph, sixty miles above Memphis. These fortifications are built upon the third Chickasaw bluff, at an elevation of at least one hundred feet from the river, and a short distance south of Island No. 34, which lies at the mouth of the Hatchie river. The bluffs are natural batteries of themselves, as at Columbus, and command the river for six miles in either direction. At the present stage of the river, the place could not stand a siege. There is no railroad communication, and all supplies must come by the river. Retreat by land is cut off, as the whole country in the rear is inundated. It is highly probable therefore that if Island No. 10 is evacuated, the longest step is taken towards our entrance into Memphis. The fortifications at Randolph mount some twenty-five guns, principally thirty-twos and sixty-fours.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 1st, 1862.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to collect evidence in regard to the barbarous treatment by the rebels at Manassas of the officers and soldiers of the United States killed in battle there. He said we have been disgusted and shocked by the reported treatment of the remains of soldiers by the rebels. The skull of a brave Massachusetts officer has been made into a drinking cup for a Georgia rebel. It is evident that we are in conflict with a people lower in the scale of civilization than ourselves, and he wanted record made for history.

Mr. HOWARD of Mich. moved to enlarge the resolution so as to include an inquiry whether the rebels enlisted Indians who committed unheard of atrocities, and how this savage warfare was conducted. If he was a Commanding General he would make no prisoners of men who were serving side by side with Indians.

The resolution thus amended was adopted.

Mr. HALE of N. H. offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be instructed to transmit to the Senate the correspondence of Gen. Wool with the War Department relative to the movements of his command, or a part thereof, since he has been in command at Fortress Monroe.

The Senate then took up the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WRIGHT of Indiana spoke against the bill.

The question being on an amendment offered by Mr. Pomeroy of Kansas, that an equitable settlement be made with slave and master, Mr. POMEROY spoke in favor of the amendment as a matter of justice. He said he came here last April and nearly all the loyal men he found living in the District were slaves. He did not believe any slaves were held here by any right or any law, and we have no right to pay masters for slaves to whom they have no legal right.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he had presented the resolutions of his State in favor of this measure, and pledging the State for her share of the payment in case the resolution was adopted. A constitutional question had been raised in objection to that measure, but the resolution simply says that the United States ought to afford aid, &c., in regard to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Nobody can claim that Congress has not the constitutional power to legislate for the District of Columbia in any way that may seem best. There never was a time when he would not vote to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. He had said repeatedly that the object of this war was to restore the Constitution, and not to interfere with slavery in the States; and he meant to keep that pledge. But he did not say, nor did the party say, that they would do nothing which might indirectly affect slavery. The object of the Republican party was to free the Government from connection with slavery. It did not follow that the Republican party intended to do anything unconstitutional, because they do what is properly constitutional, and the Senator from Virginia, (Willey) had no right to say that all measures brought in are in series of one plan. He thought slavery an evil, and whenever he could weaken and injure slavery under the Constitution, he had the right and it was his duty to do it. He should be false to every instinct of his nature if he lost any opportunity to dissever the Government from slavery. He believed the time had come for the abolition of slavery in the District. He hoped it would be an example to his friend from Virginia (Mr. Carlile), and lead him into the ranks to "inaugurate" a movement to bring his own State into the position she might have. Virginia has nearly as much territory as all New England, and has unparalleled resources; but look at the difference. He never could understand why distinguished Senators exhaust themselves in singing hosannas to slavery, which belittled them and kept them far below the position they were capable of assuming.

Mr. Pomeroy's amendment was rejected.

Mr. CLARK of New Hampshire called up his substitute for the bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky offered an amendment to the original bill that persons are permitted to retain possession of these slaves till the money appropriated be paid them. Rejected.

Mr. DAVIS offered another amendment to strike out the limit of $300, as the average amount to be paid for each slave. Rejected, 11 to 30.

Mr. BROWNING of Illinois said he found no difficulty as to the constitutionality of the measure. He had an amendment, suggested by a citizen of the District, who was himself a slaveholder. He moved to amend Mr. Clark's substitute by making the average value of slaves $500, and providing that half be paid to the master, if loyal, and the other half be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury and paid when the slave is liberated. By the bill, if the slave emigrates to another country it shall be paid over to him or her. Adopted.

Mr. WILLEY moved an amendment to Mr. Clark's substitute so as to provide for the submission of the question to the people of the District before it became a law. Disagreed to, 13 to 14.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to the original bill, that no payment be made for any slaves to any person who has borne arms in rebellion against the United States, or in any way given aid thereto. Adopted.

After further discussion the Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois presented a memorial from the Illinois Constitutional Convention, in favor of the early enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and gave notice that he should ask for an early consideration of the bill to that end, it being a matter of great national and military importance. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was further postponed until Thursday.

Mr. HUTCHINS of Ohio asked leave to introduce the following:

WHEREAS, Brig. Gen. Hooker, commanding the army of the United States of the Lower Potomac, Md., on the 26th day of March, 1862, issued an order, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DIVISION,
CAMP BAKER, Lower Potomac, March 26, 1862.

To the Brigade and Regimental Commanders of this Division:

Messrs. Nally, Gray, Dunnington, Dent, Adams, Speak, Price, Posey, and Coby, citizens of Maryland, owning negroes supposed to be with some of the regimental camps, the Brigadier General Commanding directs that they be permitted to visit all the camps of his command in search of their property, and if found, that they be allowed to take possession of the same without any interference whatever. Should any obstacle be thrown in the way by any officer or soldier in the division, they will at once be reported to these headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. Hooker.

(Signed) JOSEPH DICKINSON, Adj't Gen'l.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Joint Select Committee on the Conduct of the War be requested to inquire whether said order of Gen. Hooker is not a violation of the recent article of war passed by Congress and approved by the President, concerning the action of the army in the return of fugitive slaves, and to report such a remedy as in the judgment of the Committee will prevent the issue of similar orders, which, while they outrage the feelings of loyal men, necessarily tend to demoralize the army.

Mr. WICKLIFFE of Ky., before the reading was completed, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Debate in the Senate on the bill to Abolish Slavery in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1862.

The bill for the abolition of slavery was taken up.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) proceeded to speak in favor of the bill. He referred to the controversy in Congress in 1789 as to the permanent seat of government. After a long struggle the Southern men triumphed, and the Capital was fixed on the banks of the Potomac. In 1801 Congress enacted that the barbarous, inhuman, indecent, and vulgar Colonial slave laws of Maryland and Virginia should become the laws of the American Republic for the government of the Capital, and for two generations the Government recognized the wicked dogma that color is an evidence of Slavery. In 1827 a law was enacted in the District that colored persons at large, without an owner, should be considered as slaves and committed to jail. Such legislation brought its own fruit of injustice, dishonor, and shame to colored men and women, who were taken to jail, and many sold into perpetual servitude because, though free, they could not pay the jail fees. Thus human beings were sold into bondage in the Capital of the freest country in the world. Justice to the wronged and oppressed demanded that this corrupt and corrupting doctrine should be repudiated and condemned by the Government of the United States. The black men fought side by side with the white men in the battles of the Revolution, and men of this age ought to hasten to atone for the great wrongs perpetrated on the colored race, and make manhood a presumptive evidence of freedom. In 1801 Congress continued in force the black code of Maryland, among the provisions of which was that any slave who struck a white person must have his ears cropped. In 1836 the Corporation of Washington enacted that every free colored person must exhibit to the Mayor satisfactory evidence of his title to freedom, and give bonds for his good behavior. That Corporation also passed another act that no meeting of colored persons should be held after 10 o'clock, and made it the duty of the police to disperse such meetings. By another ordinance, they legalized traffic in slaves for the sum of $400. This was an inhuman traffic in the Capital. If a slave broke a street lamp he was to be whipped on the bare back. If he injured trees or houses he was to be whipped—man and woman! Were ever such degrading, inhuman laws on the statute books of any nation? Drive Slavery from the District, and they would disappear; yet, notwithstanding these oppressions, the free negroes increased in the District from 4,000 to 12,000, and have property, churches and schools. They have twelve churches, costing $75,000, and eight schools, beside helping to support schools for white children.

Mr. KENNEDY said there was a great prejudice in Maryland among white men against working with colored men, who had great difficulty in restraining that feeling.

Mr. HARLAN thought that the prejudice was not among the laboring men, and could be controlled by such distinguished men as the Senators from Maryland and Delaware.

Mr. KENNEDY said one of the worst riots in Baltimore for many years arose from the employment of free negroes in the ship yard. In the case of emancipation, we must have colonization, or else scenes of blood and carnage would follow; for the two races cannot live together. He feared from the character of the legislation proposed, his last hope for a restoration of the Union would be destroyed.

Mr. HARLAN said it appeared to be the doctrine of the Senator from Maryland that the people would rise and massacre the whole colored population. He could not believe the people of Maryland were so low. If that were the case they were worse than the Chippewas and Sioux, if they would murder those brought up with them, though not taught in the same churches.

Mr. KENNEDY said they had slaves in Maryland who were taught and had churches. He had himself manumitted a slave who taught slaves.

Mr. HARLAN asked if the Senator had any disposition to murder him.

Mr. KENNEDY said, No; not more than white men of the Senator's section seemed willing to murder the people of Maryland.

Mr. HARLAN thought that the people of Maryland and Delaware had no such disposition to murder as had been imputed to them. No such war of extermination ever took place in any nation of the world. All the great empires of antiquity were composed of people of different races, and no such war ever took place except among savages. He did not think these happy and contented negroes, now working for nothing, were going to turn round with their masters simply because they were paid wages.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) said he had an amendment to offer, viz: That the persons liberated be distributed among the free States, according to their population. If the gentlemen would adopt this amendment, they would show a noble philanthropy by taking home these negroes to themselves. He had read in the newspapers that certain gentlemen who went to Port Royal, were so glad to see the negroes that they embraced them and called them mothers and sisters!

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) said he disliked these allusions about embracing negroes. It only serves to increase the prejudice against the race, already trampled under foot. If the matter were investigated, it would bring the blush to some of these gentlemen. There was a gentleman from the Senate of his own State, who asked us yesterday who we did not marry the greasy wenches. He knew to-day of colored children of a man lately a Senator of the United States from Ohio, being educated. He knew there was a slander published by the newspapers about those who went South to take care of those who were cast off by their masters and try to educate them. Those who were willing to take the negroes to embrace, as stated by the Senator from Delaware, were found in the South. These negroes now proposed to be liberated were servants here, and the only difference will be, they will hereafter have pay for their service. He found white and colored people here to-day laboring side by side.

If any persons have the curiosity to look, they will find in the record a mortgage, dated 1858, in favor of Alfred Lee, a colored man of this city, for $12,000, by two United States Senators, to secure a loan for $12,000. One of these Senators is now in the Senate, and the other sleeps in his grave by the shore of Lake Michigan (Douglas.) This bill deals justly with the master. If Congress should strike the bonds of the slave in the District without any compensation, in slight repair of the wrongs and deeds of cruelty perpetrated in the Capital, it would stand justified in the forum of nations. But the Senator from Kentucky raises his warning voice against the measure, and says, if the negroes are liberated, they will become criminals, and a hindrance to society. The Senator had no right to speak for the people of the District. The facts here proved are just contrary. The Senator from Kentucky also talks about the resistance of the South to any measure of emancipation, and Kentucky would become *La Vendee* in defense of her rights. He would tell that Senator that the day of threats and menaces from the champions of slavery had passed by in the Senate and House of Representatives. Freemen were not cowardly enough to shrink from the performance of duty before dogmatic avowals what Southern men and women would do.

Gen. McClellan and What they Say About Him in Washington.

Mr. Samuel Bowles of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, who has been on a visit to Washington, writes to his paper—which, by the way, has heretofore been a McClellan paper, as follows:

A Boston Bostonian—of that kind whose reverence for men in authority outlived even Gardner Know Nothingism—drew me into a vacant corner at Willard's Hotel, and, with an air of mingled horror and sadness, said in a whisper—"Isn't this rather a free-talking town?" I was obliged to confess that, next to Discomfort, scandal was a Washington weakness. My friend was shocked as well as puzzled, by the way that Congressmen, Cabinet Ministers, men in authority and men out, have been swashing McClellan with the rough sides of their tongues for the last ten days. Nor men alone—women—the wives of civilians and army officers—daughters of the Cabinet—the belles of public and private drawing-rooms, join in the eager fray, with tongues sharpened by original serpentine association, and fired with the love and jealousy that are the monster passions to the crinoline mind. Is McClellan a greater man than Napoleon or a monster humbug? Is he plotting for a compromise and the Presidency, or has he a scheme of rebellion extermination so deep and great that no other mind can imagine or comprehend it? The visitor at Washington can take his choice, and find plenty of conclusive arguments for either judgment. But you must believe him either a fool or a demi-god. The war of friends and enemies has reached the point where no compromise is permitted. Those of us who don't believe him either must hide our diminished heads and wait till the storm is over.

Indeed it is very difficulty for an earnest, candid seeker of the truth to reach a correct judgment as to Gen. McClellan's management of the campaign; and his relations to its successes and failures. There is no doubt of a great abatement of confidence in him on the part of the cabinet and Congress. The President, too, measures what he gave him before without stint. It is not easy to see, why, with nearly a quarter of a million of the oldest and best troops of the Union at his command, Gen. McClellan permitted the rebels to press their lines in upon him at all points, and to hold the Potomac, both above and below Washington, all winter,—why he refused to seize fine opportunities to cut off large detachments of their armies,—why he denied the navy department the co-operation it has for months asked to take Norfolk and seize the Merrimac before she could execute the mischief that has since startled the country; or why he could not join the naval forces in clearing the Potomac of the rebel batteries, for which they were long ago ready,—why, in the only "stirring up" that he gave the enemy, the preparations for an advance and retreat were so feeble as to result in the Ball's Bluff tragedy,—why he kept Gen. Halleck in check for weeks after that officer was ready to move onward,—why he opposed Gen. Butler's southern expedition until overruled by the War Department,—why he kept promising to move onward, and never did until the President had repeated twice or thrice positive orders to do so,—and why, when he did so, he permitted himself to repeat the farce of the King of France in marching up the hill and then marching down again? That all these and many more similar things are true of his course as commander-in-chief, I have the most abundant reason to believe. That he has almost sinned away, by postponement and inaction, his day of grace with President and Cabinet, those most cognizant of the opinions of the latter, sufficiently know. The new Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, has been growing in impatience with and estrangement from him, ever since he assumed that office; and but for the President's cautious policy, it is quite likely General McClellan would have been dethroned from the leadership of the Army of the Potomac. There was a tremendous pressure from the Senate and a portion of the Cabinet for a change; but the President was firm, and said that though he had relieved him from the general command, in part because he was not satisfied with his course, he had confidence that now he had taken the field at the head of his especial division of the army, he would push forward the campaign as rapidly as possible, and prove worthy of the position.

There is sensible abatement in the last few days in the assaults upon General McClellan. He is in the field and acting, and while his opponents must acquiesce in the President's decision to give him a chance to renew the public faith in his ability and wisdom, his friends cannot help feeling that his reputation hangs upon the future of war. He has certainly so far trifled with his own opportunities as to put his reputation and position at the hazard of an accident. He cannot stand up under a failure—be that failure, even, the result of no fault of his own. And herein is his severest self-criticism, for no man, public or private, has the right to place himself or let himself be placed where he cannot stand up before the public against the accident of a single occasion. No man in America ever had such opportunities as Gen. McClellan. To no man was ever given so generously or so fully such public faith. That, he and his friends accepted, is assured, secreted. They must not act a plain now, if the same public exact as generously as they gave generously.

THE EXPEDITION TO NEW MEXICO—GEN. BRICE.—It is now rendered certain that a large portion of the troops now in Kansas are ordered to New Mexico, and that Major Brice of the regular army, has been made a Brigadier-General, and will assume the command of the expedition. The order for Gen. Deitzler to join Curtis has been countermanded, and his brigade will meet the other troops in the Northern part of the State, probably at Lawrence, to get ready for the march to Santa Fe. This news will be most gratifying to our soldiers who are tired of inaction.—*Leavenworth Conservative*, 25th.

Rebels Hovering Around our Troops at Strasburg, Va.

STRASBURG, Va., March 31.—About 2,000 rebel soldiers made their appearance two miles beyond our pickets to-day. Our nearest regiments drew up in line of battle, awaiting their attack, but declining to go beyond our lines. The rebels made no attack upon us yesterday, but threw several shells into the camp of the 22d Massachusetts regiment. The rebels were subsequently driven away by the appearance of our advance.

Price and Van Dorn Moving to Reinforce Beauregard at Corinth.

ROLLA, Mo., April 1.—Letters from our army in the West say information has been received there that the rebels under Price and Van Dorn are moving towards Memphis, in response to a call from Beauregard for help; and that all rebel forces in the West are ordered to concentrate in Western Tennessee for a great and desperate struggle.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

THE DEAD REBEL.*

All heaped [illegible] by the foe
On that field of deadly fight,
But one dead face upturned to me
Seemed hallowed in [illegible].

A brow thick-set with raven curls,
Tinged with a golden beam;
Deep eyes that seemed, tho' half-closed lids,
Lit up with a living gleam!

Genius and truth I read in the face
Of that foeman lying dead,
And youth and grace in every curve
Of that beautiful rebel head.

I knew that voice now hushed in death
Had cheered a traitor band;
Those purpling lips had uttered vows
False to God and father-land.

I knew that death, swift, hard and sure,
Was meet for treason's doom;
That never tears from loving eyes
Should fall on a traitor's tomb.

But gazing on the broad, pale brow
Of my misguided foe,
I thought of the mother far away
Crooning a death-song, sad and low.

And kneeling on the blood-red sod—
The dead and I alone—
I shred away one death-damp tress
For the mother all unknown.

And then I cursed the villain crew
That planned Secession's bloody roll
Which, like the fabled Norway pool,
Whirls down many a noble soul.

Lured on by specious, sophist guile,
They near the eddying stream,
Till whirling round mad treason's gulf,
They sink as in a dream.

Sad mother, weeping loyal son
Dead on bloody battle plain,
Weep not for him—shed tears for her
Who mourns a traitor slain!

But never tears from kindred eyes
Can wash the stain away;
For blood will spot the traitor's hand
Through God's eternal day.

APPLETON, Me., March 31, 1862. S. R. G.

*"I thought of the parents of this rash, misguided man, and though I had no clue to identity, could not resist the desire to remove a lock of his hair as a memento."—*Incident of the battle at Roanoke Island.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 1, 1862.

The extreme dullness in monetary circles which has characterized the two past weeks continues, and we can see no prospect of change for the better until navigation opens, a consummation which all business men devoutly wish. Money is plenty, but customers are few, that is, of the right kind. There is no shadow of change in the exchange market, and the past week's quotations are good for to-day: Par @⅛ buying, ⅛@¼ selling—the larger figure for outsiders.

Gold is a little stiffer, following New York quotations. We quote 1@1½ buying; 1½@2 selling.

Demand Treasury notes are getting scarce outside of the bankers—they generally preferring to hold them back. Some of the new ones will doubtless appear in the market in a few days, as $10,000,000 are now ready for issue.

—C. C. Parks & Co. are paying the highest market price for Chicago City and Illinois State bonds as will be seen by their advertisement in another column.

—Over $5,000 in gold were paid into the New York Custom House on Friday last for duties. This is the first specie that has been received there for duties since the suspension in December.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1862.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 1, 1862.

There was a better feeling in the Provision market to-day, but transactions were moderate. Mess Pork is in limited request at $10.75; but holders asked $11.00. English Meats are still in good demand and firm, with sales 100 boxes at 5¼c for Short Rib Middles. Bulk Shoulders were in good request, and the market shows an advance of ⅛c, with sales of 160,000 lbs at 3⅛c loose, and 3¾c packed. Lard advanced ⅛@¼c, with sales of 900 pkgs at 7@7¼c for prime steam and kettle rendered Leaf. A lot of 600 brls beef changed hands, at $11.00 for Extra Mess, $10.50 for Mess and $8.50 for light Mess—all last fall's packing.

The Flour market was dull and sales were light at $3.75@3.90 for fair to good Spring Extras. Wheat opened firm, but closed at a decline of ½c—with sales of No. 1 Spring at 77@77½c and No. 2 Spring at 71½@72½c—subject to 4c storage.

There was a good demand for Mixed Corn at 23c—4c storage—and about 20,000 bushels old River Mixed was also sold, for delivery on the 1st of May at 27c f. o. b.

Oats were in good demand, with sales at 18c—4c storage. Rye was in good demand at 38c—2c storage—holders asking 39c. Barley was firm, with sales at 43@50c. Clover Seed was scarcely so firm—with sales at $4.65@4.75. Timothy was dull.

The market for Highwines opened firm and active, with sales at 19½@20c; but after the receipt of the New York news it became dull, and sales were made at 19@19½c.

FREIGHTS—LAKE—There is still a lull in Lake freights, and we have no engagements to report. There is some inquiry for vessels to arrive at 12c for wheat to Oswego or Kingston; but vessel-owners ask 14c, at which figure they could be got freely. On the whole there is a dull feeling, and lower rates would probably be now taken than at any previous date since the close of navigation. The dull aspect of the European and eastern markets precludes the possibility of extreme rates—at the opening, which will probably take place within two weeks. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—In the early part of the week the rates to Boston were increased to $3.00 on flour, and $1.00 on fourth class, in consequence of the refusal of the New York roads to pro-rata with their western connections. The New York rates, however, were not changed, as the Pennsylvania roads came into the arrangement, and carried all the freight for New York. On Saturday, however, seeing they were only cutting their own throats by the operation, the New York roads also acceded to the reasonable demands of the western roads, and the rates to Boston are again reduced—closing as follows:

	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.
New York, via Lake Erie	.98	.75	1.50
" all Rail	1.06	.80	1.60
Boston, via Lake Erie	1.05	.80	1.60
" all Rail	1.11	.85	1.70
Philadelphia, all Rail	.96	.72	1.45
Baltimore, all Rail	.96	.72	1.45

PROVISIONS.—The packing season is now nearly closed, but as the returns are not all yet in, we cannot state the exact number packed. From the data before us, however, it is safe to estimate it at 525,000 to 550,000.

The Provision market during the week has been inactive, but there is a better feeling in product generally and a decided improvement in some kinds. MESS PORK—In the early part of the week there was but little inquiry, and the market fell to $10.50, at which price several round lots changed hands. Within the past two or three days, however, the market has improved slightly, and sales were made at $10.75, at which price the market closes steady. ENGLISH MEATS—The supply is nearly exhausted, and under and active request the market shows an advance of ¼c per lb—closing firm at 5⅛c for Short Rib and 5¼c for Short Boneless Middles. There are no Long Middles here and no sales. BULK MEATS—There is also a better feeling in Bulk Meats than prevailed a week ago, and the market is firmer, but without any decided improvement,—closing at 3@3¼c for loose shoulders; 4@4¼c for loose Hams, and 4½@4¾c for Sides. LARD—The demand for Lard, under an improvement in the East, has been very active, and we note an advance of ¼c per lb—closing firm, with sales of prime kettle-rendered leaf, at 7¼@7½c; prime steam at 7c; and No. 1 Lard at 6¾@6⅞c. GREASE—In good demand and scarce, at 5c for Yellow, and 5¼c for White.

TO-DAY—The market for all kinds of product was firm. There was a light inquiry for Mess Pork, but holders were asking $11.00 and there were no buyers at over $10.75. Lard was scarce and buoyant—closing at an advance of ⅛c ⅌ lb. English Meats were scarce and firm. The sales were: 100 bxs Short Rib Middles at 5¼c; 100,000 lbs city-cured Shoulders, at 3¾c, packed; 60,000 lbs do at 3⅛c loose; 300 brls prime city kettle-rendered Leaf Lard at 7¼c; 300 tcs prime kettle-rendered Leaf at 7c, delivered at Milwaukee; 300 tcs prime City steam-rendered Leaf at 7c; 200 brls Extra Mess Beef at $11.00; 200 brls Mess Beef at $10.50; 200 brls "Taylor" Mess Beef at $8.50—all last fall's packing.

The following are the closing quotations for all kinds of produce:

Mess Pork	$10.75	@	—
Light Mess	9.75	@	$10.00
Prime Mess	9.50	@	10.00
Prime Pork	8.50	@	7.50
Rumps	6.50	@	7.00
Cumberland Middles, in boxes	0.04½	@	0.05
Long Rib Middles, in boxes	0.05	@	0.05¼
Long Boneless Middles, in boxes	0.05½	@	—
Short Rib " "	0.05⅛	@	—
Short Boneless " "	0.05¼	@	—
Bulk Sides, loose	0.04½	@	0.04¾
Bulk Hams, "	0.04	@	0.04¼
Bulk Shoulders, loose	0.03	@	0.03¼
Mess Beef	10.00	@	10.50
Extra Mess Beef	11.00	@	11.50
Prime Mess Beef, in tierces	[illegible]	@	17.00
Beef Hams	12.00	@	—
Prime Leaf Lard, Kettle	0.07¼	@	0.07½
" " Steam	0.07	@	—
No. 1 Lard	0.06¾	@	0.06⅞
White Grease	0.05¼	@	—
Yellow Grease	0.05	@	—

FLOUR.—Received to-day, 3,133 brls; received last week, 14,044 brls; shipped last week, 5,467 brls. The Flour market is still dull and neglected—there being yet no margin between Eastern and Western markets. Winter Wheat brands are held at $4.50@5.25 for medium to very choice. Spring extras are held at $4.10@4.25 for fair to choice.

TO-DAY the sales were: 200 brls Nashville "Eagle" choice white winter on p. t.; 200 brls good Spring extra at $3.90; 100 brls "Home Mills" at $3.85; 100 brls fair to good Spring extras at $3.75@3.90.

The following table shows the closing prices of all grades of flour:

White Winter Extras	$4.85	@	5.15
Red do do	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Spring Extras, good to choice	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
do do fair to good	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Rye flour	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Superfine brands	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Middlings, per ton	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Bran and Shorts	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn Meal, bolted	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
do do Unbolted	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 6,173 bu; received last week, 38,680 bu; shipped, 268 bu. The dullness noted a week ago continued during the early part of the week till No. 1 Spring fell to 75c, and No. 2 Spring to 70c—subject to 4c storage. Towards the close two days the market rallied, and prices closed at about last week's rates.

To-day there was but a light movement—the market opening firm, but closing dull and ½c lower. Sales were: 5,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 77½c; 13,000 bu do at 77c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 72½c; 20,000 bu do at 72c; 7,200 bu do at 71½c—all subject to 4c storage.

There is very little doing in Winter Wheat. A few days since 1,200 bu No. 2 Red changed hands at 80c—subject to 4c storage.

CORN—Received to-day, 3956 bu; received last week, 65,690 bu; shipped last week, 3,300 bu. The market during the greater part of the week has been dull and neglected, and the tendency was downwards, till within the past two days, when, under an improvement in Liverpool, the market rallied and closed firm at 23c for mixed in store—subject to 4c storage.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal will be opened through to LaSalle to-day, and a large fleet of canal boats loaded with Corn is expected this week. Thus far there have been very little sold to arrive. Two boat-loads which have lain here all winter, were sold on Saturday last at 23½c afloat.

To-day there was a good demand for Mixed Corn, and the market was firm, with sales of 20,000 bushels in lots at 23c—subject to 4c storage. A cargo of 20,000 bushels old River Mixed Corn was sold for delivery on the 1st of May at 27c f o b. New Corn was in good demand. Sales in bulk on track were: 1,600 bu at 21½c; 1,200 bu do at 22c.

OATS—Received to-day, 569 bu; received last week, 3,236 bu; shipped last week, 1,100 bu. There has been considerable inquiry by shippers during the week, and the market closes firm. Two or three cargoes were sold at 20c f o b for delivery on the 15th of this month. To-day the sales were: 5,000 bu No 1 at 18c—4c storage; 100 bags do at 21c del; 150 bags do at 22c del.

RYE—Received to-day, 175 bu; received last week, 3,402 bu; shipped, 25 bu. There is a good demand for fresh receipts No. 1 Rye at 38c in store, but holders are asking 39c. Sales, 160 bags at 41c on track.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 3,500 bu; received last week, 10,225 bu; shipped, 1,973 bu. There is still a very good demand on Eastern account, and the market is firm. Sales TO-DAY were: 160 bags prime at 50c on track; 110 bags good at 45c del; 97 bags at 43c del.

HIGHWINES—The market for Highwines has been excited during the week, in consequence of the remission of the tax on wines held in store, and prices advanced from 16 to 20c. TO-DAY the market opened firm, but closed dull under depressing news from New York. Sales were: 200 brls and 87 brls at 20c; 149 brls do at 19½; 450 brls at 19¼c; 150 brls at 19c—part poor packages.

ALCOHOL—Unsettled—closing at 42@45c per gallon.

CLOVER SEED—There has been a very active demand for Clover Seed during the week and under a light supply the market advanced 50@60c per bushel. The demand at the close, however, was not quite so active, and the upward tendency was checked. TO-DAY the sales were:—15 bags at $4.65; 10 bags at $4.75.

TIMOTHY SEED—There is a good supply of Timothy Seed and the market is dull and drooping—showing a decline of 10c on the week. Sales were:—15 bags prime at $1.60; 25 bags medium at $1.50.

FLAX SEED—The supply is light and the market is quiet but firm at $1.50@1.55.

HUNGARIAN SEED—The demand is moderate and the market nominal at 50c.

FRUITS—GREEN—Apples are dull and drooping, with light sales at $3.00@3.50 for common to prime western. Eastern Apples at $3.00@3.25. Cranberries are dull at $3.50@3.50. DRIED FRUIT—Steady with a fair demand. We quote:

GREEN—Apples, extra N. Y.	3.00@3.25
" fair to prime western	2.25@2.50
" common to fair	1.75@2.00
Lemons, ⅌ box	4.50@5.00
Oranges "	4.50@5.00
Cranberries, ⅌ brl	7.50@8.00
DRIED—Prime N. Y. apples, ⅌ lb	7 @ [illegible]
Michigan Apples, "	6¼@ 7c
Ohio "	6 @ 6½c
Southern "	5 @ 6 c
Unpared Peaches, "	7 @ 7½c
Pared Peaches, "	18 @ 20 c
Blackberries, "	12½@ 13 c
Plums, "	15 @ 16 c
Raspberries, "	25 @ 28 c
Cherries, "	22 @ 25 c

FISH—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, ½ brls	$3.00 @3.25
No. 2 " "	2.75 @3.00
No. 1 Trout, "	2.75 @3.00
No. 2 " "	2.50 @2.75
Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs	4.50 @5.00
Pickled Herrings, ⅌ brl	3.75 @4.25

HIDES—There is a fair shipping demand for Hides. We quote:—

Dry Flint	13½@14½c
Dry Salted	11½@12c
Green Salted	6½@7c
Green Country	5½@5¾c

TALLOW—There is a very active demand for prime Tallow at 7⅛c, but holders are generally asking 7¼c. TO-DAY the sales were:—100 brls prime packing at 7⅛c; 25 brls at 7⅛c.

SALT—There is very little doing and the market is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Fine ⅌ brl	$2.15@
Ground Solar ⅌ brl	2.50@
Coarse ⅌ brl	2.75@3.00
Dairy, with sacks	3.50@

BROOM CORN—Prime brush is scarce and in limited demand at $80@90.00; common to good, $30@50.00.

BEANS—There is a very active demand for good Mixed Beans at $1.20@1.30. Prime Navy Beans are scarce and nominal.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels are quiet at $1.00 on track. Flour Barrels are unchanged.

POTATOES—The market is better supplied and drooping. Sales TO-DAY, 400 bu choice Neshannocks at 40c on track.

BUTTER—Good shipping butter is in fair request and steady at 9@10c. Choice Dairy, 11@12c.

EGGS—Fresh in good supply, with sales at 7½c per doz.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens dull at $2.00@2.25 per doz; Turkeys, 6½@7c per lb.

LUMBER—Received last week, 125,000 feet lumber by Lake and 45,500 feet by Railroads. Shipped, 1,961,250 feet Lumber; 1,095,590 Shingles; 333,250 pcs Lath. The market for Lumber is quiet and without any material change in prices. Common boards and fencing are sold generally at $9.00. Several canal boats have been loaded at a concession of 12½@25c; but the sales are principally at $9.00. Upper qualities are slightly lower. Shingles are steady. We quote:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$22.00@23.00
Second Clear	18.00@
Third Clear	15.00@
Stock Boards	13.00@
Common Boards, dry	10.00@
Fencing, dry	9.00@
Clear Flooring, undressed	18.00@
Second Clear do do	14.00@
Common do do	11.00@
Siding, Clear undressed	13.00@
" Common do	10.00@
Cull Boards	7.00@
Long Joists	10.00@12.00
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M	2.75@
do do No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	2.75@
do do No. 1	2.25@2.50
Lath	1.75@2.00
Posts, ⅌ 100 nominal	10.00@15.00

LIVE HOGS—The market for Live Hogs is dull, and sales during the week have varied from $2.50@2.90 gross. TO-DAY the sales were—35, av. 240 lbs, at $2.75.

BEEVES—There is a very active demand for good Beef Cattle, and the market is firm at $2.70@3.25 for fair to prime, and $3.25@3.50 for prime to extra. The supply is not equal to the demand.

SEEDS.

[From the Journal of Commerce, 29th.]

Timothy is quiet at $2.25@2.50. Clover is very firm, with sales at 9c. Calcutta linseed is selling at easier rates; 2,500 bags Bombay changed hands on private terms.

[From the Philadelphia North American, 29th.]

The demand for cloverseed has fallen off, and the dealers are buying in lots at $5@5.25; 800 bushels, mostly from second hands, sold at $5.37½@5.50 ⅌ bushel. The offerings and sales are light, reaching about 3,500 bushels during the week. Timothy is steady at $2.12½@2.25, and flaxseed at $2.10@2.15 ⅌ bushel.

[From the Baltimore American, 29th.]

Sales reported to-day of 300 bushels cloverseed at $5 per bushel; jobbing lots are selling at $5.12½@5.25 per bushel, according to quality. Timothy and flaxseed were unchanged.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1862.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 29, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs during the week ending March 29, compare as follows:

	Beeves.	Hogs.
Week ending March 29	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " March 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " March 15	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " March 8	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that the receipts show an increase in Beef Cattle of 3,000 head over last week; but there is a decrease in Hogs of upwards of 3,100 head.

BEEF CATTLE—Notwithstanding the liberal receipts of the week, the market for Beef Cattle has been unusually brisk and firm—prices closing nearly ¼c ⅌ lb higher than last week. The quality of the stock in market this week was very much superior to the supply for some weeks past, and both packers and shippers took hold freely. Good to extra shipping beeves were sold at $3.00@3.50 and packing cattle were active at $2.80@3.00. Medium grades also shared in the general improvement, owing to a good demand by Government contractors and feeders, and sales ranged from $2.50@2.75.

There were some very choice Iowa fed stock in the various yards this week, and some of the highest-priced cattle came from that State. Orndorf sold 75 head of very choice young steers, from Burlington, at $3.54. Earl sold 100 head of very choice beeves, from Iowa, at $45 per head, averaging 1300 lbs. The purchasers were McClung & Bradley. Gardner sold to Hazlewood 45 choice steers at $3.50. Ferris sold to Morris & Co. 13 head of young steers at $3.25; and the same parties purchased 140 head of good to prime steers at $3.00@3.25, from Clapp, McPhail, Ellis and others. Smith sold 47 head of prime packing cattle, from Iowa, at $3.45; and Buckner & Brown 44 head at $3.25.

At the close the various yards were pretty effectually cleaned of good stock, and the market was firm—closing as follows:

Extra shipping cattle	$3.25@3.50
Good to prime do	3.00@3.25
Fair to prime packing	2.80@3.00
Common to medium	2.50@2.75
Inferior	[illegible]

The following shows the sales of Beef Cattle at the various yards during the past three days:

SALES ON THURSDAY, MARCH 27.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SALES ON FRIDAY, MARCH 28.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SALES TO-DAY (SATURDAY) MARCH 29.

Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.	Beeves.	av. lbs.	Price.
75	1300	3.54	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
84	[illegible]	3.50	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	[illegible]	$40 ⅌ hd	18	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIVE HOGS—The market for Hogs is dull, and we have to note a decline in prices of 15@25c on the week. TO-DAY the sales were as follows:

Hogs.	av.	Price.	Hogs.	av.	Price.
48	219	$2.75	40	224	$2.80
36	207	2.75	34	226	2.80
129	194	2.70	84	204	2.80
57	200	2.60	116	215	2.85

SHEEP—There is a good demand by city butchers, and the market is firm. Sales to-day were:

142 Sheep averaging 104 lbs at $4.00

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 26, 1862.

[From the New York Tribune, Thursday.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,150.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality	8½@9¼	Ordinary	7@8
Medium	8@8½		

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States:

New York	311	Iowa	1.7
Pennsylvania	89	Connecticut	17
Ohio	498	Missouri	52
Indiana	163	Michigan	300
Illinois	1421	Canada	20
Kentucky	373		

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

	Live.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed large size	4¾@4¾c.	8 @ 8½c.
Second quality corn fed	3¾@4 c.	8¼@8½c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3¾@3¾c.	4¾@8¼c.
Large size, still-fed, fat	3¾@3¾c.	4¾@8¼c.
Second quality, still fed	3¼@3¾c.	4¾@8¼c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 1.—FLOUR—Opened heavy and drooping, and closed rather more steady, maintaining about yesterday's prices; sales 11,400 brls at $5.15@5.25 for super state; $5.35@5.50 for extra state; $5.15@5.30 for super western; $5.35@5.50 for common to med extra western; $5.65@5.75 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.80@6.50 for trade brands. Canadian flour in moderate demand at previous quotations; sales 750 brls at $5.35@5.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3.15@4.25. Corn meal in fair request; sales 500 brls at $3.50 for Jersey, and $3.15 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. Sales 3000 brls at 23@23½c, closing heavy at inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Sales 4,500 bu inferior Chi spring at $1.17½, and 500 bu Mil club at $1.30. Rye dull and drooping. Sales 5,350 bu at 79@81c. Barley scarce and firm. Sales 500 bu state at 90c, and 800 bu Canada East at 91c. Corn—Market opened a shade firmer, and closed at about 1c advance, with good export demand. Sales 117,000 bu at 57½@58c for mixed western in store, 57½@58c del; 57c for inferior do del, and 57@57½c for Jersey yellow. Oats quiet and firm. Sales at 37@40c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

GROCERIES.—Sugar, raw more active and firmer. Sales 180 hhds Cuba at 6¾@7½; 280 hhds Porto Rico at 6¾@7¾; 91 hhds Melado at 6; 300 bags China at 5¾@7; 50 boxes Havana on private terms; by auction 110 hhds Porto Rico were sold at 6¼@8¾, chiefly at 6½@8¾.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy. Prices without material change. Sales 900 brls at $11.75@12 for mess; $10@10.25 for prime; $12.50@13.50 for prime mess. Total stock old and new April 1st, 1862, 70,514 brls; same date last month 62,015 brls; same date last year 58,381 brls. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 400 brls at $5@6.50 for country prime; $5.50@7.25 for country mess; $12@13.50 for repacked mess and $13.75@14.50 for extra mess. Total stock old and new April 1st, 1862, 27,513; repacked same date last month 36,865; packages same date last year, 55,217 pkgs. Prime mess beef in moderate demand, with sales of 100 tierces at $20. Beef hams quiet and steady. Sales 50 brls at $13.50 for choice western. Cut meats a fair demand, with sales 4½@5¾c for shoulders and 6½@7c for hams; included in sales were 75 hhds shoulders in dry salt for May delivery at 4½c. Bacon sides are more active. Sales were 1,850 boxes at 6¾c for Cumberland cut middles; 6¾c for long ribbed do; 7¼@7½c for short clear. Lard steady and firmer, with sales of 1,814 brls at 7¾@8¼c. Butter in fair demand, with sales at 8½c for Ohio, and 16@21c for state. Cheese steady at 5@8½c.

Caution to Druggists.—Beware of counterfeit "Mexican Mustang Liniment."

The genuine is wrapped in fine steel plate engravings, with the words "MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT" in a circle surrounding a burning volcano, &c., and "D. S. Barnes" blown in the bottle. There has been offered for sale by one John D. Park, an article in general design quite the same, but engraved on common stone plate, with the words "A. G. Bragg & Co." in the top of the circle, the words "Mexican," underneath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano, and the proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, omitted from bottle. To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade-mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will enforce the law to the fullest extent. Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit Liniment will be thankfully received. D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.
mh24-a715-4tW

WESTERN PATENT AGENCY.
COBURN & MARKS,
CHICAGO ... ILLINOIS.
Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4441. Agencies at Washington and London. Circulars sent to any address.
ap5-a664-wlm

HONEY BEES FOR SALE.
A few Hives of Bees for sale at the
SUMMIT FARM.
They will be delivered in good order for a journey of any length at any of the Railroad Depots in the city of Chicago. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, Illinois.
C. I. REED.

THE YELLOW NANSEMOND is the only variety of Sweet Potatoes that has given entire satisfaction in the Northwest. Our stock of the above in store for next spring is unusually large, and of the best quality—propagated from the
BEST LARGE POTATOES
Selected from many hundred bushels; and the completion of our railroad to Rockville will enable us to fill and forward promptly all CASH ORDERS with which we may be favored, at the low price of $3 PER BARREL for eastern funds.
Responsible Agents Wanted
In every county, town and village, to sprout small lots on halves. Farmers can club together and buy of agents and receive plants by the quantity, or get good plants for themselves free of cost.
The Sweet Potato Culturist,
Giving full directions for
Sprouting, Planting, Cultivating and Keeping,
Will be furnished gratis to Agents and Customers; and to others by mail, POST PAID, for twenty-five cents. Address J. W. TENBROOK.
ROCKVILLE, Ind., April 3, 1862.
I find Mr. Tenbrook's Seed Potatoes among the very best and always reliable. RURAL.

PEOPLE'S PENSION AND BOUNTY MONEY OFFICE, Chicago, Ill. 95 Lake street, corner of Dearborn, (entrance on Dearborn) Rooms 12 and 13.
SNYDER, COOK & CO.,
Having established a central office for the purpose of collecting all claims arising from the present war, now offer to the patriotic people of the Northwest a safe and direct medium through which their claims can be collected. We possess every facility for making collections with economy, fidelity and dispatch, one member of the firm residing at Washington. Arrangements made with claim agents in the country. We prepare all papers and furnish all testimony from army officers. For further particulars and references, see large advertisement in Daily Tribune, or address us by letter. P. O. Box 2880.
2nd.—The firm is composed of men of established reputation.—[Chicago Daily Tribune.]
3d.—They are not only able lawyers, but patriotic supporters of the Government, and well worthy their immense patronage. It is a significant fact that their clients employ them the second time.—[Chi. Times.]
4th.—They combine the rare qualities of legal worth, integrity and responsibility. They are the men to employ.—[Chi. Eve. Journal.
mh27-a61-1m-wy

EMPLOYMENT.—A new enterprise.—THE FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE CO. want a number of active Local and Traveling Agents. A liberal salary and expenses paid, or commission allowed. Address, with stamp, HARRIS BROTHERS, Boston, Mass.
(Clip this out for reference.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible] writ of execution issued from the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of an alias writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible]

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

THE SMASH-UP ON THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Ten Men Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

The terrible accident that occurred on Wednesday night, on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, of which brief mention was made in our issue of yesterday morning, proves to have been indeed a sad and heart-sickening affair.

It appears that the train on which the casualty took place, was the foremost one of the two special trains that had been chartered to bring from Janesville to this city, the 3d Wisconsin cavalry regiment, Col. Barstow. The first train left Janesville at 4:45 P. M., and the second left about twenty minutes later. As they were special trains and the way was clear, they were run at about the usual rate of speed, expecting to arrive here at half-past ten. The first train consisted of one engine and tender, six, baggage and eleven passenger cars—seventeen in all—snugly filled with soldiers, their baggage and equipments. The train was in charge of Conductor John Hull, and Engineer N. H. Barnes. All went well until they had got within about half a mile of the crossing of the C. & N. W., and the C. and M. railroads—about four miles from the Chicago depot of the latter company—when the forward axle of the first passenger car broke close to the wheel. In this condition, the train was dragged along for perhaps two hundred yards, and until the broken car crossed a culvert, where there was a cattle yard. At this point, the detached wheel fell through, the running gear of the car struck the ground and ties with great violence, so that the train was torn asunder, the "bumper" of the first passenger car being torn from its fastenings. At this moment, the first car—a second class one—was thrown from the track, on the right hand side, but none of its inmates were seriously hurt. Those in the second car did not escape so well. This coach was thrown over upon its side, to the left, into a ditch, some three feet below the track. This ditch was full of water, and into its muddy depths the unfortunate soldiers were suddenly plunged, their heads being submerged, and the weight of their companions, their accoutrements and the wreck of the coach, all pressing upon them, seven of the number were unable to extricate themselves, and when taken out—a few moments later—were, of course, dead. These men were all more or less bruised, it is true, but from a careful examination of the bodies, in the morning, it was apparent that they had received no mortal wounds, but had been subjected to the horrible fate of being suffocated in that filthy ditch. The third car was tumbled partly off the track, the rear end of it was struck by the fourth, crushed into a thousand fragments, and three soldiers instantly killed, while others were severely injured. The fourth car was not so badly smashed up as the others, though it was afterwards very nearly destroyed in the process of removal from the track. As soon as the uninjured persons on the train discovered what had occurred, they at once set about the work of removing the dead bodies, and giving what succor was possible to those who were injured but still living. The engine and baggage cars came to this city and hastily returned with assistance. By daylight the track was again cleared, and the second special train—which was duly signalled as soon as the accident occurred—came down, bringing the regiment, including the dead and wounded.

THE WRECK.

In company with the Coroner, his jury, and a few other citizens, our reporter visited the scene of the disaster, by special train, at noon, and took a survey of the scene of desolation and ruin there visible. The work of destruction was complete. Five cars lay wrecked, upon the ground, in a manner that clearly revealed the sudden and violent manner in which this fatal crash was visited upon the bewildered soldiers. On all sides lay innumerable fragments of the demolished cars; wheels, axles, trucks, rods, bolts, cushions, seats, &c., intermingled with broken swords, torn garments, and human blood covering the ground for many rods. It was a sickening sight, when viewed in connection with the fact of such a loss of life; yet it seems almost incredible that there were not at least five times as many more killed outright as there were.

THE DEAD.

The dead bodies of the ten victims were yesterday placed in the old depot building of the Railroad Company, and are to be conveyed back to their bereaved friends, from whom they so recently parted. One poor fellow was most horribly mangled. His head and face were smashed into a pulpy form utterly beyond recognition; one of his feet was crushed to a jelly, splintered bones, mangled flesh and torn sinews protruding from his ensanguined uniform. The other foot was so nearly severed at the ankle that but a mere strip of skin held it. One of his legs was half cut through just below the knee. It was a sight so appalling as not even the battle-field may rarely furnish its parallel. And this poor fellow, Walter Snell, of Co. G, only an hour or two before, had parted from his tearful wife, who accompanied him to Howard Station. She had given him up to die, if needs be, upon the battle-field of his country, little dreaming that a frightful and violent death was so near. A brother of this man, who lives at Jefferson, in this county, came to the dead house in the morning, and proposed taking the body of his brother home for burial. This will undoubtedly be allowed.

The following is a correct list of the killed and injured:

KILLED.

Elisha Sharp, Hospital Steward, Delevan.
Wm. Davis, Co. A, Roaring Creek, Jackson county.
Lucien M. Ranger, Co. A, Sparta.
J. F. Palmer, Co. A, Viroqua.
Casper Stone, Co. A, Bangor.
Chas. Briggs, Co. A, Tomah, Monroe county.
Walter Snell, Co. G, Lyon.
William Case, Co. G, Geneva.
Dr. E. M. Bemis, Co. G, New Albany.
Charles D. Hatch, Co. A, Sparta.

WOUNDED.

Quartermaster Sergeant, L. J. Edwards, Co. G, East Troy; ribs broken.
—— Tweedle, Co. G; internal injuries and contusion on the left side.
Madison Alger, Co. A, left arm broken.
Byron Wilcox, Co. L, both legs broken.

The above are not considered to be dangerously injured. The following are slightly wounded:

Davis Oustot, Co. A, contusion on head.
C. J. Farwell, Co. G, right shoulder sprained.
C. Gilson, Co. A, left shoulder and arm and left foot injured.
Geo. Crosby, Co. A, injured spine.
Robert Lawrence, Co. A, Shoulder sprained.
Frederick H. Johnson, Co. A, right knee and left side injured.
M. J. Whiting, Co. A, hips sprained and head cut.
William Anderson, Co. A, right ankle sprained.
Charles Putnam, Co. A, knee sprained.
John Crites, Co. D, hand badly cut.

Superintendent G. L. Dunlap and Gen. Ticket Agent E. DeWitt Robinson were on the train when the crash took place, and did all in their power to relieve the sufferers. The cars destroyed belonged to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, and had been loaned to the Northwestern Company for the purpose of transporting the regiment to this city.

It is thought by many who were on the train that when the violent bumping of the first passenger car commenced, one pull at the bell rope would have signalled the engineer in time to have saved the train. But no one in that car seemed to realize the nature of the breakage, and the rope was not pulled. Neither the engineer nor the conductor—who were at the extreme ends of the train at the moment—had any intimation of what had occurred, until it was too late to avoid the crash. And as the train was not running at a rate of more that twenty miles an hour, it would seem that no blame could attach to any of the officers or employees of the road.

The Disaster on the Northwestern Railroad.

The Coroner's jury met at the Supervisor's room, in the Court House, yesterday morning at nine o'clock, for a further consideration of the case of the unfortunate members of the third Wisconsin Cavalry, killed by the accident on the Northwestern Railroad. There being no new testimony to be brought before them, they soon agreed, and rendered the following verdict:

The jury do say upon their oath that Elisha Sharp, Wm. Davis, Lucien M. Ranger, J. F. Palmer, Casper Stone, Chas. Briggs, Walter Snell, William Case, Dr. E. M. Bemis, Chas. D. Hatch, came to their deaths from injuries received on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, near the crossing of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad in the town of West Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, about 10 o'clock in the evening, on the 26th of March, A. D. 1862, in consequence of four cars being thrown off the track, caused by the breaking of the front axletree of the forward truck of the first passenger coach while the train was moving at the usual rate of speed—from twenty-three to twenty-six miles an hour.

Signed—[illegible], Albert Bronson, D. H. Howard, D. C. Hawley, E. S. McLean, D. J. Jordon, P. McIntyre, C. N. Hogan, T. Daelye, J. Geisler and B. S. Philips.

☞ Mohammed conquer ideas. They may stifle their utterance; they never vanquish them. Physical force against opinion is as futile as Xerxes's chain to bind the advancing tide.

Who Gives the "Aid and Comfort."

An appeal is made to the patriotism of conductors of the press not to make announcements of military movements, lest the enemy shall derive "aid and comfort" therefrom. Hardly a day passes that this appeal is not renewed, in one form or another, even to the extent of "warnings" uttered against offending parties. We are left no room to doubt, therefore, the present intention of the Government in regard to this matter. The enemy have, from the outset of the war, received "aid and comfort" from some source, which has kept them constantly informed, even to the extent of State secrets! The press is the first to be charged with the blame, because its enterprise has been patent to the world. But is it justly charged? Our greatest disasters—Bull Run, Ball's Bluff and Belmont—were certainly not due to any reportorial zeal in giving details of equipment and numbers. The organization of McDowell's army was published first in an official bulletin. Ball's Bluff and Belmont were as much a surprise to the press as to the people, both in the movement and the result. The most complete descriptions were given of Sherman's and Burnside's expeditions, but neither has experienced any trouble on that score. Capt. Porter's mortar fleet has been made a matter of history in its preparation, and will be historical in its results. Nothing has been left to be said of the armament of Com. Foote's gunboats, and it was known beforehand they were preparing to take Forts Henry and Donelson, which they did take. Our "little Monitor" was described long ago in the *Scientific American*, and yet the rebels were not able to damage her. Where, then, has a single item of information been given in the loyal press from which the rebels have derived "aid and comfort" to the detriment of the Federal arms!

But that the rebels do receive "aid and comfort" is undeniable. Their sources, however, are more reliable than the press. The information they get comes from nearer the throne, and is by just so much the more what they want and what they can rely upon. Who told them of the President's order to Gen. McClellan for a 22d of February movement, that did not take place? The people of the North knew the existence of such an order only on the 18th of March. A letter found in a rebel camp by the advance of our army, dated "Camp Pickens, Manassas, Va., March 6th," is evidence on this point, and it is abundantly corroborated. It reads as follows:

I see none of the Richmond papers have published the facts herein communicated, and therefore think they are prohibited doing so; and for this cause I would guard you against making them public. The evacuation of Manassas is at this moment in process of accomplishment. *The process has been carried on for the past week*, and at last it seems that the store of Government provisions and ordnance has been touched. The ladies were ordered to retire beyond Culpeper Court House a week ago; then the sick soldiers were sent back; and since and now all the cars have been employed in transporting Government property except the passenger cars.

This close coincidence between the movement of the rebel army and our army, shows that the Confederates still have the same reliable means of information at Washington of the most secret counsels of our generals. While such a state of things exists, the war orders for suppressing news and newspapers are simply a farce. The source of the information to the enemy, is not far from the head of military affairs, and the place to begin the search and suppression is at the top.

Why the Merrimac Came Out.

A new and important meaning has been assigned to the raid of the Merrimac. There is reason to believe that the sole object of the iron-plated monster in appearing as she did, and destroying the blockading squadron at the mouth of the James River, was to enable the two smaller rebel vessels, the Yorktown and Jamestown, to pass down the stream, and up Elizabeth River to Norfolk and Gosport Navy Yard, where they now are. The repairs made to these two vessels at Richmond were not of very important character, the evident design being to remodel and reconstruct them at Gosport as iron-plated steamers, to co-operate at some time not far distant, with the Merrimac, in an attack upon all the Federal shipping in the harbor. Whether the Monitor would be a match for these three enemies, is a question which should be solved at once by those in authority. The Jamestown and Yorktown would not have been able, without the aid of the Merrimac, to have run the James River blockade, and the facilities of the Gosport Navy Yard for their reconstruction, are, unfortunately, ample.

Sharpers following the Army.

A large number of sharpers are following in the wake of the army of the Potomac, waiting for pay day. Venders of intoxicating beverages are also in the train, and several grog-shops have been slyly opened at Fairfax Court House. The attention of the commanding General has been drawn to these evils, and they cannot long exist. A party of the Thirty-Fourth New York (Oneida county) regiment behaved in a most disgraceful manner at Camp California on Wednesday night of last week. Some two hundred of the regiment entered the camp of the Fifth New Hampshire regiment and made an unprovoked attack upon Mr. White, the sutler, and his assistants. The sutler's tent was demolished. The officers present were unable to suppress the proceedings. The offenders were not dealt with as they should have been.

☞ "Loyal Kentucky," which the President has done so much to protect and conciliate, received his message inviting the border States to "initiate emancipation," in the following spirit: On the 12th inst., a Mr. Martin moved in the Legislature (House) of Kentucky, a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer the following:

"*Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That any persons who have or may advocate the doctrine of the abolition or emancipation of slavery in the State of Kentucky, either directly or indirectly, or who sympathize with the same, be and are hereby disfranchised for life.

"2. That any person so offending shall take no part in elections either as judges, clerks, or sheriffs of the same, and be requested to leave the State within ten days.

"3. This act shall take effect ten days after its passage."

The *loyal* and Union-loving House (having expelled all the open traitors) gave 48 yeas (for suspending the rules) to 29 nays; but, the former being less than two-thirds, the motion did not prevail, and the civilized and humane proposition, which would have banished Henry Clay—alike in his early manhood and in his old age—from the State he did so much to honor, is not yet a law.

☞ Gov. Harvey of Wisconsin has appointed Capt. David McKee of the 2d Regiment, on the Potomac, Lieutenant Colonel of the 15th (Scandinavian) Regiment, now near Island No. 10, to fill the vacancy caused by the recall of Lieutenant Colonel Killer K. Jones. This is the first field appointment which Gov. Harvey has been called upon to make, and he gave the selection to the Legislative Representatives of Grant county, which, although it had furnished equal to an entire regiment, yet had no offices higher in rank than a captain.

From the First Wisconsin Cavalry.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

BENTON BARRACKS, March 24, 1862.

The First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, which passed through your city one week ago to-day, arrived at Alton the following afternoon, cheered all along the line by the patriotic inhabitants of Illinois. Men, women and children in town, cottage and schoolroom waving hats and handkerchiefs, or the red, white and blue, from doors to windows, and beside our track, cheered us onward, evidently with a hearty good will. And Springfield seemed determined not to be outdone by any. Our first train arrived at Alton a little after noon, but bad management on the part of the Railroad Company—defective engines, &c.—detained the second train till near night. The consequence was, darkness overtook us before we could embark, with baggage, on the City of Alton, and a part of our men were exposed all night in a cold rain, on her decks.

Wednesday morning found us at St. Louis, where our regiment disembarked and marched three miles through the mud, to Benton Barracks, eliciting from the admiring crowds, as it passed through the city, repeated exclamations: "What a splendid regiment!" "What a noble body of men!" They were quartered in these filthy and uncomfortable Barracks, which required at least one day of scraping, sweeping and washing to make them inhabitable. Yesterday we came together as a regiment in the Amphitheatre of the Fair Grounds, and the hearts of all were cheered by the sweet music of our choice choir, aided by Mrs. Col. Daniels and other ladies, who accompanied their husbands from Kenosha.

We have no snow here, but frequent rains and change of water has occasioned a large number of colds and diarrhea. As yet we have had no serious cases of sickness, and hope to have none.

Officers and men are anxiously waiting for orders to march in the enemy's country and strike a death blow to rebellion.

☞ Six rebel prisoners having been assisted to escape from Camp Butler, at Springfield, by secesh sympathizers outside, Col. Morrison has shut the gates against everybody, and it is now as much as a man's life is worth to get inside, or hold intercourse with the prisoners.

☞ The Baptist Bible House on Nassau street, New York, an elegant marble building erected some years since at a cost of $115,000, has been taken on a foreclosed mortgage of $65,000, by the United States Trust Company, and the society that had owned it is disbanded. There was bad management somewhere.

A NEW TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

GEN. HOOKER'S "POTOMAC JIM."

Adventures of a Contraband Scout at Aquia Creek.

[Cor. of the New York Times, 24th inst.]

I spent three weeks at Liverpool Point, the outpost of Hooker's Division, almost directly opposite Aquia Creek, waiting patiently for the advance of our left wing to follow up the army, becoming, if not participator against the dying struggles of rebeldom, at least a chronicler of the triumphs in the march of the Union army. During this time I was the guest of Col. Graham, of Mathias Point memory, who had brought over from that place, (last November,) some thirty valuable chattels. A part of the camp was assigned to them. They built log huts, and obtained from the soldiers many comforts, making their quarters equal to any in the camp. They had friends and relatives. Negroes feel as much sympathy for their friends and kin as the whites, and from the present time, many a man in Virginia has lost a very likely nigger, for the camp contains now upwards of a hundred fat and healthy darkeys, in addition to its original number from Mathias Point. One of the number deserves more honor than that accorded to Toussaint L'Overture, in the brilliant lecture delivered by Wendell Phillips. He is unquestionably the hero of the Potomac, and deserves to be placed by the side of his most renowned black brethren.

The name of this negro is James Lawson, born near Hempstead, Virginia, and belonged to a Mr. Taylor. He made his escape last December. On hearing his praises spoken by the Captain of the gunboats on the Potomac, I was rather indisposed to admit the possession of all the qualities they give him credit for, and thought possibly his exploits had been exaggerated. His heroic courage, truthfulness and exalted christian character seemed too romantic for their realization; however, my doubts on that score were dispelled, and I am a witness of his last crowning act. Jim, after making his escape from Virginia, shipped on board of the Freeborn, flag gunboat, Lieut. Samuel Magaw commanding. He furnished Capt. Magaw much valuable intelligence concerning the rebel movements, and from his quiet, every-day behavior soon won the esteem of the commanding officer.

Capt. Magaw, shortly after Jim's arrival on board the Freeborn, sent him upon a scouting tour through the rebel fortifications, more to test his reliability than anything else; and the mission, although fraught with great danger, was executed by Jim in the most faithful manner. Again Jim was sent into Virginia, landing at the White House, below Mount Vernon, and going into the interior for several miles, encountering the fire of picket guards and posted sentries, returned in safety to the shore, and was brought off in the Captain's gig, under the fire of the rebel musketry.

Jim had a wife and four children at that time still in Virginia. They belonged to the same man as Jim did; he was anxious to get them; yet it seemed impossible. One day in January, Jim came to the captain's room and asked for permission to be landed that evening on the Virginia side, as he wished to bring off his family. "Why, Jim," said Capt. Magaw, "how will you be able to pass the picket?"

"I want to try, captain, I think I can get 'em over safely," meekly replied Jim.

"Well, you have my permission;" and Capt. Magaw ordered one of the gunboats to land Jim that night on whatever part of the shore Jim designated, and return for him the following evening.

True to his appointment, Jim was at the spot with his family, and were taken on board the gunboat and brought over to Liverpool Point, where Col. Graham had given them a log house to live in, just back of his own quarters. Jim ran the gauntlet of the sentries unharmed, never taking to the roads, but keeping in the woods—every foot-path of which, and almost every tree, he knew from his boyhood up.

Several weeks afterwards another reconnoissance was planned, and Jim sent on it. He returned in safety, and was highly complimented by Generals Hooker, Sickles, and the entire flotilla.

On Thursday, week ago, it became necessary to obtain correct information of the enemy's movements. Since then, batteries at Shipping and Cockpit Points have been evacuated, and their troops moved to Fredericksburgh. Jim was the man picked out for the occasion, by Sickles and Magaw. The General came down to Col. Graham's quarters, about 9 in the evening, and sent for Jim. There were present the General, Col. Graham, and myself. Jim came into the Colonel's quarters.

"Jim," said the General, "I want you to go over to Virginia, to-night, and find out what forces they have at Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh. If you want any men to accompany you, pick them out."

"I know *two* men that would like to go," Jim answered.

"Well, get them, and be back as soon as possible."

Away went Jim over to the contraband camp, and returning almost immediately, brought into our presence two very intelligent looking darkeys.

"Are you all ready," inquired the General.

"All ready, Sir," the trio responded.

"Well, here, Jim, you take my pistol," said Gen. Sickles, unbuckling it from his belt, "and if you are successful, I will give you $100."

Jim hoped he would be, and bidding us good bye, started off for the gunboat Satellite, Capt. Foster, who landed them a short distance below the Potomac Creek batteries. They were to return early in the morning, but were unable, from the great distance they went in the interior. Long before daylight on Saturday morning, the gunboat was lying off the appointed place. As the day dawned, Captain Foster discovered a mounted picket guard near the beach, and almost at the same instant saw Jim to the left of them, in the woods, sighting his gun at the rebel cavalry. He ordered the "gig" to be manned and rowed to the shore. The rebels moved along slowly, thinking to intercept the boat, when Foster gave them a shell, which scattered them. Jim, with only one of his original companions, and two fresh contrabands, came on board. Jim had *lost the other*. He had been challenged by a picket when some distance in advance of Jim, and the negro, instead of answering the summons, fired the contents of Sickles's revolver at the picket. It was an unfortunate occurrence, for at that time the entire picket guard rushed out of a small house near the spot, and fired the contents of their muskets at Jim's companion, killing him instantly. Jim and the other three hid themselves in a hollow, near a fence, and after the pickets gave up pursuit, crept through the woods to the shore. From the close proximity of the rebel pickets, Jim could not display a light, which was the signal for Foster to send a boat.

Capt. Foster, after hearing Jim's story of the shooting of his companion, determined to avenge his death; so, steaming his vessel close in to the shore, he sighted his guns for a barn, where the rebel cavalry were hiding behind. He fired two shell—one went right through the barn, killing four of the rebels and seven of their horses. Capt. Foster, seeing the effect of his shots said to Jim, who stood by: "Well, Jim, I've avenged the death of poor Cornelius," (the name of Jim's lost companion.)

Gen. Hooker has transmitted to the War Department an account of Jim's reconnoissance to Fredericksburgh, and unites with the army and navy stationed on the left wing of the Potomac, in the hope that the Government will present Jim with a fitting recompense for his gallant services.

A PICTURE QUITE THE REVERSE.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Gen. Banks's column at Winchester, says:—

One incident showing the disposition of the negroes and the treatment visited upon them by some of our officers, is too scandalous for belief. A free negro was being questioned by an officer in regard to forage; at length he told the officer he was for the Union, and asked, "Why don't you give us arms; we'd love to fight for you." The officer seized a musket from a soldier and knocked the generous fellow into the gutter with a blow from the butt. I have this from another officer who was an eye-witness, and interfered for the negro.

What Napoleon Thinks of the Army of the Potomac—Gurley's Speech Printed in Paris.

[Washington Correspondence Columbus Journal.]

I learn from a gentleman who has just returned from Paris, that Napoleon sent a trustworthy agent to this country, a Quartermaster of the French army, who traveled while here without any one knowing that he was connected with the French Government. On his return, he reported to the Emperor that the Army of the Potomac was the best equipped, and had the best material in it for an army of any in the world; but, added he, it has the poorest General of any army in the world. To an American doing business in Paris the Emperor recently said, "What is the matter with your General at Washington? Is he sick? Is he infirm? Why does he not do something?" It was not until the arrival of Napoleon's messenger that his policy was fully determined, but when it was, secession stock "caved in."

The speech of "Monsieur" Gurley on McClellan and the conduct of the war, was first published in the Government organ, and from thence copied by all the other papers in Paris. The Emperor being posted, knew that the speech revealed the true reason, as far as it was prudent to do so, why our grand army was hampered and clogged here in a besieged city. The mud that stopped us here for the past six months at an expense of over a million per day, was in the brain of the late commanding General, and in the hearts of some of his traitorous advisers.

Each day reveals more astounding facts. The "Young Napoleon" did every thing he could to have the blockade of the Potomac remain undisturbed. Twice did he agree after urgent entreaties from the Navy, to furnish four thousand men to co-operate in raising the blockade. Twice were our gunboats at the appointed rendezvous. Twice did McClellan fail to come to time, and he did not have the moral courage to inform the naval officers that he was afraid to venture the experiment, notwithstanding they assured him it could be accomplished with ease. And at last, when the President forced him to move, he tried hard to have our troops transported to Annapolis and shipped from there *around* the batteries on the Potomac, leaving them intact. Did the people know this political and military charlatan fully, they would hold mass meetings and demand his removal, or at least his retiracy to New York, where he could do us no farther harm.

Rebel Prisoners at Columbus, O.

A curious state of affairs must exist in Camp Chase, Columbus, O., by all accounts. Rebel officers are allowed the freedom of the Capital, and spout treason about the streets as though they were not prisoners of war and under obligations to the Government for the privileges of parole, while the less fortunate privates, confined to the camp, hold some seventy odd negroes as *slaves*, and refuse to permit them to be detailed to hospital duties, where their services would be valuable. Inasmuch as these negroes came are in camp by no voluntary act, would it not be as well to give these fellows to understand that upon the soil of Ohio every man is free? By what right of law are they held and treated as slaves?—*Cin. Com.*

Aid to the Contrabands.

Pro-slavery journals are open-mouthed in their attack upon the organizations in Eastern cities for the relief and education of contrabands. These poor people were found suffering from want—the supplies which would have amply sufficed for their subsistence having been taken for the use of the Federal soldiery. They now have been kindly relieved. They were without the proper means of cultivating the plantations abandoned by their late masters. These they have now been furnished with, and arrangements have been made for organizing their labor. Measures have been taken to give both children and persons of mature age the rudiments of education, to teach them useful handicraft arts, to furnish them with religious instruction and supply them with physicians. All this has been done by benevolent individuals in the free States, under the auspices of three associations: the Educational Association in Boston, the Freedman's Relief Association in New York city, and the Port Royal Committee in Philadelphia.

Anything, however, which looks towards the elevation of the black race, calls into action the liveliest powers of detraction and falsifying on the part of pro-slavery men, and the libels have been infamous and numerous in the columns of journals who find a greater sympathy with K. G. C. than with the cause of the Union. J. W. Edmonds, President of the New York Freedman's Association above referred to, comes out over his own signature with a statement in the New York *Evening Post*, which, for the information contained in the same, we copy.

Hitherto the action of these societies has been confined to Port Royal, in the county of Beaufort, S. C. where, according to the census of 1860, eighty-two per cent. of the population were slaves; where, according to the report of the government agent, there were, in February last, over fifteen thousand without employment or means of earning a livelihood; where the government is issuing to the negroes some twenty thousand rations a day to keep them from starving; where their clothing was wearing out; where medical aid had been withdrawn and disease was spreading, and where prompt action was necessary in order to prevent greater suffering in the future, and, perhaps, disorder and insurrection.

Therefore, three societies have been founded—in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia—to appeal to the humane for aid. Such appeal has been readily responded to, and the societies have already sent out to Port Royal some sixty persons, and over one hundred cases or boxes of clothing, besides provisions and agricultural implements.

The object in view, and the mode of attaining it, are clearly expressed in the following extracts from the New York organization:

"I. They must be treated as freemen.

"II. As such they must earn their livelihood, as we do, and not be dependent on charity.

"III. Their labor must be performed under a well organized superintendence.

"IV. They will receive compensation for this labor in the shape of daily wages, reserving thereout a sufficient percentage to defray the cost of superintendence.

"V. As soon as their labor shall be organized, they will be required to provide their own support.

"VI. In the meanwhile, and until their earnings shall provide the means of their support, they will be aided with food, clothing and shelter, but such supplies shall be charged to them as advances, to be paid by the receiver, without interest.

"VIII. Schools and churches shall be established among them, and the sick be cared for.

"IX. No idlers shall be allowed among them, but all must work who can.

"X. Each one shall be encouraged to raise on his own ground such articles of food as his family may require, and be so taught gardening as to raise quantities for the army and navy, and other markets."

The persons who have been sent out were farmers, mechanics, physicians and teachers. Their fitness has been determined by intelligent committees, after very careful examination. Mr. Pierce is a lawyer and not a clergyman, and leaves a good practice to devote himself to his task. He is in the pay of the Government. It is true, he took out with him fifty-five persons, and seventeen have been sent since, but not one of those seventy-two people receive any kind of compensation or contribution from the Government, except a soldier's ration a day. The value of that ration (twenty cents) is the extent of their imputed "living on Uncle Sam." Many of them have gone without any additional compensation whatever, and several receive only $5, $10 or $15 a month to eke out their subsistence. There are some to whom a larger compensation is to be paid, because of the peculiar value of their services. But in all instances, all compensation beyond the ration a day is paid by the societies who send them, and not by the Government.

The *Herald*, in its attack, imputes our movement to abolition proclivities and an intention to stir up an insurrectionary spirit, &c. A fouler libel on the intention of respectable citizens could scarcely be uttered. Our object is defined in our organization. It is, "with the co-operation of the National Government, so far as attainable, the relief and improvement of the freedmen of the colored race; to teach them civilization and Christianity; to imbue them with notions of order, industry, economy and self-reliance, and to elevate them in the scale of humanity, by inspiring them with self-respect." And accordingly our agents have been set to work at Port Royal and its vicinity, honestly to carry out those purposes. Our men (except the physicians, who have enough to do in their calling) are engaged in overseeing the labor of the colored males, and so guiding it as to enable them to be industrious and to earn their own living. And one fact stated by our local agent in his "second report" shows how important is the work we have entered upon; it is this, that in the families of the negroes whose labor our fifty men are overseeing, there are over two thousand children.

We have sent out now employes enough to provide for about 5,000 out of the 15,000 or 20,000 deserted slaves. Our work has only begun. In order to continue it, the three societies in Boston, in New York, and in Philadelphia, have met lately by their delegates and formed a union, appointing a joint executive committee and a joint general agent. The executive committee consists of Edward Atkinson of Boston Philip Physick Randolph of Philadelphia, and myself in New York. The general agent is a gentleman who will inspire universal confidence, if he will accept our appointment. The imputation of the *Times* correspondent is, that the government will lose money by its mode of doing this business, and that it would be far better to lease the lands to tenants who would cultivate them on their own account.

That idea has been considered and there are serious objections to it. Those objections are thus stated in my report to our association of my interview with the Secretary of the Treasury:

"As to the ninth inquiry; which related to renting the lands, he said that could not be done, partly because, the lands belonging to individuals, he had no right to let them, and partly because, however careful might be our selection of tenants, the uncertainty of their tenure and their necessary outlay, would make it for their interest to conduct their operations more with reference to their own profit than the welfare of these people, whence much oppression might flow."

It was, therefore, inevitable that, until Congress should pass some law on the subject, these people must be left entirely unregulated, or private individuals must undertake the task of directing their labor and afford them the intelligent direction which the flight of their masters had withdrawn from them. This the Government could not do, and that is precisely the task which our three societies have undertaken, until Congress shall adopt some general plan.

And now I beg to add to what I have thus said, in defense of our societies, that the work before us is one of great interest, and calls for the aid of all the humane, unless we wish to see realized the hope that we are afraid some entertain, that the condition of the negro may be made worse by his emancipation than it was when he was held in bondage.

The Slave Pen of Alexandria.

[Cor. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 25th.]

This relic of barbarism should be seen by every one who comes to Alexandria. It is alike a monument to liberty and an epitaph of slavery. You may soon reach it from the Marshall House.

The adjacent office, where the slaves were taken out to be sold—where they were exhibited for inspection—where their strong points of body and mind were shown to the best advantage, as horses are trotted out—is near the pen. This building and adjacent yard have a liberal supply of grated windows and doors. The rear area is thirty feet long by twenty wide, and fifteen high—composed of quadruple brick walls, open to the hot sun of Summer and the fierce cold of Winter. In this area the slaves were fed. A little iron wicket in the grated door allowed the food to be passed in. All the adjacent passages were thickly grated.

The pen has two large enclosures. One of these is fifty feet long by forty wide; the other thirty by twenty. These were open at the top to the weather, but strongly guarded all around. Here hundreds of human beings, of both sexes, were huddled together like cattle—the aged, the middle-aged and the young—guilty of no crime, charged with no offense,—yet branded as infamous, doomed like felons, scourged and starved like convicts, and sold as chattels on the auction block, into hopeless chains and cruel bondage!

All this was in Alexandria—between the ashes of Mount Vernon and the capital of the nation.

"I tremble for my country," said Thomas Jefferson in his Notes on Virginia—this very Virginia of slave pens and slave auctions—"when I remember that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever." G. W. D.

Heenan gone Abroad.

John C. Heenan, alias the "Benecia Boy," sailed for England on Saturday in the steamer City of Washington, accompanied by his brother. It is said that he has been engaged by Tom Sayers at a salary of $350 per week, and expenses, to accompany his old antagonist and his circus on a tour throughout Great Britain; but the Fancy are of opinion that his ulterior object is to make a match with the present champion, who has on several occasions boldly expressed his desire to enter the ring with him. This latter report is predicated upon the fact that Heenan has been offering to bet that he would bring home the English Champion's belt.

☞ The rebel Congress has voted that no cotton be raised this year. So King Cotton is discrowned and dethroned. Perhaps the rebels think they can get along without a home-king in the anticipation of inviting a foreign one to wave his sceptre over their owned heads.

☞ The pro-slavery Democrats, who are about ready to drop Gen. McClellan as their candidate for the Presidency, will make their next rally upon Gen. Halleck.

THE DEMOCRATIC MOB.

The Secesh at the Opera House.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 26th inst.]

"Where are you going, Chance?" said a hard-looking specimen standing at the entrance of the Opera House on Monday evening. "Going on a *stirk*." Hooray, responded the big gambling-housekeeper, recently liberated from jail.

"Come on boys, fun ahead," shouted a big mouthed fellow, fuming with whisky, when twenty or thirty more whisky swelled followed him up stairs, whooping as they went.

They made no secret of their purpose; a few remained on the first floor, but the most of them went up stairs; a dozen, perhaps, went up to the third tier; the larger number, however, remained in the second tier at the head of the stairway, and to the right of the speaker. This crowd seemed to be under the control of Bart. Smith.

Among those who remained on the first floor was a half-drunken fellow with a big dog; he succeeded once or twice in making his canine companion aid him in the uproar, but could howl and yell himself far louder than the dog.

At the time the eggs were thrown the most of them came from the upper tier, but a boulder and one or two eggs were thrown from that part of the house where the Bart. Smith gang were gathered together.

After Mr. Phillips had spoken about an hour, this assemblage of ruffians, headed by Bart. Smith, became the most uproarious, and were soon joined by those from both the upper and lower part of the house who were bent upon a row. They had now got to the head of the stairway. "Go it, boys," shouted their ruffianly Captain, and go it they did.

"Three groans for Wendell Phillips," shouted a whisky nosed man. "Three groans," shouted Bart. Smith. Bo-oo-oo. "Three groans for Judge Stallo," shouted out the whisky nosed fellow again. "Go it, boys," shouted the leader. "Three cheers for Mayor Hatch," shouted the whisky nosed man once more. "Three cheers with a will," shouted their leader. "Three groans for Old Abe and the Black Republicans," howled out a big fellow, at the top of his voice. "Into them, boys," shouted Smith. "Boo-oo-oo-oo-oo." "Don't shoot him, Bart.," shouted out a fellow with one eye. "Don't shoot," echoed the whisky nosed man. "Don't shoot," bawled out the big fellow with the long hair and dirty face. "Don't shoot, boys" echoed Bart. Smith. "On to the stage," shouted a big bellied gambler. "On to the stage" echoed a bandy legged pimp. "On to the stage, shouted their ruffianly leader. "Put out the ga-as," howled out a blear-eyed fellow with a hairy cap. "Put out the ga-as," echoed a long-legged toper in a slouched hat. "Begar we'll clane them out. Hooray for Jeff. Davis," bawled out a half a dozen drunken voices together.

"You clean us out," said a young soldier who was standing quietly by, "there are but five of my company here, but we'll put you through in short order, if the citizens here will only say the word." This had rather a cooling effect upon secesh. The people were fast leaving the house, and the drunken rowdies, headed by Bart. Smith, and a couple of big gamblers, suddenly made their exit for the street. W. GREENE, 66 Milton street.

Chicago Times and Cincinnati Enquirer.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 26th inst.]

A recent exposition of the band of conspirators known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, reveals the fact that the Chicago *Times* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* were accredited organs of the traitors before the rebellion broke out. Corroborative of this statement is the following: Last week we met an old friend, an officer in the Mexican War, a man delighting in the appellation—*Conservative*. He informed us that he visited Camp Douglas soon after the arrival of the rebel prisoners, and recognized among them a former member of a Tennessee regiment, which did good service at Buena Vista. Their conversation turned upon the campaign under Gen. Taylor, and the Tennessean, in his enthusiasm, forgot that he was a rebel, and spoke of the "glorious old flag." This was too much for our friend. He turned abruptly upon his companion, and asked: "Then what, in the name of Heaven, made you raise your hand *against* that 'glorious old flag?'" The rebel was staggered by the remark; but soon rallied, and replied: "I was simply fighting for my rights." "And who was interfering with your rights?" "Oh, nobody; but they would have been interfered with." "Who told you so?" "Why, we were told so by your own papers; the Chicago *Times* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* were text books in the part of Tennessee in which I lived. They continually told us that our rights would be invaded if Lincoln was elected. They were quoted and believed by our people. They contained a species of evidence which our Union men could not answer. There they were, printed right in your midst, read and supported by Northern men, and telling us every day that we were to be put below the nigger if the Republicans carried the election. They were copied by nearly all our papers, so that their statements were scattered broadcast over the South. If we were imposed on and deceived—if we seceded without cause—you may thank your own newspapers for it." Our friend inquired whether or not these Northern journals had any influence in his neighborhood. The rebel replied that he had read extracts from others of the same kind; but that the *Times* and *Enquirer* had far more influence in stirring up rebellion than all the others. Not one word of comment is needed.

The International Exhibition—Dining Saloon Arrangements.

The English papers dwell largely on the coming great exhibition. The London *Times* has the following:

"There is to be a third-class dinner at 8d., a superior third-class dinner at 1s. 6d., a second-class dinner at 2s. 6d., and a first-class at 5s. The eight-penny dinner will, of course, only consist of a substantial meal of bread and cold meat. That at 1s. 6d. will be cold meats, with hot vegetables, salad, bread and cheese, and beer. The half-crown repast will consist of a choice of two soups, with meats, lobster salad, hot vegetables, bread and cheese, beer, and sweets; while that for 5s. will be a regular dinner of three courses, entrees, deserts, &c. In addition to all these dining facilities, visitors may lunch or dine *a la carte*, or order party dinners in private dining-rooms at any expense they please. The contractors have ordered 20,000 dinner plates, 20,000 dessert plates, 2,000 large dishes, nearly 3,000 soup plates, 500 soup tureens, 1,000 cover dishes, 2,000 decanters, 20,000 tumblers, 10,000 sherry glasses, 20,000 champagne, hock and port glasses, 500 finger glasses, 10,000 coffee cups and saucers, with 500 tea ditto, and a large number of glass and china salt-cellars; 4,800 plated forks and 6,000 plated dish and tea spoons, with a number of metal cruets, &c., for the private dining rooms. This, however, is by no means all the cuttlery that will be necessary, inasmuch as Mr. Ratheram is sending up 7,500 table and dessert knives, with the same number of forks and 200 pair of carvers. Four thousand yards of linen damask has been ordered for table cloths, with 2,000 damask napkins, and 20,000 glass cloths, while 3,000 Windsor chairs are coming, and 300 tables, of six feet by four."

Col. Buford Receives an Insolent Letter from a Rebel Telegraphic Operator.

When we landed at Hickman, you will remember a locomotive left that place very hurriedly for Union City, which was fired at by a few of our soldiers without effect. Merrit Harris, the Confederate Government telegraphic operator, was on this locomotive. He has sent Col. Buford, of the 27th Illinois regiment, commanding the land forces of this expedition, a very rich and insolent letter, a copy of which we give below:

HICKMAN, March 18, 1862.

Col. Bufort Commanding Yankee Hirelings:

I left about fifteen minutes ago, after staying and reporting every boat that passed down this river. I haven't gone far either; not so far but that I can see your every movement. Don't you feel relieved since you took up those two rail and threw them into the backwater? Did you think that the water is always this high? Ha! ha! you are a pretty fellow. I believe you call yourself a Kentuckian. You must feel very great when you are murdering to subdue Kentuckians. I am a Kentuckian, and love her for old renown, but since she produces such toads as you are, I hate her. Wouldn't you like to have caught the old engine the other day? Ha! ha! If your men can't do any better than they did, then they had better stick to their old business of making wooden clocks. I suppose you thought I would remain away. Excuse me; I am in the old Linn Boyd District, and I expect to remain as long as I please.

I was sent here by Gen. Polk, to watch your movements, and report to him, which I have done to his entire satisfaction. No one of your boats passed either up or down but I reported it. More than that, sir, I helped to take from Mayfield, Ky., 1000 muskets and six field pieces, which belonged to the State, and gave them to the patriots of the South, and which you may have cause to regret, one of these days, perhaps. You will call this *treason*. Then be it so. I glory in it, and expect to lend all the aid and comfort to the Confederates I am able to do, until their independence is fully established. Hang me if you can get me. But I will see to that.

Hoping you may meet the fate of all followers of tyrants, I remain, as I ever will, the enemy of all such black-hearted scoundrels as you and your mates are.

M. HARRIS, Gov't Operator.

P. S.—You may thank Mr. Frank Buckner for me, for his kindness in trying to capture me and my friends who were on the engine you did not get, and tell him if I ever should meet him, if it is at the grave of his wife, that I will send his perjured soul to h—l.

MERRIT HARRIS, G. O.

It appears that Harris, together with Capt. Blake and two other officers,—the latter belonging to the rebel cavalry, seen on the Hickman heights as our fleet approached that town a few days since,—were subsequently captured near Hickman, by the officers in command of our forces at that point. Harris, however, managed to effect his escape, and is now at liberty, prowling around, watching our movements, and reporting to the rebel General Polk.

The "Mortal Remains" that our Troops found in a Rebel Graveyard.

When our troops dismantled the rebel batteries at Cockpit and Shipping Points, on the Potomac, the soldiers of the Massachusetts 1st came across a number of graves. They were laid out, says a correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, in the streets, carefully labeled, and contained pathetic remonstrances against disturbing the repose of the dead and violating the sanctity of the tomb, so that suspicions were engendered that the sacred dead might be brought to life again, and made to see a little more service under the sun. Spades and shovels were accordingly brought into requisition, and speedily were exhumed, not the bodies of departed confederates, but numbers of nice, new tents, packages of clothing, mess chests, furnished with all the appliances of modern cookery, trunks of various articles, tools, etc., etc. The grave-diggers were complimented for the success of their first sacrilegious experiment, and recommended to try again.

For the Chicago Tribune.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

When its stars were few, o'er the field and the flood
Our flag shone forth in its glory;
'Twas red with the flow of our forefather's blood
When the battle raged dark and gory;—
And as they fell, with their dying breath,
They prayed that no traitor might sever
A star from its folds, and they blessed it in death,
The flag of our Union forever.

CHORUS:

Then sing to our flag! on the land, on the sea,
No monarch shall scorn it, or sever
A star from its folds, from the flag of the free;
It shall wave o'er Columbia forever!

And now as that flag more resplendently glows,
And the stars of its bright constellation
Are many, we heed not the taunts of its foes,
For God is the strength of our nation;
The tempests of war he has guided us through;
A terror our foemen have found it,
The flag of Columbia, the red, white and blue,
With the sons of Columbia around it.
CHORUS:—Then sing to our flag! &c.

Britannia declares, we've forgotten the way,
To fight as our sires fought before us;
But let her beware of the fate of the day,
When we fight, with our starry flag o'er us:—
She thought so before, but our Perry and Scott,
At Erie and Lundy's Lane taught her,
That fighting the Yankee boys hadn't forgot,
'Neath their flag, on the land or the water.
CHORUS:—Then sing to our flag, &c.

Our battles have surely been bloody enough;
There's nothing our boys are afraid of;
For Roanoke shows us what sturdy old stuff
The sons of the pilgrims are made of:
And Ellsworth, and Lyon, the glorious dead,—
And Baker,—in dying they proved it—
With heroes who followed the heroes who led,
'Neath their flag, how they honored and loved it.
CHORUS:—Then sing to the flag! &c.

And hark, there is news! we have conquered again;
The Cumberland's heights tell the story;
The blood and the bullets fell thicker than rain,
But our boys bore our flag on to glory,
Through hunger and cold, they followed it well,
Though thousands were wounded and dying,
Who cheer'd with delight the old flag as they fell,
As they saw it on Donelson flying.

CHORUS:

Then sing to our flag! on the land, on the sea,
No traitorous hand shall dissever
A star from its folds, from the flag of the free,
It shall wave o'er Columbia forever!

E. M. PHILLIPS.

For the Chicago Tribune.

CHANGE.

Strong word of hope,—of joy or pain!
As varied is thy note
As summer sighs, or tempest rain,
Around life's struggling boat;
We welcome thee, or mournful sing
For the NEVER of thy speeding wing.

But every human heart may feel
Progression's fire in this;
Each man may steer his life-nerved keel
From rocks that threaten bliss,
Lighting with wisdom's offered ray,
The shade that broods around his way.

The prudent gather from the past
Of life, experience dear,
Knowledge whose quenchless torch shall cast
On death, effulgence clear;
When Heaven's immortal portals ope
To glorify long dreams of hope.

New thoughts, new duties, friends and scenes,
Accepted in this hour,
Brighten the space that intervenes,
As leaves surround the flower;
While on I press with patient mind—
Remembering those I've left behind.

EMMA BENTON BENNETT.

Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1862.

As to Flax Cotton.

CLYDE, Iowa, Feb. 26th, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

1st. Is the manufacture of flax cotton in the Eastern States a success, or is it a failure? or why do we not hear more of it?

2d. If it is a success, to what extent is machinery employed in its manufacture?

3d. Is there sufficient demand for raw material to justify the raising of flax here in the West? If so, how should it be prepared for shipping, and when properly prepared, what is it worth per pound? And do you know of any point in the West where there is an established market for it?

If you will answer the above interrogatories you will not only oblige me, but, without doubt, many, very many, of the readers of THE TRIBUNE—especially those of Iowa.

The climate and soil of Iowa are well adapted to flax growing, and could we dispose of the seed readily at from five to six shillings per bushel, and receive sufficient for the lint to compensate for the labor of preparing it, it would be an invaluable addition to the agricultural staples of the State.

Please answer the above as early as possible in TRIBUNE. Very truly, &c., J. H.

The Contrabands at Fortress Monroe put on Their Own Resources.

The telegraph has briefly announced that Gen. Wool has put the 1,500 contrabands of his department upon their own resources. This was in consequence of a report made to him by Col. Cram, Lieut. Col. Cannon and Major Jones, a commission to inquire into their condition. Heretofore a fund has been reserved out of the wages of such as worked, to support the old and disabled. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes:

If the former plan was an experiment, the one instituted by this order cannot be said to be anything better. The old plan, in the estimation of many, worked well. The new one is to be tested. The old plan was the result of careful deliberation by the heads of different departments—of Engineers, Quartermaster, Medical, Commissary, Ordnance—and was framed with an eye to the welfare of the negroes and the good of the public service. The new one has been devised independent of the views of the chiefs of the departments, who almost solely, in a practical sense, have to do with the negroes. The old plan paid, clothed and subsisted all alike, on the principle that all alike must be taken care of, because many, perhaps a majority, under the circumstances, could not take care of themselves, nor can they now. The new plan virtually withdraws this hand of universal support, requires that the negroes shall look out for themselves, provides that skill and industry shall be the standard of compensation, makes it optional with the department to employ as many negroes as they choose or none at all, and leaves the negro to abide the result of the competition instituted between white and black labor—the principal feature of the new plan. In one word, the old plan aimed (and, as far as any plan could, succeeded) to take care of the negroes, men, women and children, the sick and well, producers and non-producers, all alike. The new plan contemplates that they shall take care of themselves.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the negroes will prove equal to their new situation and task—a task which is the first lesson of the state of practical freedom into which they are for the first time introduced—that they will expend the money they earn prudently and wisely; that, realizing it is only by laboring continually a comfortable living can be obtained, they will be both industrious and frugal. The experiment is one that may well attract attention. That it will prove successful, is truly to be desired. For myself, I cannot resist the conviction that the ends sought—the welfare of the negroes and the good of the public service—would have been reached with a greater degree of certainty under the plan which the new order supersedes. The results to which that plan inevitably gravitated were in no manner inconsistent with those sought by the change—a change from what was working well for what is at best an untried experiment.

An Illinois Chaplain Preaches at Winchester, Va.

[Correspondence (16th) New York Tribune.]

Services were held in but few of the churches to-day (Sunday.) The Rev. Dr. Boyd, a brother-in-law of C. J. Faulkner, and pastor of a Presbyterian church, refused to preach. However, a Dr. Brooke, pastor of a Methodist church, invited one of our chaplains to occupy his pulpit, but the chaplain, not receiving the invitation in season, he himself delivered a very non-committal discourse to a large congregation, composed mostly of soldiers, as but few of the citizens ventured out. "They were too proud," remarked one of our soldiers, "to show themselves in their own clothes." It is a fact that wealthy families are forced to wear clothing of the coarsest description. Dr. Brooke invited the chaplains present to sit in the pulpit, and the Rev. Mr. McReading, the 39th Illinois, (Yates Phalanx) assisted in the services. "Chaplain Mac," as the soldiers call him, prayed fervently for the "success of the Union arms," "the speedy suppression of this wicked and causeless rebellion," for "Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States," and for "the Congress now in session at Washington"—a new style of invocation to fall on Winchester ears, albeit, there is no doubt it has a long time been the secret prayer of hundreds. It is somewhat doubtful whether that man is again asked to officiate in a semi-Secession church.

Sudden Death of a Chicago Man.

Mr. Charles Sweet, an account of whose sudden decease is contained in the following letter, just placed in our hands, was for many years a resident of Chicago and known to many of our citizens. He has for the past few years resided at St. Joseph, Michigan. At the time of his death he was fifty-one years of age:

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., March 20, 1862.

REV. J. R. HIBBARD.—My Dear Sir: Our friend Charles Sweet has very suddenly, and without any warning, been called away. He left his place of business last evening about 8 o'clock, went home, ate his supper, and after seating himself in an easy chair, commenced to read the Chicago TRIBUNE, that had just been received by the mail. About 10 o'clock Mrs. S. suggested that it was nearly time to retire, to which he assented. She had occasion to go up stairs and thinks she was not absent more than three or four minutes, when on returning to the room, she found him leaning over to one side in the chair, and life extinct. All efforts to resuscitate him were of no avail. I was at the house this morning and found the family in great distress on account of this sudden bereavement.

Mr. S. was a very intelligent receiver of the doctrines of the New Church, which he illustrated in his life, and his friends have the consolation of knowing that his transfer from the natural to the spiritual world, was not attended with the struggles that generally accompany the sundering of the ties that bind the spirit to the body. Yours truly,

HIRAM BROWN.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT.

Debate in the Senate on the bill to Abolish Slavery in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1862.

The bill for the abolition of slavery was taken up.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) proceeded to speak in favor of the bill. He referred to the controversy in Congress in 1789 as to the permanent seat of government. After a long struggle the Southern men triumphed, and the Capital was fixed on the banks of the Potomac. In 1801 Congress enacted that the barbarous, inhuman, indecent, and vulgar Colonial slave laws of Maryland and Virginia should become the laws of the American Republic for the government of the Capital, and for two generations the Government recognized the wicked dogma that color is an evidence of Slavery. In 1827 a law was enacted in the District that colored persons at large, without an owner, should be considered as slaves and committed to jail. Such legislation brought its own fruit of injustice, dishonor, and shame to colored men and women, who were taken to jail, and many sold into perpetual servitude because, though free, they could not pay the jail fees. Thus human beings were sold into bondage in the Capital of the freest country in the world. Justice to the wronged and oppressed demanded that this corrupt and corrupting doctrine should be repudiated and condemned by the Government of the United States. The black men fought side by side with the white men in the battles of the Revolution, and men of this age ought to hasten to atone for the great wrongs perpetrated on the colored race, and make manhood a presumptive evidence of freedom. In 1801 Congress continued in force the black code of Maryland, among the provisions of which was that any slave who struck a white person must have his ears cropped. In 1836 the Corporation of Washington enacted that every free colored person must exhibit to the Mayor satisfactory evidence of his title to freedom, and give bonds for his good behavior. That Corporation also passed another act that no meeting of colored persons should be held after 10 o'clock, and made it the duty of the police to disperse such meetings. By another ordinance, they legalized traffic in slaves for the sum of $400. This was an inhuman traffic in the Capital. If a slave broke a street lamp he was to be whipped on the bare back. If he injured trees or houses he was to be whipped—man and woman! Were ever such degrading, inhuman laws on the statute books of any nation! Drive Slavery from the District, and they would disappear; yet, notwithstanding these oppressions, the free negroes increased in the District from 4,000 to 12,000, and have property, churches and schools. They have twelve churches, costing $75,000, and eight schools, beside helping to support schools for white children.

Mr. KENNEDY said there was a great prejudice in Maryland among white men against working with colored men, who had great difficulty in restraining that feeling.

Mr. HARLAN thought that the prejudice was not among the laboring men, and could be controlled by such distinguished men as the Senators from Maryland and Delaware.

Mr. KENNEDY said one of the worst riots in Baltimore for many years arose from the employment of free negroes in the ship yard. In the case of emancipation, we must have colonization, or else scenes of blood and carnage would follow; for the two races cannot live together. He feared from the character of the legislation proposed, his last hope for a restoration of the Union would be destroyed.

Mr. HARLAN said it appeared to be the doctrine of the Senator from Maryland that the people would rise and massacre the whole colored population. He could not believe the people of Maryland were so low. If that were the case they were worse than the Chippewas and Sioux, if they would murder those brought up with them, though not taught in the same churches.

Mr. KENNEDY said they had slaves in Maryland who were taught and had churches. He had himself manumitted a slave who taught slaves.

Mr. HARLAN asked if the Senator had any disposition to murder him.

Mr. KENNEDY said, No; not more than white men of the Senator's section seemed willing to murder the people of Maryland.

Mr. HARLAN thought that the people of Maryland and Delaware had no such disposition to murder as had been imputed to them. No such war of extermination ever took place in any nation of the world. All the great empires of antiquity were composed of people of different races, and no such war ever took place except among savages. He did not think these happy and contented negroes, now working for nothing, were going to turn round with their masters simply because they were paid wages.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) said he had an amendment to offer, viz: That the persons liberated be distributed among the free States, according to their population. If the gentlemen would adopt this amendment, they would show a noble philanthropy by taking home these negroes to themselves. He had read in the newspapers that certain gentlemen who went to Port Royal, were so glad to see the negroes that they embraced them and called them mothers and sisters!

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) said he disliked these allusions about embracing negroes. It only serves to increase the prejudice against the race, already trampled under foot. If the matter were investigated, it would bring the blush to some of these gentlemen. There was a gentleman from the Senate of his own State, who asked us yesterday who we did not marry the greasy wenches. He knew to-day of colored children of a man lately a Senator of the United States from Ohio, being educated. He knew there was a slander published by the newspapers about those who went South to take care of those who were cast off by their masters and try to educate them. Those who were willing to take the negroes to embrace, as stated by the Senator from Delaware, were found in the South. These negroes now proposed to be liberated were servants here, and the only difference will be, they will hereafter have pay for their service. He found white and colored people here to-day laboring side by side.

If any persons have the curiosity to look, they will find in the record a mortgage, dated 1858, in favor of Alfred Lee, a colored man of this city, for $12,000, by two United States Senators, to secure a loan for $12,000. One of these Senators is now in the Senate, and the other sleeps in his grave by the shore of Lake Michigan (Douglas.) This bill deals justly with the master. If Congress should strike the bonds of the slave in the District without any compensation, in slight repair of the wrongs and deeds of cruelty perpetrated in the Capital, it would stand justified in the forum of nations. But the Senator from Kentucky raises his warning voice against the measure, and says, if the negroes are liberated, they will become criminals, and a hindrance to society. The Senator had no right to speak for the people of the District. The facts here proved are just contrary. The Senator from Kentucky also talks about the resistance of the South to any measure of emancipation, and Kentucky would become *La Vendee* in defense of her rights. He would tell that Senator that the day of threats and menaces from the champions of slavery had passed by in the Senate and House of Representatives. Freemen were not cowardly enough to shrink from the performance of duty before dogmatic avowals what Southern men and women would do.

A Philosophical Darkey.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

I noticed upon the hurricane deck to-day an elderly darkey with a very philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, squatted upon his bundle, toasting his shins against the chimney, and apparently plunged into a state of profound meditation. Finding upon inquiry that he belonged to the Ninth Illinois, one of the most gallantly behaved and heavily losing regiments at the Fort Donelson battle, and part of which was aboard, I began to interrogate him upon the subject. His philosophy was so much in the Falstaffian vein that I will give his views in his own words as near as my memory serves me:

"Were you in the fight?"

"Had a little taste of it sa?"

"Stood your ground, did you?"

"No, sa, I runs."

"Run at the first, did you?"

"Yes, sa, and would hab run soona hab I knowd it war comin.

"Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage."

"Dat isn't in my line, sa—cookin's my porfeshun."

"Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?"

"Reputation's nuffin to me de side ob life."

"Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?"

"It's worth more to me, sa."

"Then you must value it very highly?"

"Yes, sa, I does—more dan all dis wuld—more dan a million ob dollars, sa, for what would dat be wuth to a man wid de bref out ob him? Self-presurbashun am de fust law wid me."

"But why should you act upon a different rule from other men?"

"Because different men sets different values upon dar lives—mine is not in de market."

"But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country."

"What satisfaction would dat be to me when de power of feeling was gone?"

"Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?"

"Nuffin whatever, sa—I regard dem as among de vanities."

"If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up the Government without resistance."

"Yes, sa, dar would hab been no help for it. I wouldn't put my life in de scale 'ginst any Gubernment dat ever existed, for no Gubernment could replace de loss to me."

"Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?"

"May be not, sa—a dead white man ain't much to dese sojers, let alone a dead nigga—but I'd missed myself, and dat was de pint wid me."

It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that African will never darken the field of carnage.

The Casualties on the Frigate Congress.

The following official report embraces a full and correct exhibit of the casualties on the frigate Congress in the action of the 8th inst. at Newport News:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 19.

SIR: I very respectfully submit the following report of the casualties which occurred on board the United States frigate Congress in the action on the 8th instant at Newport News, viz:

Total number of officers and men on board	434
Number accounted for	298
Killed, wound and missing	136
Wounded taken on shore	26
Killed and missing	110
Wounded, since died	10
Killed, missing and died on shore	120

I regret exceedingly to record the death of Master's Mate Peter Hargous. He was a good, brave, and promising young officer, and is universally regretted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your most obedient servant,

AUSTIN PENDERGRAST,
Lieutenant United States Navy.

To HON. GIDEON WELLES.

MR. WEED'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

The American Blockade in Parliament.

[Editorial Correspondence Albany Eve. Journal.

LONDON, March 8, 1862.

The debate on Mr. Gregory's motion, in relation to the American blockade, came off in the House of Commons last evening. It being a special order, on an important question, the House was quite full at an early hour, half past four.

Mr. Gregory, of Galway, who endeavored so repeatedly to get this question before the House at its last session, opened the debate, making a carefully prepared speech, in which he avowed strong Southern sympathies, and evinced equally strong prejudices against the Union. He touched, also, all the *raw* spots calculated to awaken national irritation, and in this way did move the tory side of the House. The speech was an appeal to the sympathies and prejudices, rather than to the judgment, of the House.

Mr. Bentwick, in seconding the motion made a speech, showing that his sympathies were with secession, because it promised to destroy the Union.

Mr. Forster, a Representative from Bradford, a manufacturing district, followed, confining himself mainly to a reply to Mr. Gregory, and an analysis of the blockade papers and the letters of Messrs. Yancey, Mann, &c., alleging that several hundred vessels had run the blockade. Mr. Forster's speech was clear, forcible and irresistible. He proved by the papers submitted, by the letters of British consuls and naval officers, that the blockade is efficient, and finally closed his most effective effort amid the acclamations of the House.

Mr. Forster is the son of a prominent Quaker gentleman, who died in 1854 in Tennessee, near the recently captured Fort Donelson.

Mr. Monckton Milnes followed in a calm, earnest appeal to the House in favor of preserving the laws and usages of nations, and of evincing, as far as was admissable, sentiments and sympathies in favor of a Government which slavery seeks to overthrow.

Mr. Lindsay, a wealthy shipper, spoke strongly against the North, insisting that the Slave States have the same right to secede, and the same injustice and oppression to justify rebellion, that the American colonies had to excuse their rebellion in 1776.

The Solicitor-General, Sir Roundell Palmer, then took the floor, and with a smooth, even, flowing volume of eloquence, held the House enchanted for an hour. In the days when statesmanship was conceded to a favored few—when learning and eloquence were monopolised—such a speech would have been hailed and held as marvelous. And yet, in manner, it seemed only the gentleman's way of talking. The sentences, pregnant with matter and meaning, dropped without effort from his melodious lips. Indeed, he was eloquent in prose as Jenny Lind was in music—because he could not help it. In all that Sir Roundell Palmer said upon the different questions reviewed by the opposition Speakers, the House evidently sympathized. And this is the more important, inasmuch as the Solicitor-General spoke for the Government. His speech will of course be extensively published and read in America. It will, I trust, remove many unpleasant reflections—impressions occasioned by the Trent affair. It is neither just nor wise to cherish those impressions. England was right in her demand for the surrender of Slidell and Mason. We should have had no doubt on this point if two of our own citizens had been taken from the Trent by the Nashville or Sumter. That matter, however, is happily settled, and the feeling here is right now. The English rejoice with us heartily in our recent victories. The Government, too, is right, as will be inferred from the speech of Sir Roundell Palmer, who reflects the sentiments of the Ministry.

Lord R. Cecil followed on the other side, and when he concluded, it being evident that the motion against the blockade had no strength, the debate closed, and the motion *collapsed*.

Several friends—earnest friends—including Mr. Stansfield, Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. Bazley, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Potter, Mr. White, Mr. Smith, &c., were ready and anxious to speak for the Union, but as Messrs. Forster, Milnes and Palmer had said all that was needful, reserved themselves for another occasion.

I stated, in December, that I had met several gentlemen from Manchester, who assured me that, while they wanted cotton, they would not seek it at the expense of our blockade, until our Government had been given a reasonable time to put down the rebellion. This proves true. In none of the hostile movements have the capitalists or operatives of the manufacturing districts participated. They have said, and continue to say, that though they suffer, they will hold out as long as we really endeavor to put down slavery. And the Representatives from those districts reflect, in Parliament, the sentiments of their constituents.

Mr. Cobden will probably speak on Tuesday, discussing the general question of blockades, and urging an amelioration, or rather the emancipation, of all private property, by sea, in time of war. Mr. Cobden, like that bold champion of the North, Mr. Bright, takes a lively interest in our success.

The result of this debate, brought on by our enemies, was a marked triumph for the North. It is so understood generally—and so felt Mr. Mason, who was present, and evidently passed six irksome hours. I could not help contrasting his condition—"solitary and alone" in the House of Commons—with his arrogant, supercilious bearing and his threatening, defiant language, for so many years, in our Senate. T. W.

Revolutionary Relics.

A gentleman connected with the Clerk's office of the United States Courts, has in his possession, as heir-looms, some interesting relics of Revolutionary times, of which we propose making brief mention. They consist of manuscript letters, written by one Captain Benjamin Throop, Jr., to Captain Neamiah Waterman, of the Continental Army. The first letter, the paper of which is yellowed and discolored by the lapse of time, dates from Brunswick, July, 1778. In it mention is made of the success of our arms at Monmouth, on the 28th of the preceding month. It states that General Lee was ordered by Washington to care for the left wing of the army and lead the attack on that memorable occasion. He did so, but soon retreated, and was afterwards court-martialed for disobedience of orders. It concludes with an account of an encounter between the pickets of the Federal and British forces, in which the former were victorious—forcing the enemy to retreat. "We can impute our success," says the writer, "only to the Almighty God, who directs all things."—Another letter from the same to the same, of date September, 1778, at Mount Independence, alludes in feeling terms to the sickness in the company. For three days he had not returned one man out of his corps fit for duty. He had not men enough even to care for the sick, and in the entire regiment there were not thirty volunteers fit for military duty. General Arnold's Brigade, to which he belonged, had not more than two hundred well men in the ranks. The writer speaks in another portion of the letter of the death of General Read, which occurred on the 30th of August. "And last night," he continues, "Colonel Bond was taken away. The whole army is sulky, but the disaffection is most apparent in Arnold's Brigade." He hazarded the opinion that there were not more than 9,000 in the American lines able to perform guard and other military duty. From the completion of three redoubts and a citadel on Mount Independence, which is alluded to, it seems that however decimated by death and weakened by disease these noble patriots were, they were not idle. The mention is casually made of the departure of General Arnold "down the lake with the fleet."

The third of these relics is dated November 10th, 1777, and was written after the hard-fought battle of Brandywine. The author says of this event: "Gen. Washington had not as many men as Howe, neither had he in the battle of Germantown. Howe is now in Philadelphia, but is not able to get his shipping up the river. While I write the fire is excessive at those forts. There have been three attempts to take the forts at Red Bank and Mud Island, but the enemy have been sent off each time. Washington is to blockade the city, and is of the opinion that 30,000 men will be able to keep up the blockade. Our men are in shocking condition, many of them being without clothes, stockings, shirts, &c. The d—l seems to be in you all at home, that you have not provided clothing. It pains me exceedingly to see my men mounting guard in almost a state of nature. But thanks to God I have not lost a man out of my company. Yesterday we took twenty prisoners, seven being of the British Light Horse. Deserters are daily coming into our lines."

Another letter from White Plains, dated September 10, 1778, says: "A large body of the enemy came out yesterday as far as Westchester, and took nine of our light-horsemen and about thirty horses. Some ten days ago a party of light infantry and some Indians were drawn into an ambush by the enemy, surrounded, and twenty-three dead Indians and two prisoners was the result. Captain Nighman and his son, a Lieutenant, and thirty of the infantry were afterwards captured. Three brigades, Pools', Larnards' and Patterson's, went to the eastward this morning. We go in in a short time."

There is a grave interest connected with the quaint characters, the brown and time-colored paper of these ancient relics of the "times that tried men's souls."

It will do some of our modern soldiers good to gaze upon them, or even read the brief extracts we have made from them, that they may contrast the handful of men—those nearly naked and half starved—and the sickness, lack of proper arms and all that, with the grand army of 600,000 freemen, well fed, well clothed and armed with the most perfect weapons of warfare, that we are, after the lapse of eighty-four years, enabled to bring into the field. Look upon that picture, then upon this.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says the "high delinquent" at Washington, of whose exposure some promise has been given in the dispatches, is a Cabinet officer, and not of the War or Navy Departments. Who is it?

☞ The Troy *Budget* says it has been discovered that the good looking lieutenant of a Troy company on the Potomac is a *woman*, and she has been relieved from the service.

Dry Goods.

SPRING, 1862.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,

Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of

DOMESTICS,

Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, Notions, Fancy Goods, Woolens,

And a choice selection of

DRESS GOODS.

Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer inducements in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and we invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Variety Store.

P. PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF Willow Cabs, Children's Gigs, And Carriages, TO BE HAD ONLY AT Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 108 LAKE STREET. Also, on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &c., &c.

Eagle Works.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, —FOR— Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, &c. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all descriptions. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. N. B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Miscellaneous.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Iron Foundry for sale, on the corner of Halsted and [illegible] streets, with steam engine and patterns and machinery work, and all other tools necessary, in good order for a foundry. Apply at the [illegible] or address Post Office Box 1861, Chicago.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, AND LITHARGE. PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box 886. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Bags and Sacks.

ORDERS FILLED FOR BAGS AND SACKS Of every description. Printed with New and Appropriate Brands, AT FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 22 Market Street. SIMEON FARWELL.

Medicinal.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—The Dispensary of the Infirmary, in Ewing's Block, corner of [illegible] and North Water streets, is open daily, from [illegible] o'clock, for the gratuitous treatment of the poor afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear. Attending Surgeons, EDWARD L. HOLMES, M. D. [illegible]. Consulting Surgeons, [illegible], Prof. JOS. W. FREER, M. D. TRUSTEES—Walter L. Newberry, President; [illegible] Dyer, Luther Haven, Vice Presidents; [illegible] Secretary; Ezra B. McCagg, William Barry, [illegible], William H. Brown, Dr. John [illegible], Bentley, John H. Kinzie, Philo Carpenter.

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible] ascertain the true condition and locality of disease by a simple and scientific method, without asking questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs [illegible] by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional [illegible]. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancer, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Fevers, [illegible] Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, [illegible] Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhea, [illegible] all curable diseases of long standing, [illegible] shortest possible time. We are not [illegible] and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous [illegible], Painful or Difficult Menstruation, [illegible] be speedily cured without poisonous drugs [illegible]. The afflicted are cordially invited to call [illegible].

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office [illegible] the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and [illegible] streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. [illegible] to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a [illegible] free.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] plaintiff, and against William H. Carter and [illegible], defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] of April, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public auction all the right, title and interest of the said defendants in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot two (2) in L. W. Stone's Subdivision, [illegible] east corner of Block two (2), in Division [illegible] and-a-half (49½) acres south, adjoining [illegible] tion to the City of Chicago, in the south west quarter (¼) of section twenty-four (24), [illegible] thirty-nine (39), north Range fourteen (14), [illegible] mencing at a point on the west line of Prairie [illegible] eighty-one [illegible] feet, north of [illegible] thence running west one hundred and [illegible] feet to an alley, thence on a line parallel [illegible] Prairie avenue forty (40) feet to an [illegible] one hundred and twenty eight (128) feet to Prairie [illegible], thence south forty (40) feet along the Prairie avenue to the place of beginning. Also [illegible] half (½) of lot number six (6), in Block [illegible] in School Section Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the 18th day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a fee bill and writ of execution issued from the Supreme Court Third Grand Division [illegible], in favor of George H. Leadbeater, [illegible] against John George [illegible], defendants, [illegible] A. M. on the fourth day of April, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—A part of Lot [illegible], Block thirty-four (34), of the Original Town [illegible] in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, [illegible] as follows, to wit: beginning at a point on the line of said lot five (5), twenty-three (23) [illegible] the northwest corner of said lot five (5), running south twenty-five and eight tenths (25 8-10) [illegible] east seventy (70) feet, thence north [illegible] with the west line of said lot twenty-five and eight tenths (25 8-10) feet, and thence west seventy (70) feet to the place of beginning, with all and singular the appurtenances.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 14th day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in and for Cook County, in favor of Alfred M. Hoyt, plaintiff, and against H. Warder and James H. Bagley, defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the fourth day of April, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to wit: [illegible] west quarter of Section twenty-five (25), [illegible] thirty-eight (38) in Range fourteen (14), [illegible] Third Principal Meridian, being one [illegible] acres of land, more or less, and [illegible] southeast quarter of Section thirty-six (36) [illegible] thirty-eight (38), in Range twelve (12), [illegible] Third Principal Meridian, containing [illegible] of land, more or less, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 14th day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in and for Cook County, in favor of F. Kent, plaintiff, and against Silas J. [illegible], defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] of April, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to wit: Lots three, four, five, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six, [illegible] Addition to Chicago, being in Section [illegible] north, Range fourteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 20th day of March, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution issued from the Superior Court of Cook County, in favor of [illegible] plaintiff, and against [illegible], defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] of March, 1862, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: [illegible] the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 27th day of March, 1862.

The above sale is adjourned [illegible] at the same hour and place.

ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff.

By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.

Dated the 21st day of March, 1862.